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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

BUREAU OF LABOR

—AND—

Industrial Statistics

—OF—

NEBRASKA

FOR 1893 AND 1894.

J. B. ERION, Deputy Commissioner.

LINCOLN, NEB.
L. D. WOODRUFF, PRINTER,
1894

INDEXED.

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1893-94

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 15th, 1894.

To his Excellency,
HON. LORENZO CROUNSE,
Governor of Nebraska.

SIR :

In accordance with the law governing this department
I have the honor to submit to you the Fourth Biennial
Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

Very truly yours,

J. B. ERION,
Deputy Commissioner.

228712

INTRODUCTORY.

It is now a quarter of a century since Massachusetts established the first bureau of labor statistics known to history. So beneficent has been the influence and so great the usefulness of the new department thus created that there are now thirty-two state bureaus of labor crowned with a United States or national bureau, established in 1884. The mere fact that state after state has followed the example of Massachusetts in establishing bureaus of statistics, is ample proof of the growing need of statistical departments in all the states of the union.

As further proof of the practical utility of the bureaus for the collecting and publishing of industrial statistics, it may be stated that France, Belgium, New Zealand, England and a number of the German States have profited by the example set by the American states, and have established departments with similar duties governed by laws largely copied after those of this country.

Carroll D. Wright, the head of the national bureau, has stated in an address, that a few years ago, "A distinguished member of the House of Commons of England, told him that whenever he wished to lay any fact relative to working-men before his colleagues, he always had to carry into the House a copy of some American report on statistics of labor."

Now however as stated above, many foreign countries have statistical departments of their own, under the management of experts, compiling facts and figures on every

conceivable phase of economical, social and industrial questions.

The growing demand for statistics is inspired by a change in conditions, brought about by competition, the result of increased population, and development of natural resources, which renders it absolutely necessary for the progressive man, whether a laborer or an employer of labor, a poor working man or a capitalist, to acquaint himself with details of his calling as set forth by statistics compiled from records of actual conditions and real business transactions.

The manufacturer who invests his means in expensive machinery and raw material for carrying on a certain line of production would be unwise indeed if he did not first satisfy himself as to the cost of production, including what, in this country is the heaviest item of expense, American wages.

The working man who deals in labor only finds it a necessity that he acquaint himself thoroughly with every detail of his calling in order to maintain his position, secure remunerative wages, and thus better his condition. Instinctively he turns to statistics, for it is there only that he may learn the cost of production, and from the figures secure a basis for his demands for a fair share of the fruits of his toil.

Only a few years ago, within the memory of the writer, this country had no foreign commerce and home competition was unknown.

The great railroads and canals had not been built. Each family constituted a community complete within itself. The wool was grown on the farm, the yarn spun, the cloth woven, the garments made and the stockings knitted by the wives and daughters. The flax was raised, pulled, rotted, broken, skutched and hetcheled, and the fiber spun into yarn and the yarn woven into cloth with

which to clothe the family. Farmers in those days did not eat bread made from "boughten" flour, nor buy their meat from wagons sent out by enterprising city meat market men.

Luxuries were comparatively unknown and all necessities were of home and individual production. It was not necessary at that time to consult reports of exports and imports, Liverpool markets, or any other reports or statistics.

But the doors of Castle Garden swung inward, and all comers were received with open arms and no questions asked. Today we have a population of 65,000,000, with a commerce equal to that of any other nation, and competition in all lines as sharp and searching as can well be imagined. Each and every man, woman and child, instead of being independent and able to exist without reference to others, is but a cog in the great drive-wheel which turns the industrial machinery of the world. We have mechanics but no master workman. In the earlier days a carpenter took the tree in the forest and from it made a house complete, or the skin from the animal and converted it into boots and shoes. Now it takes a half dozen men, as many girls, and several machines to turn out a pair of ladies shoes, each person and machine working independently on the different parts of the same article. It is this multiplicity of special trades and callings, this dependence upon each other, creating competition ever increasing as population increases and as augmented by the introduction of machinery, the consequent changes in social, industrial and economic conditions which has created the cry for statistics so prevalent at this time.

The compilation of statistics has become a profession and this country has a number of men of national renown whose official reports and public addresses are referred

to and quoted in the homes of the humble toilers as well as the councils of the nation. Important legislation, that which may affect not only trade and commerce but the personal welfare of each individual in the commonwealth is frequently based upon official statistical reports.

It is because of the importance of this branch of the public service that I desire to make a plea for the better equipment of the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

The Nebraska bureau was created in 1887 and until the present term was equipped with a deputy commissioner, one clerk and an appropriation of \$3,000.

The last legislature, in its wisdom, cut down the appropriation to \$1,000, for the term of two years, or \$500 per year. The latter sum is totally inadequate to carry out the intent of the law. It is an example of false economy not equalled in any other department. The commissioner draws a salary of \$1,500 a year, and his clerk \$1,000 a year, making \$5,000 the state pays in salaries during the term, while only \$1,000 is appropriated with which to carry on the work. It has been demonstrated by every labor bureau in this and other countries, as well as by the census department and national bureau of labor at Washington, that there is only one reliable method of collecting statistics and that is through special agents. No part of the current appropriation for this office was available for traveling expenses.

The entire work of the department has been carried on by mail, except in a few instances where the commissioner has made necessary trips to different parts of the state at his own expense.

An appropriation of at least \$5,000 is necessary to properly carry out the intent of the law creating and governing the bureau. With that amount, properly divided into funds upon which to draw, the department

of labor and statistics could be made the most important and most profitable to the state of any outside of the regular line of state offices.

The following letter, published in the Omaha World-Herald, explains itself and gives a brief outline of what, in my judgment, could be accomplished through a proper administration of the office, as well as anything I could write at this time, besides making a comparison between this and a similar office in another state.

LINCOLN, NEB., March 24.

To the Editor of the World-Herald:

The Morning World-Herald of March 23 paid a deserved compliment to Hon. L. G. Powers, commissioner of labor statistics for Minnesota, in an editorial article reviewing that portion of his report relating to mortgage foreclosures and redemptions in Minnesota for the decade 1881 to 1891. The article closes with the interrogatory sentence, "What's the matter with Nebraska's commissioner shedding a little light on this subject?"

The report is an able one from first to last, and the portion commented upon by the World-Herald is especially valuable. A similar investigation and report for Nebraska would be of great value to the state, and I only wish it was in my power to produce it.

Perhaps the most convincing reason I could give for not doing work similar to that of the Minnesota bureau might best be set forth by a comparison of the relative equipment of the two offices.

The commissioner of labor statistics of Minnesota is appointed by the governor at a salary of \$2,500 per year. The commissioner appoints an assistant commissioner at salary of \$1,500 a year, and a factory inspector at \$1,200 a year. In addition to the assistant commissioner and factory inspector the commissioner appoints two deputy commissioners and two assistant factory inspect-

ors, one of which acts as inspector of railways. Each deputy is entitled to \$1,000 salary per year, and there is \$3,000 per year allowed them for traveling expenses. In addition to the above the commissioner is empowered by law to employ such other help and incur such other expenses as in his judgment may seem necessary, but he is not allowed to pay more than \$4 per day and traveling expenses for such extra help. There is an annual appropriation besides of \$12,200 for the use of the commissioner.

The Nebraska bureau of labor and industrial statistics consists of one lone deputy commissioner at a salary of \$1,500 per year, one clerk at \$1,000 per year, and an appropriation of \$500 for the year, or \$1,000 for the term of two years. Not a dollar for contingent expenses, and not a penny for extra help. The moment the deputy commissioner steps out of his office he is at his own expense

Of course, there is no comparison between the two offices, no matter whether the respective commissioners know how to be of service to the state or not. It was my ambition when I made application for appointment to this office to make a pen picture of the state from an industrial, agricultural and material standpoint.

My idea was to present in a single volume all statistical information which could possibly be desired by any person in another state or country seeking a home or an investment in the state of Nebraska.

I am daily in receipt of letters from all over this country and Europe asking for information as to conditions in Nebraska, but it is, and will be, impossible to answer them satisfactorily because of the totally inadequate appropriation for making the investigations. In order to make the investigations covered by the Minnesota report it would be necessary to employ special agents, not only

to examine county records in every county in the state, but in many instances to hunt up the parties whose lands have been mortgaged. This alone would almost, if not quite, absorb the entire appropriation at my disposal. If our legislature could realize the benefit that would accrue to the state as a result of the proper administration of this department, they would certainly set aside at least \$10,000 for the purpose, and make provision for the necessary working force of the office.

If I may be allowed the space I will present a reflex statement suggested by the letters referred to. First, the provisions of the statute with regard to labor and industrial statistics should be faithfully carried out, showing rate of wages, cost of living, moral, educational and sanitary conditions surrounding working men and women, etc. Second, a complete exhibit of the manufacturing interests of the state, embracing all statistics connected directly or indirectly therewith. Third, the agricultural conditions in detail, showing not only the area of land in cultivation, number and average size of farms, kind of crops raised, average yield per acre, price of products, etc., but also the character of the soil, elevation, precipitation, price of lands for purchase or rent, kind and value of stock produced on farms, poultry and dairy interests, including statistics of "farms, homes and mortgages" in Nebraska on the same plan adopted by the census department, embracing further the foreclosure of mortgages, whether upon farms of resident owners or foreign speculators, which is the feature of the Minnesota report so favorably commented upon.

In addition, the report should contain the essential features of the report of each state officer or head of each state institution, showing exactly how the money of the taxpayer is being expended and in what manner our penal and charitable institutions are being conducted.

Building and loan and savings banks' statistics, if properly collated and traced to the individual, would reflect the condition of the working classes more faithfully than almost any other class of statistics, and the extent of aid (not charity) rendered through beneficiary societies, labor organizations and other organized institutions would be in the same line.

All this, which is simply an outline of the possibilities of this office, is perfectly practicable and could be carried out with a more modest sum than other states appropriate for a like purpose. Then, if a sufficient number of copies of the report, such as outlined, could be printed for general distribution within the state and enough more to mail one or more copies to every source of inquiry in the world, and to every library and institution of learning in this and the old countries, it would bring into Nebraska a flow of capital and labor such as we have never experienced, for we have everything in this state to be proud of and nothing to be ashamed of. All we need to insure material advancement is to place the truth before the people in contradiction to false impressions given out by men who thoughtlessly decry the good name of the state in a mistaken effort to advance their own private political ambitions.

J. B. ERION.

The law makes it the duty of the commissioner to enforce the law pertaining to the employment of children in shops, to protect the health of female employes, the sanitary condition of workshops and factories, the means of escape from fire in hotels etc., but how he can perform these duties without traveling over the state is not apparent.

Nebraska is not considered a manufacturing state, therefore it may be thought by some that what few industrial institutions we have do not call for the supervis-

ion of any officer. In reply your attention is called to the report on manufactures, in another part of this volume as collected and published by the United States census department for the year 1890. A glance at the showing made there will prove a revelation to those who have not given much thought to the subject.

The office should be provided with a factory inspector who should be a practical man, acquainted with factory life as well as the natural laws of sanitation. In addition to his specific duties as factory inspector, it should be made his duty to apprehend and report all cases of violation of labor laws, and also of the means of escape from fires in factories and hotels, and he could also, in his travels, act as special agent in certain lines of original investigations.

The law should be amended so as to provide for making communication to the bureau confidential. Business men, manufacturers and corporations have good reason to object to filling up schedules which, standing alone would be a detailed statement of a private business, without some assurance that prying competitors in business or mere meddlers will not have access to original schedules furnished the office.

Such an amendment is needed for the mutual protection of the commissioner and the party required under penalty, to fill out and return schedules. The following is a copy of the Massachusetts law on this question which may be taken as a sample of what is wanted :

Sec. 4, chapter 174, General Laws of Massachusetts for 1886.

"No use shall be made in the said report of the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this act, such information being deemed confidential and not for the purpose of disclosing

any persons affairs, and any agent or employe of said bureau violating this provision shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year."

I would recommend that some such provision of law be enacted by the legislature of Nebraska. The state should not require business men to furnish statements of their business usually entrusted only to confidential clerks, without a guarantee that such statement would not be improperly used.

Mortgage Indebtedness Record.

PART II.

TABULATED MORTGAGE RECORD
BY COUNTIES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June ...	24 \$	33,764 00	22 \$	21,325 87	9 \$	4,425 00	18 \$	16,851 60	124 \$	19,458 40	75 \$	8,202 26	....	1
July....	9	9,390 00	28	23,384 00	13	12,322 62	11	9,790 90	122	26,683 67	93	18,153 20	....	....
Aug....	17	20,815 00	13	15,377 80	8	13,115 00	21	24,509 14	131	30,942 25	95	15,629 85	1	4
Sept....	16	18,180 25	22	13,893 31	9	3,975 00	18	14,873 00	154	35,108 42	89	21,855 47	....	....
Oct....	21	15,843 09	39	38,056 32	10	2,823 45	16	7,570 95	182	29,215 41	84	15,301 07	1	8
Nov....	22	22,530 00	33	17,406 43	8	7,095 00	26	21,964 11	159	39,029 93	83	12,066 47	2	2
Dec....	38	35,787 20	19	24,292 00	12	4 962 42	13	8,793 50	218	34,535 52	139	20,065 15	7	2
1894														
Jan....	59	45,967 08	25	22,836 08	17	13,782 50	21	24,631 80	251	43,992 52	138	25,271 26	....	....
Feb....	50	53,579 00	38	36,424 76	13	7,315 60	11	9,860 00	191	31,041 51	113	32,775 01	....	....
March..	70	73,662 60	66	69,204 75	17	5,995 00	30	32,315 84	272	25,133 66	149	104,612 69	3	10
April...	45	33,548 66	56	50,558 49	7	2,412 56	14	6,386 00	182	25,275 62	255	50,883 26	....	....
May....	29	24,227 20	45	41,202 28	16	34,494 23	17	19,547 78	202	30,187 25	699	308,829 05	....	....
	400 \$	369,284 08	406 \$	373,962 09	138 \$	112,718 38	216 \$	198,094 62	2188 \$	370,654 16	2002 \$	633,736 84	14	27

ANTELOPE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHattel Mortgages				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	33 \$	31,782 00	22 \$	10,718 84	2 \$	1,060 00	1 \$	881 00	111 \$	14,234 25	80 \$	14,996 35	3	....
July....	24	17,884 00	29	16,088 00	1	400 00	1	550 00	96	16,328 75	71	11,980 42	....	....
Aug....	18	13,706 00	25	12,478 00	1	512 00	1	500 00	92	17,349 60	19	3,407 71	....	....
Sept....	30	21,045 00	19	7,405 00	1	200 00	....	....	102	24,502 00	67	29,314 60	2	....
Oct....	15	17,738 00	22	13,027 00	1	600 00	....	....	83	18,567 25	52	7,859 55	1	....
Nov....	20	11,111 00	15	7,715 00	....	....	2	875 00	96	17,290 00	71	7,348 10	3	....
Dec....	21	16,947 00	24	21,006 00	....	....	....	....	112	13,494 77	73	8,631 55	14	....
1894														
Jan....	18	8,561 00	31	21,748 00	....	....	....	....	108	25,257 00	115	19,523 90	7	....
Feb....	31	22,143 00	37	19,652 00	3	776 00	1	700 00	124	17,025 00	78	9,781 00	....	....
March...	39	51,607 00	46	30,157 00	....	....	....	....	207	22,721 00	70	8,527 00	....	....
April...	36	25,351 00	40	42,146 00	....	....	....	....	142	20,741 00	18	8,357 00	....	....
May....	47	35,562 00	34	22,739 00	1	350 00	....	....	131	19,069 00	38	10,819 00	....	....
	332 \$	273,437 00	344 \$	224,879 84	10 \$	3,898 00	6 \$	3,706 00	1404 \$	226,579 62	752 \$	140,046 18	30	....

BANNER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	1	\$ 100 00	...	\$ .....	...	\$ .....	...	\$ .....	38	\$ 3,643 80	29	\$ 3,255 34	4	...
July...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4,016 95	19	1,445 00	...	...
Aug...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,822 77	29	1,193 22	...	...
Sept...	2	910 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,279 19	12	371 65	...	...
Oct...	...	...	5	1,537 50	...	...	...	...	34	1,111 23	19	1,000 56	...	...
Nov...	1	200 00	1	338 00	...	...	...	...	12	747 67	16	1,080 11	...	...
Dec...	3	572 43	1	450 00	...	...	...	...	20	3,211 07	25	2,523 39	...	...
1894														
Jan...	2	290 96	1	100 50	...	...	...	...	43	2,481 15	33	2,213 69	...	...
Feb...	21	1,700 00	2	800 00	...	...	...	...	25	3,806 29	24	3,352 32	...	...
March...	1	125 00	1	230 00	...	...	...	...	30	2,679 57	24	2,743 52	...	...
April...	1	150 00	3	625 00	...	...	...	...	20	1,933 42	16	2,947 94	...	...
May...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	957 20	10	454 63	...	...
	32	\$ 4,048 39	14	\$ 4,081 00	...	...	...	...	304	\$ 27,690 31	256	\$ 22,581 37	4	...

BLAINE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	1	575 00	1	\$	\$	.....	.....	.....	4	195 00	13	1,803 90	.....	.....
July....	2	481 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	386 70	3	500 00	.....	.....
Aug....	1	400 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	371 00	9	4,222 81	.....	.....
Sept....	1	300 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,295 00	6	248 80	.....	.....
Oct....	1	180 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	165 00	2	32 70	.....	.....
Nov....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	138 85	7	356 94	.....	.....
Dec....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,846 22	3	69 64	.....	.....
1894														
Jan....	1	63 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	314 24	7	475 00	.....	.....
Feb....	2	475 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,019 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
March....	5	1,137 12	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	13	1,447 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
April....	2	345 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	754 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
May....	2	900 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	940 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	2,921 19	8	\$	200 00	.....	.....	.....	91	9,874 08	50	\$	.....	.....
					1	.....	.....	.....				7,709 79	.....	.....

BOONE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	39 \$	31,120 45	33 \$	17,813 27	19 \$	5,030 62	2 \$	1,500 00	130 \$	21,188 83	83 \$	26,837 30	.....	.....
July....	18	18,778 34	14	7,470 00	5	2,021 20	3	1,120 00	100	23,861 60	58	20,816 49	1	.....
Aug....	14	11,893 61	24	20,510 30	4	1,450 00	1	400 00	91	14,593 87	46	15,347 97	.....	.....
Sept....	27	25,798 80	25	17,516 50	6	3,004 25	3	2,000 00	134	23,629 42	59	7,640 86	.....	.....
Oct....	29	26,726 47	24	13,525 00	6	2,700 00	5	3,625 00	154	24,403 49	86	12,114 94	6	.....
Nov....	25	20,870 15	31	17,273 16	9	2,954 75	2	725 00	142	29,504 27	94	20,372 67	.....	.....
Dec....	35	30,454 90	35	21,310 89	7	2,213 91	8	3,496 70	150	24,412 58	111	17,238 69	.....	.....
1894														
Jan....	43	40,246 13	33	19,334 83	7	3,868 72	3	758 00	189	30,376 20	116	19,451 12	.....	.....
Feb....	53	48,384 49	27	17,874 56	8	2,229 00	3	752 15	177	20,261 69	95	16,247 90	.....	.....
March..	54	49,606 75	50	16,724 72	12	7,615 00	16	4,651 08	298	28,963 09	81	12,812 23	.....	.....
April...	29	23,073 75	30	17,450 32	5	12,298 10	7	4,410 00	192	24,297 24	88	17,507 06	4	3
May....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	366 \$	326,953 84	326 \$	206,803 54	88 \$	45,385 55	53 \$	23 437 93	1767 \$	266,492 28	917 \$	186,487 23	11	3

BOX BUTTE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Partm No.	City No.
June....	11 \$	2,449 25	19 \$	6,870 15	7 \$	4,399 32	4 \$	2,350 00	36 \$	4,412 85	24 \$	2,332 77	5	....
July....	18	4,292 50	43	12,070 70	7	3,183 11	2	350 00	39	5,615 88	43	7,380 73	5	....
Aug....	11	3,766 99	13	3,190 81	4	962 50	....	....	51	5,251 26	31	3,579 49	1	....
Sept....	3	540 00	12	2,637 35	2	338 00	1	200 00	34	3,041 27	12	1,172 15	....	....
Oct....	17	4,132 50	11	2,522 50	3	11,566 95	4	3,934 40	44	18,953 39	58	6,616 15	....	....
Nov....	6	1,636 33	8	3,250 00	3	4,150 00	2	1,250 00	81	11,828 32	59	5,263 17	24	....
Dec....	16	2,264 67	38	12,174 95	3	1,400 00	3	2,050 00	64	16,275 93	36	5,109 43	2	....
1894														
Jan....	12	3,776 50	15	5,888 98	5	1,485 50	7	2,225 00	57	8,374 46	37	5,761 15	1	....
Feb....	14	5,057 75	11	4,074 35	3	577 00	1	474 00	75	9,203 10	50	12,812 97	....	....
March..	19	7,776 79	14	4,573 15	4	993 63	1	400 00	89	8,700 54	39	3,600 56	....	....
April...	10	2,562 50	25	7,738 00	2	756 00	....	....	88	11,646 21	27	5,193 50	13	....
May....	6	1,709 50	9	2,565 50	1	941 42	1	200 00	40	7,900 45	31	3,839 85	6	....
	138 \$	39,765 28	218 \$	67,556 44	44 \$	30,753 43	26 \$	13,433 40	698 \$	111,203 66	447 \$	65,661 92	57	....

BOYD COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June	4				2	\$	515 00		76	\$	4,362 35	116	5,838 05	1
July					1		250 00		57		10,693 00	16	1,102 90	
August									90		13,703 56	18	1,612 24	
Sept									40		3,632 35	20	1,509 02	
October								700 00	83		8,361 62	21	1,729 00	
Nov									112		8,328 43	26	1,529 00	5
Dec					3		1,045 00	1	92		7,372 12	21	1,435 25	
1894														
Jan.					2		1,638 00		103		7,236 47	26	1,512 20	
Feb.	7	3,745 00							66		7,085 99	37	4,207 00	
March.	7	2,500 00			2		503 00		89		4,841 43	17	712 16	
April.	5	1,746 47	2	1,100 00	3		726 40		150		6,900 95	32	3,917 84	
May	2	850 00			5		1,386 00		113		6,733 96	62	4,720 42	
	21	\$ 8,841 47	2	\$ 1,100 00	18	\$	6,063 40	4	1071	\$	89,252 23	412	\$ 29,835 08	6
														3

BROWN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Fa. m	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June....	9 \$	3,894 50	9 \$	3,412 40	1 \$	960 00	3 \$	1,650 00	64 \$	9,573 86	25 \$	3,542 84	...	...
July....	6	2,727 50	5	950 00	2	280 00	2	3,500 00	35	5,245 90	18	2,870 69	...	...
Aug....	3	2,775 00	4	2,225 00	2	185 00	1	300 00	21	2,736 59	12	1,838 85	...	...
Sept....	4	11,500 00	6	1,387 75	1	3,000 00	...	...	25	6,166 10	65	11,237 53	...	...
Oct....	3	380 60	2	660 00	2	235 21	2	185 00	52	8,364 44	35	3,307 70	...	...
Nov....	12	5,363 0	16	5,926 83	1	750 00	1	440 00	44	9,939 40	35	3,540 67	...	...
Dec....	5	3,036 00	6	3,900 00	...	...	3	6,225 00	92	12,685 27	38	3,048 74	...	...
1894														
Jan....	3	7,080 25	19	6,537 95	1	1,000 00	1	300 00	71	7,028 25	21	2,299 60	...	...
Feb....	4	1,850 00	2	237 50	5	1,360 25	2	459 00	91	10,048 19	24	2,532 69	...	...
Mar ch.	5	4,088 00	4	2,330 00	1	120 00	...	...	108	8,714 11	37	10,431 98	...	...
April....	9	4,439 00	4	1,250 00	1	1,000 00	...	...	75	12,774 31	14	2,082 93	...	...
May....	1	360 00	4	5,380 00	1	455 25	...	...	77	10,518 92	16	2,404 70	...	...
	74	47,493 85	81	33,897 43	18	9,345 61	15	13,059 00	755	103,795 34	340	49,138 92	14	4

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES					TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES					CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June. . .	33 \$	29,702 63	69 \$	34,359 06	17 \$	8,437 15	29 \$	19,817 00	208 \$	52,885 94	112 \$	27,209 76	....	....	....	....
July. . .	28	26,067 95	43	25,008 39	26	20,177 02	42	23,909 67	151	63,797 08	82	32,334 08	....	....	....	....
Aug. . .	15	28,562 50	35	24,598 46	19	25,275 85	14	4,335 25	230	67,951 23	64	12,174 49	....	....	....	....
Sept. . .	33	26,904 81	25	17,508 50	12	6,821 30	13	8,450 08	208	47,899 12	127	26,679 18	....	....	....	....
Oct. . .	39	36,142 57	47	29,832 15	45	22,855 19	53	27,997 21	254	72,198 63	152	17,377 72	....	....	6	14
Nov. . .	22	16,794 00	25	21,849 40	23	16,471 50	27	18,727 25	272	69,542 80	167	24,537 40	....	....	....	....
Dec. . .	37	46,267 31	41	36,831 02	15	9,616 88	28	35,875 42	345	131,246 27	144	36,376 11	....	....	....	....
1894																
Jan. . .	47	42,069 98	51	44,396 44	25	12,923 14	25	20,705 27	275	67,260 70	219	89,900 37	....	....	3	7
Feb. . .	54	46,267 38	48	46,743 14	22	23,667 63	16	12,869 30	319	60,321 08	135	43,749 38	....	....	1	1
March. .	70	43,748 11	66	59,556 18	26	9,373 15	32	23,914 80	370	42,251 44	125	19,187 57	....	....	5	3
April. .	58	40,608 81	59	38,866 51	13	4,654 95	31	16,886 40	313	60,770 94	104	49,563 46	....	....	....	....
May. . .	55	40,511 33	41	22,978 75	19	8,036 32	27	9,513 80	273	56,608 36	135	31,514 77	....	....	2	4
	491 \$	423,649 38	550 \$	403,528 00	262 \$	168,310 06	337 \$	223,001 45	3218 \$	792,728 59	1566 \$	410,604 39			17	29

BURT COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Partm No	City No
June. . .	19 \$	18,432 00	16 \$	12,662 00	3 \$	1,250 00	2 \$	1,200 00	114 \$	33,457 49	42 \$	49,313 90	....	....
July. . .	16	27,906 25	7	8,601 75	1	1,000 00	1	250 00	102	43,127 33	109	50,426 60	....	....
Aug. . .	14	23,769 00	14	24,134 00	12	10,540 00	6	2,401 00	85	39,667 73	22	25,990 52	....	....
Sept. . .	12	26,985 00	8	8,650 00	....	....	2	195 00	91	68,520 43	35	19,868 90	....	....
Oct. . .	12	13,359 03	10	4,651 00	1	166 00	3	895 00	143	102,411 88	66	77,831 20	....	....
Nov. . .	7	12,750 00	8	11,395 00	4	3,467 16	2	390 00	113	122,481 60	49	38,330 27	....	1
Dec. . .	12	10,605 44	12	15,689 23	3	674 00	1	100 00	119	88,910 92	70	42,460 63	....	....
1894														
Jan. . .	22	44,089 75	21	11,282 95	6	1,745 00	3	1,225 00	150	81,474 14	88	69,167 77	....	....
Feb. . .	18	23,449 11	22	17,046 76	3	1,053 72	6	666 18	115	32,770 48	70	38,249 56	....	....
Mar. . .	25	47,875 00	25	28,907 00	7	1,757 50	5	1,059 42	145	75,545 51	94	104,631 65	....	2
April. .	31	32,790 00	36	33,484 00	9	1,993 00	1	881 50	122	81,847 32	47	21,158 17	....	1
May. . .	20	30,355 19	32	54,141 37	5	1,896 14	4	1,311 00	101	67,824 50	47	81,888 99	....	....
	210 \$	312,365 77	211 \$	232,645 06	54 \$	25,542 52	36 \$	10,664 10	1400 \$	838,039 33	719 \$	619,318 15	....	4

BUTLER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June ...	21 \$	35,741 25	32 \$	29,621 70	13 \$	5,072 97	8 \$	3,452 05	122 \$	38,144 36	49 \$	21,351 66	...	4
July....	27	31,123 23	19	24,985 00	3	800 00	6	1,810 00	84	25,440 66	27	22,445 82	...	...
Aug....	22	29,499 19	17	11,369 95	4	995 00	4	1,365 00	56	20,116 72	21	15,646 71	...	...
Sept....	22	28,852 41	26	16,041 02	9	4,035 00	7	5,348 15	101	17,370 87	21	4,041 92	...	...
Oct....	19	36,867 00	17	16,176 47	10	2,809 54	3	2,325 00	102	62,908 86	27	8,510 56	...	...
Nov....	23	19,932 00	29	33,097 50	3	1,513 30	4	941 00	74	30,580 22	16	7,097 28	...	...
Dec....	38	49,830 74	30	16,403 75	8	1,933 12	8	2,840 00	78	29,847 73	83	13,814 59	...	...
1894														
Jan	57	68,686 90	67	55,762 90	10	4,196 18	7	6,062 52	133	46,010 47	49	13,753 75	1	...
Feb	60	69,856 45	52	37,314 71	11	4,951 40	10	5,542 00	110	33,029 55	72	57,768 91	...	1
Mar ch.	94	114,589 23	80	85,261 30	12	5,519 50	9	3,289 75	103	21,449 63	50	21,267 58	1	...
April...	28	26,844 50	39	42,922 15	4	3,630 00	5	2,810 00	74	13,786 69	120	33,573 97	1	...
May...	44	57,571 04	46	36,188 70	10	4,194 54	7	1,493 50	100	18,722 88	30	13,564 05	...	...
	455 \$	568,393 94	454 \$	405,145 15	97 \$	39,650 55	78 \$	37,278 97	1137 \$	357,408 68	565 \$	232,836 81	3	5

CASS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	18	\$ 27,000 00	29	\$ 18,410 00	21	\$ 13,105 78	10	\$ 5,388 50	19	\$ 25,624 17	25	\$ 16,537 79	2	5
July.....	14	36,605 31	14	10,357 50	10	6,262 50	8	4,123 00	77	25,218 49	42	27,126 71	2	1
Aug.....	25	36,700 29	13	16,759 60	11	6,038 75	5	2,000 00	94	25,531 66	30	9,764 78	....	....
Sept.....	23	48,253 00	24	24 00 5 65	7	5,142 89	7	3,037 50	65	19,550 44	31	9,327 91	....	....
Oct.....	24	30,470 00	12	13,164 06	12	7,980 00	8	4,450 00	68	16,880 65	25	2,655 00	1	2
Nov.....	27	42,551 27	16	23,194 40	9	5,188 40	11	3,550 00	55	13,289 78	25	4,655 12	1	2
Dec.....	26	47,060 03	19	19,182 80	11	7,272 00	9	3,709 18	79	23,114 74	48	21,375 15	....	3
1894														
Jan.....	22	52,429 65	26	86,543 63	8	1,387 85	17	13,053 20	51	14,062 43	45	8,231 61	....	....
Feb.....	39	66,731 24	37	57,522 10	9	3,688 17	5	7,570 00	63	7,713 90	119	27,093 30	....	....
Mar.....	66	114,250 17	56	62,913 90	16	7,783 88	19	9,634 23	96	21,085 47	58	12,631 14	1	1
April....	33	46,968 98	28	28,903 09	18	3,273 31	14	10,483 08	69	11,185 27	23	4,824 95	....	....
May....	31	35,152 61	39	46,319 71	23	10,519 91	23	22,541 32	69	15,842 48	30	17,934 07	1	1
	348	\$ 584,172 55	313	\$ 407,276 38	155	\$ 77,643 64	136	\$ 89,540 01	796	\$ 219,099 48	501	\$ 162,157 53	8	15

CEDAR COUNTY

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	34 \$	32,548 00	10 \$	12,930 00	8 \$	2,900 00	1 \$	60 00	195 \$	49,357 83	96 \$	48,371 36	....	....
July....	14	10,700 00	21	10,662 50	6	1,813 00	6	3,978 85	150	52,865 97	66	12,615 85	....	....
Aug....	9	13,761 00	2	2,843 85	15	8,805 80	6	3,760 00	144	33,260 22	31	16,830 16	2	....
Sept....	10	9,107 00	11	8,668 00	1	275 00	....	....	142	38,286 00	84	14,567 31	....	....
Oct....	28	30,942 15	5	2,086 00	5	2,086 00	3	1,550 00	219	56,755 06	150	25,520 90	....	....
Nov....	19	17,740 22	15	8,557 00	4	1,112 00	....	....	175	44,056 26	191	40,350 59	3	....
Dec....	30	32,369 00	22	18,985 00	9	2,942 00	....	....	186	43,918 63	163	33,479 12	1	....
1894														
Jan....	28	26,811 64	26	17,079 73	2	748 00	3	3,300 00	164	37,154 52	112	35,923 79	....	....
Feb....	47	33,182 72	32	22,727 64	5	2,925 00	5	1,197 74	226	50,731 46	137	19,651 28	....	1
Mar....	47	50,397 39	31	20,314 70	8	3,550 99	5	1,351 54	359	56,512 34	165	43,470 05	....	3
April....	44	33,701 55	32	22,359 65	7	2,401 18	5	1,700 00	263	45,577 62	107	42,643 35	....	2
May....	30	31,930 73	38	28,060 12	17	11,405 15	1	47 80	318	72,593 88	106	36,006 84	....	....
	340 \$	324,190 30	245 \$	174,774 16	87 \$	41,964 12	35 \$	16,945 96	2541 \$	581,089 79	1408 \$	369,430 51	6	6

CHASE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Form No.	City No.
June....	7 \$	2,955 75	22 \$	9,925 00	....	....	1 \$	425 00	51 \$	4,278 72	28 \$	2,654 70	....	....
July....	10	3,550 00	11	2,075 40	....	....	....	....	38	1,491 11	14	783 08	....	....
Aug....	13	3,473 50	9	2,054 05	2	331 40	2	330 40	89	5,320 36	322	29,114 18	....	....
Sept....	10	4,664 67	6	2,256 75	....	....	....	....	46	3,689 75	11	1,180 10	....	....
Oct....	9	2,587 75	6	3,685 00	2	1,100 00	1	400 00	43	3,810 86	15	1,621 39	....	....
Nov....	12	5,733 35	10	3,713 05	2	1,044 54	....	....	50	7,515 26	23	2,929 76	....	....
Dec....	28	10,740 80	10	3,522 50	1	50 00	....	....	62	3,650 75	10	1,323 09	....	....
1894														
Jan....	18	8,173 82	14	4,280 10	....	....	3	1,289 49	52	5,951 50	32	2,552 19	....	....
Feb....	5	1,405 00	9	4,920 00	1	500 00	....	....	55	8,237 85	14	832 10	1	....
Mar....	3	1,950 00	2	2,905 00	2	1,310 00	3	821 00	74	8,255 92	22	1,913 52	8	....
April....	2	525 00	12	5,167 50	....	....	....	....	86	6,837 09	20	1,871 85	10	....
May....	7	8,726 34	2	687 00	1	500 00	2	1,000 00	56	18,172 81	15	3,196 73	4	....
	124 \$	54,485 98	113 \$	45,161 35	11 \$	3,835 94	12 \$	4,265 89	702 \$	77,231 98	526 \$	49,972 69	23	....

CHERRY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHattel Mortgages				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	10 \$	4,024 98	9 \$	3,115 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 \$	14,105 58	22 \$	3,095 98	.....	.....
July....	14	3,846 61	4	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	13,486 48	42	6,031 39	.....	.....
Aug....	8	3,228 85	2	2,917 12	.....	446 60	.....	.....	71	9,133 77	65	14,706 97	.....	.....
Sept....	3	1,404 00	5	2,390 60	1	100 00	1	225 00	50	13,363 19	26	8,455 72	.....	.....
Oct....	11	3,794 00	3	737 25	.....	.....	2	117 50	54	13,584 64	42	5,321 70	.....	.....
Nov....	2	1,963 55	5	2,240 00	2	2,552 00	.....	.....	96	25,958 49	37	14,828 64	.....	.....
Dec....	10	1,958 04	24	10,359 20	.....	.....	2	435 00	91	21,709 18	98	12,560 67	3	.....
1894														
Jan....	5	1,220 86	6	1,141 33	5	1,921 79	.....	.....	84	21,692 43	35	7,413 52	2	1
Feb....	10	3,028 54	8	2,437 62	1	690 00	.....	.....	90	15,302 64	60	9,884 44	.....	.....
Mar....	3	987 50	10	3,240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	20,421 93	45	10,740 46	.....	.....
April....	3	686 00	15	6,300 00	2	2,550 00	1	500 00	133	24,870 28	37	5,621 10	11	.....
May....	5	5,525 00	13	6,360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	31,176 89	35	5,969 90	5	.....
	84 \$	31,647 93	104 \$	42,338 52	13 \$	8,260 39	6 \$	1,277 50	1102 \$	224,805 50	544 \$	104,630 49	21	1

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclo're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Partn No.	City No.
June...	18 \$	4,606 50	17 \$	7,482 17	4	\$	2	630 00	58 \$	6,750 50	19 \$	4,576 55	8	...
July...	4	6,562 44	3	1,427 00	4	800 00	2	1,882 00	49	10,150 50	16	1,960 90	...	...
Aug....	6	1,986 00	7	7,344 50	1	400 00	1	90 00	73	8,210 35	28	5,295 95	1	...
Sept...	7	2,147 50	1	500 00	2	375 00	...	...	39	4,322 07	40	3,475 10	...	...
Oct....	4	1,203 35	6	1,675 00	2	2,070 00	1	450 00	38	4,933 75	39	8,064 66	...	...
Nov....	10	8,260 50	1	6,000 00	2	450 00	3	3,325 01	49	6,823 33	36	3,023 94	...	...
Dec....	10	2,000 98	4	1,260 00	2	450 00	...	...	56	5,555 81	43	4,084 91	...	...
1894														
Jan....	15	5,393 20	2	500 00	4	3,275 00	3	2,534 00	83	18,317 11	65	11,578 62	1	...
Feb....	4	999 19	2	587 50	2	500 00	...	...	54	6,378 35	35	5,779 87	...	...
March..	12	11,501 80	7	2,206 64	4	2,773 50	2	1,050 00	80	11,805 29	40	8,113 68	...	...
April...	16	11,919 75	8	2,763 00	2	116 00	2	800 00	65	13,372 89	30	4,166 81	...	...
May...	8	254,079 00	4	1,380 00	3	2,300 00	2	1,700 00	30	4,170 85	21	2,942 54	...	1
	114 \$	310,660 21	62 \$	33,125 81	28 \$	13,509 50	18 \$	12,461 00	674 \$	100,790 80	414 \$	64,563 53	10	1

CLAY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclose	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No.	City No.
June....	10	\$ 11,28 00	29	\$ 29,657 95	14	\$ 7,904 70	11	\$ 6,801 50	79	\$ 20,037 37	46	\$ 20,353 25	2	2
July....	13	16,907 00	12	12,760 00	11	8,470 00	2	400 00	84	21,961 18	46	14,536 58	....	....
Aug....	10	17,801 82	27	21,253 45	8	2,800 00	4	6,237 00	100	18,114 88	24	3,923 95	....	....
Sept....	25	26,500 45	16	15,725 00	11	6,058 00	7	1,405 00	95	20,755 81	31	12,995 08	....	....
Oct....	21	20,559 05	16	13,444 00	7	3,336 35	5	1,317 60	143	47,554 82	37	11,799 88	....	....
Nov....	34	42,104 53	34	30,432 55	16	16,713 76	4	1,640 00	113	27,821 67	54	11,790 81	....	....
Dec....	29	27,722 45	20	18,461 80	7	3,925 00	2	500 00	141	42,342 89	74	12,152 68	1	4
1894														
Jan....	36	39,640 00	38	30,494 50	19	7,145 00	6	2,798 50	162	26,233 14	79	23,128 46	....	....
Feb....	26	35,208 35	36	32,743 50	4	1,350 00	4	4,560 00	144	26,190 38	106	21,602 94	....	....
Mar....	50	53,346 35	56	59,793 35	13	11,118 00	13	12,679 30	170	29,251 24	122	27,503 06	....	....
April....	28	32,852 70	50	66,734 30	7	4,587 00	11	3,807 80	91	23,826 64	53	14,964 36	2	3
May ...	32	31,143 50	28	28,352 84	15	5,110 00	8	2,870 00	85	12,444 76	88	23,831 40	....	....
	314	\$ 335,071 20	562	\$ 359,859 24	132	\$ 78,117 81	77	\$ 45,016 70	1407	\$ 306,534 78	760	\$ 198,582 45	5	9

CUMING COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Patm No.	City No.
June ...	24 \$	30,564 00	20 \$	27,042 00	10 \$	4,775 29	4 \$	2,891 96	46 \$	13,729 36	10 \$	4,474 00	1	2
July	20	24,880 45	18	25,172 50	3	1,175 00	1	75 00	19	4,034 50	7	6,854 63	...	...
August .	13	8,866 25	9	13,176 95	4	2,503 35	5	1,750 00	29	12,387 03	9	8,565 21	...	...
Sept ...	22	26,498 78	14	12,555 75	9	6,727 78	4	2,200 00	59	36,887 08	11	5,015 15	...	...
October	15	18,280 14	15	11,383 40	8	9,980 48	4	1,417 30	88	44,717 47	11	4,834 69	...	...
Nov	14	15,114 89	10	8,078 85	5	2,325 54	5	3,025 00	39	18,687 53	10	4,612 91	...	...
Dec	28	36,347 67	20	18,993 23	5	2,603 39	7	5,230 15	47	27,022 18	16	3,923 50	1	2
1894														
Jan.	30	26,596 77	33	31,750 68	6	3,060 00	3	1,903 10	57	21,615 83	22	11,459 39	...	1
Feb.	52	71,581 70	39	33,285 67	11	4,490 56	5	1,627 80	68	19,036 58	22	7,816 47	...	...
March...	74	124,379 30	69	75,457 94	11	9,550 64	10	6,372 95	78	20,707 16	53	33,495 68	...	...
April...	41	54,713 40	48	45,562 12	6	2,691 10	15	5,201 56	50	23,766 45	50	36,773 49	1	1
May ...	24	24,892 50	38	33,722 67	6	2,412 67	5	3,060 00	63	35,857 30	14	10,257 73	...	...
	360 \$	472,716 85	333 \$	336,181 76	84 \$	52,295 80	68 \$	34,754 82	643 \$	278,448 47	235 \$	138,082 85	3	6

CUSTER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	60 \$	34,386 77	61 \$	22,257 28	2 \$	815 00	2 \$	700 00	308 \$	43,900 51	101 \$	21,938 26	5	1
July....	56	34,806 03	54	23,458 01	2	1,475 00	...	...	266	51,985 20	85	27,080 26	9	...
Aug....	53	34,888 03	21	11,699 20	5	1,524 17	2	585 00	372	40,793 70	63	12,751 56	17	...
Sept....	17	18,674 05	23	8,428 20	4	8,800 00	...	...	243	53,019 65	173	35,020 91	6	1
Oct....	43	26,924 50	22	9,371 17	5	2,139 10	2	575 00	281	40,413 46	50	15,826 67	4	...
Nov....	67	28,536 52	76	14,694 95	1	800 00	...	...	345	56,187 85	225	24,203 82	2	...
Dec....	62	30,202 02	25	10,154 72	3	550 00	1	125 00	403	52,689 89	103	15,335 38	6	...
1894														
Jan....	61	25,069 66	65	97,376 31	...	...	...	...	372	63,141 78	...	81,008 28	6	2
Feb....	47	30,366 63	44	18,031 40	1	185 85	3	2,210 00	463	59,092 08	90	14,730 95	4	...
March...	84	59,538 95	149	23,421 88	3	500 00	1	477 92	606	59,908 30	140	19,941 92	...	...
April...	73	38,932 18	48	20,433 08	...	...	...	...	476	57,604 87	85	13,660 85	15	1
May....	62	44,240 25	37	13,797 47	...	...	...	...	418	42,500 56	93	12,615 63	16	...
	685 \$	407,065 64	625 \$	273,123 77	26 \$	16,789 12	11 \$	4,672 92	4553 \$	621,237 85	1218 \$	294,114 49	90	5

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Fa. m No	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June....	11 \$	9,683 01	4 \$	2,265 00	2 \$	650 00	3 \$	443 00	75 \$	14,796 89	23 \$	10,333 75	....	....
July....	4	13,800 00	5	5,150 00	2	200 00	2	525 00	52	9,650 18	20	3,292 60	....	....
Aug....	8	13,000 00	4	2,440 00	4	9,225 00	2	440 00	66	11,392 76	12	2,793 70	....	....
Sept....	4	54,000 00	1	315 00	4	1,927 70	2	490 00	58	24,578 80	13	3,225 00	....	2
Oct....	81	11,643 30	5	2,600 00	....	....	4	1,107 00	16	15,571 79	113	15,702 21	....	2
Nov....	10	12,236 00	5	4,280 00	9	23,895 45	....	....	50	18,498 05	19	6,876 00	....	3
Dec....	8	9,304 40	9	3,392 00	2	1,012 00	....	....	67	15,055 10	31	6,477 38	....	1
1894														
Jan....	12	17,635 20	10	10,083 00	2	2,100 00	....	....	87	18,945 56	72	14,525 04	....	....
Feb....	13	8,185 58	1	1,324 00	3	600 00	1	350 00	91	18,187 31	30	6,325 45	....	....
Mar ch.	17	20,022 00	9	6,100 00	3	1,050 00	3	1,425 00	81	16,382 58	35	10,671 85	....	....
April...	12	10,542 64	15	13,629 00	3	740 00	1	275 00	84	17,120 88	38	6,020 87	....	2
May....	16	20,476 40	11	16,415 00	7	4,677 22	2	609 00	90	19,517 30	18	10,792 00	....	....
	196 \$	200,526 53	79 \$	67,910 00	41 \$	46,079 37	20 \$	5,664 00	717 \$	199,641 20	424 \$	96,035 85	5	11

DAWSON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	33 \$	18,463 97	15 \$	8,416 16	15 \$	5,421 70	4 \$	1,650 00	135 \$	31,800 55	40 \$	8,513 01	1	1
July....	17	10,952 00	12	11,371 50	15	196,918 52	4	2,328 50	117	30,198 57	24	10,854 27	1	1
Aug....	19	17,166 52	12	6,003 50	10	4,016 00	2	1,947 00	154	44,450 32	31	31,877 10	1	1
Sept....	23	18,597 40	9	6,257 50	12	16,872 95	...	...	113	30,303 81	20	5,058 12	3	...
Oct....	26	16,556 35	15	8,643 90	7	4,732 50	...	...	190	48,395 68	52	7,393 13	1	...
Nov....	28	13,246 63	11	6,881 18	7	3,310 93	2	150 00	188	33,555 96	103	25,397 20	...	2
Dec....	43	34,295 96	34	8,695 50	6	4,092 00	4	2,075 00	197	34,990 50	49	10,957 52	...	...
1894														
Jan....	59	41,213 90	38	18,676 10	7	35,630 65	1	50 00	218	36,693 26	52	16,717 85	6	...
Feb....	37	21,642 50	40	19,896 00	6	11,150 00	...	...	232	29,300 67	55	7,318 60	3	...
March...	56	40,890 00	21	12,426 10	8	5,786 00	9	2,472 00	277	43,339 44	67	8,285 76	...	...
April...	47	41,711 40	35	19,565 00	3	13,000 00	6	1,616 00	235	24,921 40	36	11,251 04	...	...
May...	42	28,712 88	29	17,082 49	4	974 00	21	9,956 82	152	36,676 00	36	6,544 20	6	1
	430 \$	303,450 51	271 \$	143,914 93	100 \$	301,805 25	53 \$	22,245 32	2208 \$	434,634 16	565 \$	150,167 80	22	3

DAWES COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	25	\$ 7,504 00	13	\$ 4 601 00	9	\$ 5 688 00	....	\$ ....	109	\$ 16,197 00	36	\$ 3,844 00	....	....
July....	20	5,811 00	8	2 758 00	1	1 000 00	....	1,100 00	116	17,586 28	53	4,476 60	13	....
Aug....	22	4 416 00	19	7,684 00	2	878 00	2	900 00	108	14 083 14	79	8,959 49	2	....
Sept....	27	9,461 00	9	3,960 00	5	4,050 00	2	193 00	79	12 728 58	34	2,903 19	....	1
Oct....	18	9,979 00	8	2,870 00	5	2 695 00	1	243 00	113	19,933 67	109	9,551 48	....	....
Nov....	19	4 822 00	7	3 143 00	2	525 00	2	1,280 00	98	10,065 39	59	4 424 15	....	....
Dec....	18	9,809 00	5	2,220 00	4	3 300 00	....	.....	151	22,187 00	102	9,380 00	15	....
1894														
Jan....	16	4,146 82	20	8 500 00	7	2 271 00	1	185 00	117	13,232 59	103	13,953 46	3	....
Feb....	27	5,595 14	10	5,137 25	2	1,197 50	2	963 00	129	20,157 93	75	9,734 59	....	....
March..	23	5,613 89	13	5,361 00	5	5,860 00	7	3 885 87	185	19,756 36	69	6,391 48	15	....
April...	16	4,452 89	7	3,270 00	3	1,406 00	....	.....	153	16,590 76	70	6,183 60	2	....
May....	13	9,080 88	10	10 204 90	4	2,105 00	3	1,000 00	157	22,220 30	87	23 768 65	5	....
	244	\$ 80,691 62	129	\$ 59,709 15	49	\$ 30,976 40	22	\$ 9,749 87	1515	\$ 204 739 00	876	\$ 103,970 69	55	1

DEUEL COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June ...	10 \$	4,250 00	3 \$	690 60	\$	...	...	...	20 \$	5,795 99	8	3,273 20	1	...
July ...	13	3,725 66	4	1,049 00	...	...	...	...	15	2,475 89	5	638 35	...	...
Aug. ...	9	3,684 00	2	1,086 67	...	...	...	...	24	5,481 15	7	842 79	...	...
Sept. ...	13	10,060 00	3	1,150 00	...	...	...	...	25	12,744 25	15	2,249 88	...	...
Oct. ...	6	1,291 00	3	587 50	...	...	...	...	17	10,136 00	18	7,002 80	...	...
Nov. ...	6	1,530 00	2	450 00	...	...	...	...	12	8,221 29	9	9,958 85	...	...
Dec. ...	4	29,400 00	1	200 00	...	...	...	...	33	36,466 68	14	16,922 86	8	...
1894														
Jan. ...	7	2,478 75	3	987 50	...	...	...	...	15	3,446 14	26	2,571 55	1	...
Feb. ...	7	2,912 25	1	417 00	...	...	...	...	37	10,458 74	19	14,877 45	...	...
March ...	6	1,815 00	3	750 00	...	...	...	...	31	4,061 03	14	5,424 47	...	...
April ...	7	2,151 00	4	925 00	...	...	...	...	28	11,325 77	7	1,071 50	...	...
May ...	8	2,771 00	4	1,535 00	...	...	...	...	37	26,943 43	13	2,761 60	...	...
	98 \$	66,063 56	33 \$	9,828 27	...	...	...	...	294 \$	138,556 37	165	\$ 67,595 30	10	...

DIXON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June ...	19 \$	16,821 50	17 \$	10,190 52	9 \$	4,400 00	3 \$	1,400 00	82 \$	28,556 95	39 \$	19,911 92	...	...
July....	24	38,198 07	10	6,988 00	5	940 00	...	...	76	15,681 75	31	8,725 00	...	...
Aug....	27	10,623 00	9	5,770 30	9	3,440 59	1	600 00	93	25,038 94	31	4,328 73	...	...
Sept....	15	10,967 50	11	13,225 00	6	1,765 00	3	445 00	71	20,316 27	65	11,361 21	1	...
Oct....	10	5,271 15	14	8,029 00	6	3,717 06	3	700 00	75	17,951 06	74	7,126 30	...	...
Nov....	12	10,209 28	18	11,282 00	5	2,428 60	5	1,306 80	84	25,564 74	53	9,442 45	...	...
Dec....	22	20,210 96	24	13,282 25	2	1,390 00	1	381 52	89	24,184 35	82	12,623 31	...	...
1894														
Jan....	41	34,943 17	21	23,315 88	10	4,650 84	3	1,323 00	146	31,698 59	179	41,946 97	2	1
Feb....	30	20,523 21	25	13,878 29	4	881 00	1	450 00	117	30,230 35	113	27,300 84	...	...
March..	34	22,325 50	25	12,246 20	8	2,479 00	2	165 00	173	28,036 81	86	24,341 67	1	1
April...	31	29,571 34	21	16,313 13	4	1,250 00	3	495 09	127	25,929 21	47	15,380 40	...	...
May....	25	16,664 17	23	9,819 50	9	3,088 44	2	1,350 00	117	18,660 20	34	11,010 84	...	...
	390 \$	236,328 85	218 \$	144,290 07	77 \$	30,430 53	27 \$	8,616 32	1241 \$	292,899 22	834 \$	193,499 64	4	2

DODGE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No	Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June. . .	16 \$	21,673 00	24 \$	23,216 74	26 \$	38,696 25	35 \$	109,520 03	109 \$	14,157 89	36 \$	3,521 16	1	4
July. . .	11	15,462 00	11	10,800 30	26	16,851 94	15	9,330 00	87	14,534 77	33	3,363 90	...	...
Aug. . .	10	21,600 40	16	13,400 90	29	18,665 93	14	8,800 00	75	12,579 55	25	3,118 15	...	...
Sept. . .	6	6,220 60	13	16,491 90	20	8,675 87	21	10,464 45	90	32,094 01	45	13,199 60	1	3
Oct. . .	13	18,837 95	19	26,936 95	24	31,894 43	20	10,713 32	97	50,027 00	28	3,714 80	...	1
Nov. . .	16	23,224 15	22	10,871 72	14	8,018 92	12	4,897 90	85	64,541 50	57	33,781 89	...	...
Dec. . .	11	14,639 54	17	12,650 06	21	6,832 32	18	9,933 26	110	32,761 63	49	6,011 23	1	4
1894														
Jan. . .	29	37,747 00	60	52,919 78	25	17,645 26	21	7,390 29	99	17,583 40	47	8,772 95	...	...
Feb. . .	36	41,035 05	34	31,300 61	20	10,794 57	25	24,086 70	116	78,520 00	110	74,282 63	...	...
March. .	73	18,166 40	75	83,263 24	22	14,736 37	24	17,412 61	136	20,392 62	83	16,407 75	...	...
April. .	25	41,443 15	30	34,177 04	24	23,072 50	14	11,874 70	114	17,769 26	61	12,668 09	...	...
May. . .	24	34,687 75	31	28,057 57	18	17,157 31	16	27,681 27	100	20,269 56	58	11,453 38	1	2
	270 \$	457,736 99	352 \$	344,086 81	272 \$	213,041 66	235 \$	252,104 43	1218 \$	375,231 28	632 \$	190,295 02	4	14

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclre	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No	City No
June....	8	\$ 13,870 00	8	\$ 6,950 00	280	\$ 525,201 20	218	\$ 378,218 76	675	\$ 188,052 30	203	\$ 31,517 28	....	36
July....	18	28,295 00	5	5,600 00	201	626,277 95	161	406,441 69	518	85,297 73	155	31,132 40	....	....
Aug....	6	8,327 60	7	10,190 00	152	301,132 01	152	523,777 73	545	124,667 78	245	61,983 05	....	24
Sept....	12	18,920 00	4	4,903 32	136	201,753 19	111	224,517 62	463	102,090 55	232	24,047 58	....	10
Oct....	1	100 00	2	3,206 00	191	317,182 39	132	210,516 89	578	49,991 36	126	30,368 32	....	32
Nov....	7	13,744 00	....	....	152	187,542 15	129	364,497 32	490	63,565 12	191	61,813 58	....	39
Dec....	10	19,054 00	8	8,876 50	144	236,166 27	133	261,944 37	581	102,236 45	230	96,635 14	....	27
1894														
Jan....	14	51,113 00	11	9,700 00	167	383,925 93	153	258,515 21	505	185,184 56	207	29,851 67	....	21
Feb....	17	24,292 00	9	6,285 00	135	173,109 75	142	208,346 08	341	34,882 80	120	14,495 50	....	16
March...	16	31,982 75	20	31,154 00	174	224,559 45	169	276,961 34	570	84,558 08	199	26,868 86	....	....
April...	9	20,886 12	11	28,370 00	191	296,994 42	162	378,415 62	528	330,599 29	259	41,797 34	....	45
May....	10	25,695 00	6	4,292 00	188	340,179 60	180	338,604 88	568	72,652 65	106	17,555 98	....	23
	128	\$ 256,259 07	91	\$ 119,520 82	2111	\$ 3,814,024 31	1842	\$ 3,830,757 51	6362	\$ 1,343,778 67	2273	\$ 468,06 670	....	273

DUNDY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Patn No	City No
June....	10 \$	3,195 00	11 \$	3,195 00	\$	.....	.....	\$	67 \$	4,700 00	17 \$	1,642 58	.....	.....
July....	20	6,871 00	17	5,154 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	5,660 61	5	1,850 35	.....	.....
Aug....	16	3,678 50	9	3,102 75	.....	.....	1	560 00	61	7,123 39	26	4,123 60	3	.....
Sept....	9	2,595 00	5	1,247 50	.....	.....	2	566 41	77	3,256 86	19	2,487 60	.....	1
Oct....	13	3,756 20	6	2,632 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	11,008 64	35	6,318 38	.....	.....
Nov....	20	6,915 54	11	3,315 00	1	250 00	.....	.....	73	5,989 46	10	544 08	.....	.....
Dec....	4	1,406 50	9	2,111 00	1	250 00	.....	.....	98	7,832 74	19	1,653 60	1	.....
1894														
Jan....	12	6,967 33	14	45,566 70	1	365 00	.....	.....	59	58,425 80	48	43,836 10	1	.....
Feb....	1	9,166 45	6	2,460 00	.....	.....	1	200 00	66	5,501 24	9	1,117 86	1	.....
March..	16	4,900 69	16	4,042 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	14,623 59	72	10,286 15	.....	.....
April...	6	2,987 15	11	2,630 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	3,754 56	24	1,572 50	3	.....
May....	11	5,411 50	16	5,486 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	7,531 63	11	1,778 38	22	.....
	138 \$	5,750 86	131 \$	80,944 09	3 \$	865 00	4 \$	1,266 41	837 \$	135,408 52	295 \$	77,211 18	31	2

FILLMORE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No.	City No.
June....	24	\$ 27,661 85	35	\$ 28,016 27	12	\$ 5,825 00	9	\$ 5,150 00	128	\$ 30,866 71	55	\$ 28,556 42	....	....
July....	19	17,511 25	30	17,757 05	5	2,625 00	9	12,233 00	88	26,718 82	42	15,237 74	....	....
Aug....	26	33,084 46	36	31,299 78	9	3,553 87	6	1,122 50	105	23,409 59	55	9,407 63	....	....
Sept....	32	30,917 42	21	12,716 60	7	2,143 80	7	2,187 00	130	35,670 06	64	22,308 99	....	....
Oct....	39	40,409 85	38	29,043 05	13	5,415 00	10	4,875 00	133	47,119 99	53	11,066 25	....	....
Nov....	28	37,497 13	40	26,882 55	7	8,686 60	3	550 50	91	35,850 14	61	12,530 60	....	....
Dec....	40	41,829 80	35	19,697 70	2	1,750 00	2	3,250 00	166	36,796 43	116	25,188 78	....	....
1894														
Jan....	59	65,435 95	51	46,682 56	3	1,180 00	9	3,313 00	185	32,085 14	129	24,576 99	....	....
Feb....	43	61,981 38	76	58,968 76	9	5,928 85	9	5,380 00	127	22,996 61	69	18,863 41	....	....
March...	67	83,871 98	66	52,942 49	10	3,750 00	15	7,161 98	166	24,407 49	75	16,200 23	....	....
April....	44	54,211 40	57	50,164 75	11	4,466 73	14	7,834 06	80	11,241 51	62	11,462 51	....	....
May....	34	48,194 15	50	44,515 70	4	1,110 00	5	1,766 50	121	17,093 57	46	10,499 99	....	....
	455	\$ 542,606 62	535	\$ 418,687 26	92	\$ 46,434 85	98	\$ 54,823 54	1520	\$ 344,256 06	827	\$ 205,899 54	....	....

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No.	Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure City No.
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June....	20 \$	17,772 50	17 \$	8,194 15	5 \$	1,750 00	6 \$	3,377 00	63 \$	11,316 30	51 \$	11,738 55	....	....
July....	22	15,777 00	73	41,363 31	3	3,540 00	9	4,536 00	47	6,612 26	42	7,678 80	10	4
Aug....	16	10,500 00	13	11,189 00	....	....	....	....	49	6,927 44	18	1,847 65	....	....
Sept....	15	12,328 20	10	5,799 73	....	....	2	1,392 00	55	7,269 50	29	9,862 95	....	....
Oct....	23	15,546 58	16	7,632 50	2	748 00	1	200 00	98	15,173 35	53	9,545 92	....	....
Nov....	5	3,900 00	30	14,530 00	1	175 00	9	5,167 12	55	9,046 16	74	12,742 02	....	....
Dec....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102	11,351 11	....	....	....	....
1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jan....	33	34,484 00	15	6,544 70	1	125 00	3	1,755 00	100	13,469 72	81	16,738 45	....	....
Feb....	32	20,105 75	13	9,109 50	2	800 00	2	500 00	111	9,784 21	54	9,142 39	5	....
Mar....	43	40,881 35	42	29,800 30	4	550 00	6	1,829 77	145	16,551 32	43	5,737 57	10	....
April....	20	13,257 90	26	17,609 80	5	1,177 00	5	3,250 00	125	14,848 91	210	26,215 07	....	....
May....	22	18,205 75	6	5,578 50	4	1,534 00	7	2,075 00	71	13,212 90	37	9,926 52	....	....
	251 \$	203,759 03	261 \$	157,381 19	27 \$	10,399 00	50 \$	24,081 89	1021 \$	135,563 18	692 \$	121,175 89	25	4

FRONTIER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	45 \$	20,239 65	30 \$	11,151 50	...	...	...	...	139 \$	17,961 44	101 \$	33,736 17	1	1
July....	50	24,979 82	42	13,934 00	...	...	...	...	96	15,557 76	82	18,100 16	...	...
Aug....	10	5,144 50	9	3,146 00	4	1,115 90	1	150 00	50	10,133 57	19	1,722 62	...	...
Sept....	38	13,965 45	29	18,212 43	135	18,109 42	107	17,282 42	216	38,698 62	69	15,038 24	1	1
Oct....	22	9,360 84	26	8,552 66	...	...	...	...	184	26,057 70	75	10,026 32	...	...
Nov....	29	11,358 84	24	9,467 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec....	25	19,678 87	15	5,150 20	...	...	...	...	147	16,896 10	81	7,298 60	1	...
1894														
Jan....	19	10,363 60	8	3,630 00	...	...	...	...	217	19,562 27	71	11,882 55	2	...
Feb....	26	11,140 35	22	8,175 90	...	...	...	...	189	22,828 98	76	6,887 10	...	...
Mar....	32	16,146 36	18	8,485 81	...	...	...	...	282	25,582 91	93	17,744 31	...	...
April....	33	23,756 49	49	24,801 98	...	...	...	...	234	21,443 67	78	17,111 80	25	3
May....	29	11,849 68	48	16,222 50	...	...	...	...	221	18,566 78	49	8,193 60	7	...
	358 \$	177,984 45	320 \$	130,930 48	139 \$	19,215 32	108 \$	17,432 42	1975 \$	233,289 80	794 \$	147,741 47	37	5

FURNAS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclo're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Har- m No.	City No.
June...	35	\$ 18,008 36	14	\$ 10,632 57	7	\$ 1,137 92	...	867 00	102	\$ 23,097 52	...	\$ 19,467 95	3	...
July....	21	20,354 40	11	6,340 00	2	467 50	3	1,596 00	91	43,210 99	20	17,317 85	...	...
Aug....	19	11,805 00	38	12,381 90	7	3,542 19	2	696 98	104	11,899 42	60	16,256 25	...	...
Sept...	11	5,680 00	23	7,799 00	1	100 00	6	3,130 00	81	13,287 25	40	12,230 21	1	...
Oct....	24	11,785 78	33	12,308 55	4	1,200 00	3	802 84	124	4,661 28	37	6,063 04	1	...
Nov....	19	7,581 19	20	7,489 00	13	5,515 78	1	300 00	118	30,333 47	32	6,286 27	...	...
Dec....	23	8,974 55	19	5,649 00	7	1,499 90	4	1,980 00	103	28,087 73	94	13,672 73	...	...
1894														
Jan....	26	13,874 15	36	12,924 15	4	2,188 50	5	976 47	195	34,002 55	73	13,447 45	1	...
Feb....	32	19,022 50	36	19,805 00	7	4,195 00	9	6,770 00	99	15,204 50	56	7,611 85	7	...
March..	29	19,570 00	43	26,091 00	7	2,530 00	8	5,957 50	200	21,322 67	85	46,851 37	8	2
April...	27	16,355 00	31	22,661 00	6	1,995 00	6	3,255 00	148	16,322 76	75	13,094 04	2	...
May...	36	18,830 00	37	20,760 00	8	2,775 00	4	1,200 00	105	15,050 90	43	14,005 20	2	...
	296	\$ 171,940 93	341	\$ 164,845 17	73	\$ 27,146 79	51	\$ 27,531 79	1475	\$ 296,480 04	615	\$ 186,304 31	25	2

GAGE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No	City No
June. . .	19 \$	39,839 00	22 \$	29,701 00	35 \$	28,223 00	31 \$	34,706 00	222 \$	43,546 00	148 \$	117,270 00	....	....
July. . .	30	47,772 00	30	44,175 00	32	27,707 00	31	19,338 00	183	60,384 00	43	14,949 00	....	....
Aug. . .	39	56,151 00	30	27,713 00	30	12,950 00	18	7,255 00	186	42,331 00	49	15,857 00	....	....
Sept. . .	37	78,795 00	24	17,438 00	27	14,835 00	17	10,550 00	210	97,384 00	26	10,971 00	....	....
Oct. . .	40	45,848 00	27	17,308 00	15	13,420 00	16	11,400 00	200	90,622 00	56	76,707 00	3	1
Nov. . .	22	20,866 00	23	26,380 00	25	19,098 00	16	9,575 00	140	65,514 00	33	4,429 00	1	....
Dec. . .	41	35,868 00	25	27,812 00	11	5,630 00	15	8,069 00	229	66,572 00	126	26,917 00	....	....
1894														
Jan. . .	58	65,012 00	52	38,553 00	22	11,044 00	21	11,164 00	230	57,576 00	82	17,086 00	....	....
Feb. . .	68	74,371 00	74	60,250 00	15	7,011 00	23	18,342 00	158	20,360 00	54	17,905 00	....	5
March .	75	90,531 00	72	81,857 00	22	10,285 00	17	6,775 00	261	59,343 00	624	69,536 00	....	2
April. .	62	62,841 00	83	78,592 00	23	9,292 00	29	16,458 00	135	27,107 00	31	15,997 00	....	....
May. . .	56	68,650 00	56	50,666 00	33	18,999 90	25	12,880 00	191	45,884 00	171	70,805 00	2	1
	547 \$	686,494 00	518 \$	501,445 00	290 \$	178,494 00	259 \$	166,512 00	2345 \$	676,683 00	1443 \$	458,429 00	6	9

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No.	City No.
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June....	7	\$ 4,359 00	1	\$ 200 00	...	...	...	...	11	\$ 4,616 92	9	\$ 2,350 97	...	...
July....	2	520 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	640 64	3	225 32	...	...
Aug....	1	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	475 00	6	310 30	...	...
Sept....	2	1,460 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	579 12	4	322 90	...	...
Oct....	1	300 00	2	950 00	...	...	...	...	9	4,656 45	11	536 85	13	...
Nov....	...	...	4	3,950 00	...	...	...	...	11	1,139 00	14	425 11	...	...
Dec....	...	...	1	300 00	...	...	...	...	17	2,318 25	18	5767 55	...	...
1894	...	...	2	205 00	...	...	...	...	22	2,344 30	20	2,457 05	...	...
Jan....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb....	1	600 00	5	3,985 00	...	...	...	...	13	721 76	21	1,863 74	...	...
Mar....	2	800 00	2	230 00	...	...	...	...	16	955 75	16	1,515 40	...	...
April....	1	770 00	1	225 00	...	...	...	...	49	3,915 18	11	4,845 47	...	...
May ...	2	1,700 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	858 33	8	1,605 30	...	...
	20	\$ 11,009 80	18	\$ 10,045 00	...	...	...	...	190	\$ 23,421 70	141	\$ 22,225 96	13	...

GOSPER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Foreclosure	Farm No.	City No.
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount			
June ...	10	\$ 6,014 95	22	\$ 7,778 50	3	\$ 562 85	...	...	76	\$ 7,907 49	39	\$ 3,047 85	...	...	...
July ...	16	24,005 26	14	6,130 00	1	600 00	...	...	63	7,273 39	14	1,645 19	...	...	...
August.	10	5,144 50	9	3,146 00	4	1,115 90	1	150 00	50	10,133 57	19	1,722 62	...	...	...
Sept ...	13	5,292 45	12	7,302 00	3	1,400 00	...	...	67	40,076 99	25	3,855 78	1	...	...
October	14	6,535 00	10	7,085 00	3	1,284 40	...	...	87	9,911 35	12	1,201 25	...	...	...
Nov....	7	2,650 00	9	4,335 00	...	...	...	...	54	9,463 93	43	5,849 67	...	...	...
Dec....	26	11,019 75	15	6,850 60	2	762 50	...	...	95	24,788 84	38	4,584 50	...	...	...
1894															
Jan....	17	6,704 40	11	6,300 00	...	...	...	...	88	9,969 18	34	4,842 05	...	...	...
Feb....	14	7,075 00	16	7,740 05	2	800 00	2	1,052 90	105	22,977 97	24	2,506 61	...	...	...
March..	26	17,698 92	25	14,310 80	...	...	...	...	101	19,726 67	42	37,348 92	...	...	...
April...	17	7,272 00	15	7,636 85	1	700 00	1	344 50	80	8,756 32	33	5,496 36	1	...	...
May ...	12	7,630 00	30	16,370 03	2	470 96	3	449 93	109	14,529 85	23	5,734 50	1	...	...
	182	\$ 107,042 23	188	\$ 94,984 83	21	\$ 7,696 61	7	\$ 1,996 23	975	\$ 185,515 55	346	\$ 77,835 30	3	...	...

GRANT COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No.	Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclo're
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June	6	4 863 25	2	245 00	...	...
July	5	1 465 00	1	68 90	...	...
Aug.	3	1 241 00	3	16 916 00	...	...
Sept.	350 00	1	...	...	...	12	5 165 11	9	6 564 00	...	...
Oct.	5	1 852 65	7	3 566 23	...	...
Nov.	4	2 805 30	10	4 676 51	...	...
Dec.	2	1 706 25	3	562 00	...	...
1894
Jan.	2	738 35	4	2 976 00	...	...
Feb.	4	405 80	2	642 53	...	...
March.	...	1,005 00	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,009 45	4	1,196 85	...	...
April.	1	31 50	1	400 0	...	...
May	6	8,031 11	5	630 00	...	...
		2\$	1 005 00	1\$	350 00				53	34 314 77	51	38,444 02	...	...

GREELEY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June ...	14 \$	9,805 15	6 \$	4,613 91	3 \$	533 50	2 \$	290 00	59 \$	8,812 98	22 \$	4,620 72	...	...
July.....	13	13,825 19	11	4,445 00	3	1,225 00	1	225 00	67	15,132 84	25	4,824 60	...	...
Aug.....	7	5,525 65	8	3,329 58	...	...	1	250 00	77	9,048 42	24	6,285 00	...	...
Sept....	9	4,525 00	16	7,908 90	4	1,100 00	1	150 00	56	6,700 72	17	2,346 30	...	...
Oct.....	11	5,663 25	6	1,900 00	...	...	...	...	50	10,050 95	28	3,615 15	...	...
Nov.....	7	7,675 00	11	4,550 00	5	2,181 00	...	...	50	3,756 83	20	3,450 78	1	...
Dec....	14	9,686 45	10	5,957 25	2	1,300 00	5	3,350 00	53	8,413 09	36	6,317 37	3	...
1894														
Jan.....	20	17,158 75	11	7,740 20	1	255 00	...	...	98	19,903 37	37	4,266 21	...	...
Feb....	25	16,602 35	10	5,567 50	2	1,572 00	...	...	127	11,955 21	40	4,640 04	6	...
March..	20	11,629 50	9	6,425 50	4	721 00	3	2,250 00	108	10,290 81	35	4,712 80	2	...
April...	15	28,672 45	7	4,647 15	...	...	1	135 50	101	13,336 64	26	3,612 35	6	...
May....	16	20,458 75	4	7,404 00	2	254 00	1	1,150 00	68	9,025 62	19	2,661 10	2	...
	171 \$	151,230 49	109 \$	64,488 99	26 \$	9,141 50	15 \$	7,900 50	916 \$	126,430 29	329 \$	52,352 42	20	....

HALL COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	10 \$	11,806 00	25 \$	12,972 85	24 \$	19,460 00	21 \$	16,594 00	114 \$	22,152 07	63 \$	30,752 70	1	5
July....	13	13,434 00	19	12,370 00	20	34,176 75	17	33,183 50	99	22,380 84	31	16,247 20	1	1
Aug....	20	13,305 50	20	22,847 50	19	7,432 50	24	12,231 60	118	41,109 79	22	3,040 59	2	1
Sept....	35	38,560 15	17	14,663 00	13	6,846 45	14	7,662 50	152	41,167 47	78	11,930 09	2	2
Oct....	29	50,271 68	26	17,979 00	28	23,045 53	24	14,293 58	123	52,638 15	61	13,832 39	...	...
Nov....	27	38,511 68	27	18,143 30	16	11,815 00	6	4,600 00	125	41,417 85	56	11,832 01	2	2
Dec....	26	46,446 00	24	16,348 50	26	34,833 89	24	14,467 00	151	63,366 96	87	29,814 30	3	1
1894														
Jan....	33	32,615 56	24	13,805 40	12	5,823 00	14	8,625 00	166	42,280 49	122	22,405 31	2	4
Feb....	29	24,802 86	22	13,470 30	27	18,749 44	13	7,602 37	124	22,096 91	55	8,685 68	1	...
March..	36	43,707 50	50	32,229 00	13	13,045 00	18	10,708 95	194	43,208 79	69	29,383 94	...	...
April...	25	22,651 50	35	27,409 35	25	27,065 00	33	24,593 53	121	20,920 27	53	11,653 61	...	1
May....	14	13,656 75	18	19,829 00	20	8,533 30	25	11,666 35	123	33,965 65	74	30,410 54	2	4
	297 \$	349,769 18	307 \$	222,067 20	243 \$	213,125 86	233 \$	166,228 38	1600 \$	446,705 24	771 \$	219,988 36	16	21

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farmer No	Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June. . .	31	33,171 13	62	41,139 01	5	4,547 66	7	8,740 15	164	49,127 87	26	15,944 33	...	...
July. . .	18	21,021 60	38	22,586 80	3	925 00	3	1,020 00	71	13,176 50	27	9,362 45	...	1
Aug. . .	40	42,446 51	40	29,778 76	6	1,688 93	...	...	132	29,207 96	22	7,056 55	...	...
Sept. . .	58	59,637 38	33	21,726 07	4	1,639 05	1	500 00	89	28,314 61	27	7,667 47	...	1
Oct. . .	38	27,111 79	56	45,744 36	10	5,985 00	1	2,043 25	116	32,426 64	39	9,141 85	...	...
Nov. . .	40	29,682 15	31	24,833 08	2	310 00	2	2,036 75	106	39,814 85	22	8,705 10	...	...
Dec. . .	60	57,366 39	55	36,570 75	7	3,850 00	1	524 50	107	16,061 25	43	14,263 61	...	...
1894														
Jan. . .	63	58,316 69	74	51,444 99	4	870 00	3	925 00	140	29,401 17	52	7,911 93	...	1
Feb. . .	54	56,857 12	81	53,337 09	2	1,000 00	3	1,275 00	115	31,752 21	188	43,458 41	...	...
March. .	55	59,916 00	70	50,660 48	8	3,001 90	5	2,140 00	140	17,887 09	115	32,779 27	...	...
April. .	52	53,330 05	77	60,649 16	2	1,810 00	3	900 00	97	14,183 93	102	19,378 16	...	2
May. . .	41	48,003 77	70	56,720 55	5	989 78	4	1,065 00	143	31,369 96	152	30,123 15	...	1
	551	\$ 546,880 58	687	\$ 495,281 10	58	\$ 26,617 32	33	\$ 21,229 65	1420	330,222 04	815	\$ 205,792 28	3	3

HARLAN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHAPEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	27	\$ 15,650 80	24	\$ 18,979 57	4	\$ 1,610 00	5	\$ 2,950 00	84	\$ 8,755 09	12	\$ 1,549 00	4	....
July....	23	15,526 10	22	9,231 98	1	300 00	....	....	72	10,866 84	14	2,608 71	5	....
Aug....	16	11,093 65	21	8,100 30	1	500 00	....	....	69	8,983 98	17	3,186 45	7	1
Sept....	17	12,860 20	7	3,452 80	....	....	1	500 00	120	22,918 52	27	6,979 97	4	....
Oct....	28	17,995 00	7	5,700 00	1	2,263 00	1	710 00	89	16,476 05	37	6,241 79	6	....
Nov....	28	19,274 65	11	4,913 25	....	....	1	100 00	149	31,575 25	42	10,689 28	....	....
Dec....	21	14,384 63	10	3,134 95	1	500 00	....	....	111	13,217 18	29	3,286 87	15	....
1894														
Jan....	45	25,560 16	12	6,488 35	1	386 50	1	450 00	110	13,127 25	49	12,416 21	5	....
Feb....	38	23,662 90	19	9,577 70	1	217 04	2	350 00	127	14,789 18	25	2,781 53	1	....
Mar....	60	38,851 90	49	19,578 96	4	1,142 60	....	....	166	16,557 59	73	7,829 14	6	....
April....	38	22,968 00	44	27,152 07	2	275 00	5	1,860 00	143	18,172 43	24	12,809 90	4	....
May ...	22	14,753 61	35	19,567 10	2	654 00	3	2,470 00	114	16,166 12	16	4,611 95	2	1
	363	\$ 232,581 59	261	\$ 135,877 03	18	\$ 7,847 54	19	\$ 9,390 00	1354	\$ 191,605 48	365	\$ 74,990 80	49	2

HAYES COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	13	\$ 3,751 39	12	\$ 3,083 10	...	\$ .....	...	\$ .....	71	\$ 6,439 15	39	\$ 6,679 21	1	...
July....	10	3,495 00	8	4,185 30	...	...	...	...	74	6,121 46	40	4,040 69	1	...
Aug....	4	1,150 45	25	6,310 90	...	...	...	...	75	6,516 51	26	3,219 75	...	...
Sept....	6	2,103 00	6	1,475 00	...	...	...	...	90	10,997 62	50	5,913 90	...	...
Oct....	6	1,915 55	2	1,317 00	...	...	...	...	69	7,343 54	71	10,665 58	5	...
Nov....	10	2,434 90	5	1,660 00	...	...	...	...	83	9,177 26	31	3,364 17	...	...
Dec....	3	1,252 32	7	3,129 15	...	...	...	...	153	15,690 85	52	5,589 15	6	...
1894														
Jan....	8	3,104 20	6	2,388 20	...	...	...	...	68	66,139 27	45	4,420 90	...	...
Feb....	6	1,905 50	4	1,375 00	...	...	...	...	72	7,971 18	24	2,495 25	3	...
March..	4	1,693 60	3	387 50	1	125 00	1	90 00	151	16,496 28	57	6,579 20	2	...
April...	5	2,062 60	6	2,664 00	...	...	...	...	99	11,635 79	46	8,019 50	...	...
May....	9	2,277 05	2	575 00	...	...	...	...	126	10,039 34	42	3,963 62	10	...
	84	\$ 27,145 56	86	\$ 28,550 15	1	\$ 125 00	1	\$ 90 00	1131	\$ 115,068 25	523	\$ 64,949 99	28	...

HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

Month. 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Pa. m No	City No
June....	25 \$	7,057 00	19 \$	6,625 30	...	\$	...	\$	87 \$	10,340 04	31 \$	12,746 30	1	...
July....	26	11,265 00	27	6,862 20	...	...	...	...	63	10,314 00	35	4,143 16	2	...
Aug....	18	7,005 00	15	5,420 59	...	...	...	...	86	10,359 54	35	5,367 02	2	...
Sept....	21	8,280 00	14	3,520 45	...	...	...	...	62	3,763 62	25	2,859 55	7	...
Oct....	33	9,152 50	21	13,605 00	...	...	...	...	137	17,243 92	33	4,579 06	...	...
Nov....	20	7,334 53	23	6,507 24	...	...	...	...	85	12,128 25	50	7,431 11	5	...
Dec....	22	11,026 32	12	4,376 90	...	...	...	...	137	17,955 65	55	6,150 18	2	...
1894														
Jan....	30	12,386 11	16	4,561 40	...	...	...	...	93	11,105 26	56	9,312 88	2	...
Feb....	28	18,404 10	25	8,885 50	3	1,100 00	1	500 00	110	9,289 28	27	2,925 07	...	...
Mar ch.	21	8,079 50	19	7,127 50	2	1,300 00	1	700 00	157	10,717 49	30	2,479 64	1	...
April....	13	5,325 70	19	5,165 00	...	...	...	...	104	11,046 60	29	6,762 94	...	...
May....	36	14,089 50	34	16,263 53	2	600 90	...	...	88	6,366 87	27	3,114 57	1	...
	293 \$	119,410 26	244 \$	88,920 61	7 \$	3,000 00	2 \$	1,200 00	1209 \$	135,630 52	433 \$	67,871 48	23	...

HOLT COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June ...	46 \$	19,094 75	34 \$	21,530 07	2 \$	2,600 00	4 \$	3,300 00	90 \$	33,069 28	38 \$	8,450 53	12	...
July ...	22	19,274 76	21	21,790 06	...	...	1	116 20	117	20,146 44	31	12,111 32	1	...
Aug. ...	15	7,075 90	39	28,483 88	5	7,830 00	5	4,118 02	134	60,522 57	116	12,522 32	15	...
Sept. ...	42	21,625 17	30	12,826 25	1	637 10	...	...	96	21,687 14	16	6,616 32	3	...
Oct. ...	26	13,172 18	47	32,960 78	2	2,150 00	1	1,800 00	172	24,485 39	49	10,265 63	13	...
Nov. ...	18	14,647 16	50	33,660 89	1	635 00	1	4,500 00	118	34,608 58	50	7,023 00	8	...
Dec. ...	20	8,894 00	82	58,472 08	1	585 00	1	250 00	144	28,445 59	68	12,883 08	29	...
1894														
Jan. ...	14	7,964 00	61	39,692 40	5	8,947 23	7	5,154 65	117	26,647 57	167	30,572 78	36	1
Feb. ...	19	12,920 86	52	33,242 99	4	469 45	3	852 84	131	55,330 44	55	37,803 37	29	2
March .	30	20,139 45	46	34,202 43	1	207 20	1	779 05	201	30,974 72	53	7,098 26	22	1
April. .	24	18,796 91	56	34,419 02	3	1,848 00	...	...	249	33,290 37	87	4,735 37	28	...
May ...	21	17,891 70	34	24,830 18	4	2,462 59	3	4,917 76	185	36,938 73	49	8,798 21	7	1
	297 \$	181,496 84	552 \$	376,109 03	29 \$	28,371 57	27 \$	25,788 52	1754 \$	406,146 82	779 \$	163,780 19	213	5

HOOKER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June...	1	\$.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	41 00	1	\$ 65 00	...	...
July...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	350 00	...	...	1	50 00	...	...
Aug...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	560 00	...	...
Sept...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50 00	...	...
Oct...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	100 00	...	...	1	41 00	...	...
Nov...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	189 25	...	...
Dec...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	273 23	...	...	2	86 00	...	...
1894														
Jan...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	384 63	...	...	2	160 00	...	...
Feb...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	169 32	...	...
Mar...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	80 70	...	...	2	251 20	2	...
April...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
May...	1	500 00	...	...	3	...	...	610 00	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1	\$ 500 00	...	...	15	...	...	\$ 1,839 56	...	...	21	\$ 1,621 77	6	...

HOWARD COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	16 \$	8,905 00	3 \$	3,350 00	5 \$	1,240 00	1 \$	150 00	99 \$	12,937 00	20 \$	5,945 50	....	....
July....	5	5,410 95	12	7,444 00	....	....	....	....	56	22,018 77	5	537 25	1	1
Aug....	11	13,382 00	7	4,580 00	1	1,536 06	1	500 00	75	11,249 78	22	1,421 70	....	....
Sept....	19	15,684 73	13	5,518 85	5	2,360 00	3	634 00	95	14,400 27	24	3,189 67	1	....
Oct....	21	25,705 00	10	5,718 85	....	....	....	....	119	16,073 14	44	6,300 70	....	....
Nov....	9	8,729 03	14	5,896 94	3	2,145 93	1	200 00	118	17,271 90	40	17,498 58	1	....
Dec....	34	24,263 50	16	9,015 50	2	1,240 00	3	719 00	97	22,833 53	73	8,947 00	6	3
1894														
Jan....	39	22,664 03	29	17,510 50	3	943 50	2	1,135 40	127	22,894 28	48	4,647 39	7	....
Feb....	32	27,650 13	20	9,714 50	1	900 00	2	4,100 00	129	16,320 79	50	12,446 21	....	....
March...	40	24,444 38	21	16,651 80	5	2,083 62	5	6,363 62	200	17,177 69	35	9,354 05	....	....
April....	25	14,206 50	30	17,704 60	2	75 00	....	....	100	18,311 77	36	5,339 71	1	2
May....	28	18,332 50	27	22,285 51	2	1,700 00	....	....	130	26,497 81	10	1,033 75	1	....
	279 \$	209,377 75	202 \$	125,391 05	29 \$	14,221 11	18 \$	13,803 02	1345 \$	217,983 73	407 \$	77,861 51	18	6

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Far No.	City No.
June....	32 \$	52,725 50	32 \$	36,088 35	16 \$	8,364 15	13 \$	4,445 10	78 \$	19,311 33	35 \$	10,824 37	....	....
July....	27	45,655 00	28	19,199 75	13	6,794 81	8	1,437 00	55	24,150 55	24	19,725 53	....	....
Aug....	28	37,309 98	33	23,149 42	10	7,145 58	13	4,605 00	71	14,891 02	56	14,149 18	....	....
Sept....	38	52,055 78	28	30,379 85	11	3,502 13	12	4,313 70	79	29,094 75	36	7,162 44	....	....
Oct....	38	46,634 50	33	22,023 70	11	4,114 60	7	2,402 50	96	28,092 37	47	20,553 58	....	....
Nov....	30	55,321 00	31	24,943 75	10	4,085 00	7	5,600 00	85	21,249 63	25	5,900 30	....	1
Dec....	31	36,401 42	34	32,707 56	12	3,342 50	8	1,847 50	81	18,071 24	70	10,350 60	....	1
1894														
Jan....	44	43,097 00	39	37,659 35	10	2,137 75	6	1,683 00	84	29,560 20	54	10,788 34	2	1
Feb....	63	70,672 96	46	42,491 01	7	3,963 61	5	1,881 00	74	16,794 32	44	11,682 89	2	....
Mar....	58	62,444 75	68	59,020 50	16	7,092 75	12	6,665 80	124	25,560 47	43	19,139 70	2	....
April....	42	39,040 92	47	35,455 61	14	7,220 00	11	7,358 65	81	16,525 02	....	22,171 69	1	1
May....	15	22,450 00	18	19,826 00	8	3,066 86	6	2,050 00	67	19,468 65	35	16,233 47	1	....
	446 \$	563,823 81	437 \$	382,944 85	138 \$	60,829 74	88 \$	44,289 25	975 \$	262,769 55	469 \$	168,682 09	8	4

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	14 \$	18,765 00	19 \$	18,195 00	6 \$	1,380 00	8 \$	2,425 00	38 \$	6,166 23	12 \$	1,394 01	.....	.....
July....	20	29,477 28	11	13,165 00	7	2,895 00	3	1,250 00	41	10,770 13	7	1,308 18	.....	.....
Aug....	10	11,365 00	9	9,744 80	10	5,100 00	5	4,400 00	47	15,402 79	12	2,248 15	.....	.....
Sept....	14	18,718 50	7	8,915 00	4	2,877 28	.....	.....	38	7,811 75	16	1,989 52	.....	.....
Oct....	15	15,656 00	11	17,750 00	2	159 00	4	1,156 00	71	16,952 39	16	4,736 22	.....	.....
Nov....	14	17,496 00	6	4,565 00	5	1,780 00	2	2,200 00	42	15,081 87	16	2,719 93	1	.....
Dec....	20	14,775 00	12	8,450 00	3	625 00	1	275 00	52	12,374 46	32	5,215 80	1	.....
1894														
Jan....	21	17,744 90	20	23,128 00	4	1,100 00	3	381 65	46	7,180 31	31	4,881 33	.....	.....
Feb....	19	33,709 03	19	14,955 00	3	725 00	10	5,598 00	60	10,044 38	11	4,140 68	.....	.....
March...	61	75,647 55	32	37,025 00	8	3,145 00	5	1,555 00	56	12,401 96	25	8,636 65	7	2
April...	30	40,284 02	28	29,852 41	2	259 00	2	1,200 00	78	11,883 77	14	2,905 75	1	.....
May....	13	15,382 00	13	19,175 00	5	1,585 00	3	1,005 00	54	9,873 57	13	6,311 45	.....	.....
	251 \$	308,920 58	187 \$	204,920 21	59 \$	21,630 28	46 \$	21,445 65	623 \$	135,943 61	205 \$	46,486 67	10	3

KEARNEY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	28 \$	26,624 66	22 \$	15,872 25	7 \$	2,700 00	4 \$	9,178 00	109 \$	19,280 37	51 \$	13,169 70	1	....
July.....	19	14,840 95	21	16,220 65	3	725 00	6	2,364 50	81	21,312 06	42	9,044 30	4	....
Aug.....	14	10,205 85	7	5,195 00	5	2,264 85	5	1,412 50	94	16,299 05	32	7,800 85	....	1
Sept.....	30	24,195 25	9	6,594 28	6	5,325 90	3	1,850 00	112	22,229 07	60	11,894 10	1	2
Oct.....	44	36,237 80	27	24,751 52	8	5,187 50	6	2,241 38	175	26,672 36	85	11,890 33	1	1
Nov.....	110	23,253 45	37	21,545 80	6	3,835 00	3	1,548 00	221	22,944 02	54	7,295 00	3	....
Dec.....	48	28,253 25	28	19,904 50	11	5,460 10	9	5,594 45	196	22,240 04	93	13,522 57	4	2
1894														
Jan.....	54	33,058 91	35	23,058 55	9	2,068 99	6	2,345 35	237	31,819 96	101	17,852 94	....	....
Feb.....	29	22,571 30	18	13,873 95	12	2,182 68	5	2,512 41	184	24,981 55	80	11,986 75	....	....
March....	47	45,427 15	43	30,741 45	3	712 00	9	2,465 15	516	21,499 77	50	11,801 94	1	....
April....	31	23,670 87	34	18,595 91	6	1,221 20	7	1,729 25	169	18,331 44	33	6,025 85	5	....
May.....	22	13,812 50	28	23,227 65	7	2,661 70	6	2,334 90	154	23,060 87	17	1,263 55	1	....
	476 \$	302,151 94	309 \$	219,581 56	83 \$	34,344 92	69 \$	35,575 89	2048 \$	270,670 53	698 \$	123,537 88	18	6

KEITH COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June. . .	3	545 00	1	600 00	1	500 00	1	500 00	20	6,943 95	6	1,032 10	1	....
July. . .	11	10,050 00	...	...	1	2,000 00	...	...	37	5,204 10	16	4,337 71	...	...
Aug. . .	7	3,300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6,168 87	12	5,744 46	...	...
Sept. . .	5	1,255 84	...	...	1	800 00	...	...	30	5,711 86	26	6,796 75	...	...
Oct. . .	3	1,600 00	...	...	1	200 00	...	...	28	6,067 64	28	3,772 96	...	...
Nov. . .	6	705 50	1	700 00	...	...	1	150 00	33	4,964 66	17	2,766 97	...	...
Dec. . .	2	1,390 80	2	875 00	1	75 00	1	375 00	32	5,523 47	17	4,320 68	...	...
1894														
Jan. . .	2	7,919 00	2	422 00	...	...	...	...	28	4,886 62	32	6,215 31	...	...
Feb. . .	7	2,565 00	1	8,686 21	1	445 82	1	200 00	36	5,994 22	79	11,406 81	...	...
March. .	5	5,769 70	6	3,270 20	1	325 40	1	2,500 00	32	3,090 48	21	3,453 60	...	...
April. . .	2	8,604 50	6	1,792 50	...	...	1	420 00	38	3,903 97	8	935 30	5	1
May. . .	6	1,305 00	2	575 00	...	...	...	...	25	10,310 01	8	3,589 44	...	...
	77	46,010 34	21	16,960 91	7	4,346 22	6	4,145 00	374	78,760 85	270	50,372 09	6	1

KEYA PAHA COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No.	Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June...	4 \$	695 00	3 \$	752 59	...	\$	...	\$	42 \$	5,211 99	34 \$	2,474 3	...	...
July...	1	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3,618 50	34	2,342 85	...	...
Aug...	4	1,571 67	1	450 00	...	...	...	...	61	4,263 43	16	722 12	...	...
Sept...	4	1,259 90	2	1,000 00	...	...	...	...	55	5,218 48	44	3,432 13	...	...
Oct...	4	906 50	6	1,468 63	...	...	...	...	36	4,878 63	52	3,569 93	22	...
Nov...	6	1,267 50	2	460 00	1	175 00	...	...	53	7,523 90	53	3,713 09	4	...
Dec...	8	4,195 00	4	1,084 50	...	...	...	...	73	15,188 96	43	2,299 45	...	...
1894														
Jan...	8	2,264 00	11	3,949 75	...	...	...	...	69	6,119 32	66	4,514 60	...	...
Feb...	5	1,679 70	7	1,911 23	...	...	...	...	40	4,010 24	43	3,499 56	...	...
Mar...	11	3,155 65	7	1,207 50	...	...	...	...	96	5,396 52	69	6,929 48	...	...
April...	12	3,687 00	6	1,945 00	...	...	...	...	75	7,806 03	45	4,037 61	1	...
May...	2	450 00	9	3,194 40	...	...	...	...	45	4,441 52	41	3,943 61	...	...
	73 \$	21,630 92	58 \$	17,423 60	1 \$	175 00	...	...	714 \$	73,677 52	540 \$	41,538 96	27	...

KIMBALL COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	1	\$ 300 00	...	\$	1	\$ .....	...	\$ 1,483 37	13	1,483 37	9	910 48	...	...
July...	4	1,600 00	1	150 00	1	300 00	1	932 79	6	932 79	...	...	...	...
Aug...	2	6,275 00	1	74 00	...	...	...	161 00	4	161 00	1	100 00	...	...
Sept...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 00	4	460 00	1	235 68	...	...
Oct...	2	700 00	...	...	...	...	...	603 40	5	603 40	3	175 33	...	...
Nov...	3	640 45	...	...	...	...	...	256 87	5	256 87	1	75 00	...	...
Dec...	2	5,481 20	...	...	...	...	...	756 00	5	756 00	1	56 50	...	...
1894														
Jan...	2	756 00	...	...	...	...	...	448 76	5	448 76	1	40 00	...	...
Feb...	5	2,481 00	3	3,250 00	...	...	...	885 69	4	885 69	4	490 00	...	...
March...	5	2,461 00	1	3,000 00	...	...	...	1,617 40	20	1,617 40	4	373 00	...	...
April...	3	451 00	...	...	...	...	...	890 94	8	890 94	2	114 50	...	...
May...	2	900 00	1	223 00	...	...	...	1,873 86	15	1,873 86	31	4,054 97	...	...
	31	\$ 22 039 65	7	\$ 7,697 00	1	\$ 535 31	1	\$ 10,366 78	94	\$ 10,366 78	58	\$ 6,525 46	...	...

KNOX COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June	20 \$	13,855 03	8	2	2 \$	950 00	1	450 00	129 \$	57,202 68	104	24,531 62	10	....
July	16	13,945 20	17	2	2	2,300 00	...	...	107	26,243 06	110	20,836 55	3	....
Aug	17	19,102 77	15	3	3	2,950 00	1	300 00	125	16,525 35	10	1,516 98	...	....
Sept....	23	24,200 20	15	1	1	500 00	...	...	130	44,023 05	41	23,217 16	...	....
Oct.....	2	685 85	9	4	4	1,910 00	...	...	187	35,909 21	77	648 34	...	....
Nov....	13	6,160 00	14	1	1	1,400 00	...	...	163	33,314 60	84	12,042 80	...	....
Dec....	24	20,724 85	18	2	2	408 45	1	55 00	185	39,204 21	46	10,760 36	...	....
1894														
Jan	25	20,115 00	21	2	2	1,156 13	...	...	171	33,173 06	122	42,551 80	...	....
Feb	27	17,420 00	34	3	3	919 65	5	1,390 01	212	42,947 05	78	16,161 98	2	....
Mar ch .	31	47,680 58	25	6	6	2,056 74	2	700 00	214	39,355 84	226	42,474 57	...	....
April...	25	20,536 85	30	2	2	1,750 00	2	1,350 00	232	36,878 07	91	20,024 43	...	....
May ...	43	31,434 30	37	4	4	1 400 00	4	1,437 45	203	75,937 79	122	23,148 89	...	....
	266 \$	235,840 63	245	32 \$	32 \$	17,700 97	16 \$	5,682 46	2058 \$	480,713 97	1071	\$ 237,935 48	15	....

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclo're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June...	43 \$	128,466 12	43 \$	53,758 29	102 \$	172,478 39	100 \$	156,161 94	583 \$	92,761 57	88 \$	39,965 36	1	13
July....	35	96,899 17	36	91,297 73	104	146,129 80	94	121,633 14	402	79,444 17	87	39,663 43	2	16
Aug....	22	53,649 66	42	40,222 28	89	110,350 76	99	93,640 50	433	72,244 29	67	26,672 11	1	3
Sept...	22	55,681 65	31	43,205 36	49	71,382 32	106	105,837 00	317	47,505 70	74	29,720 16	...	8
Oct....	25	43,309 52	50	91,232 48	85	103,985 12	156	226,631 45	454	51,289 64	64	20,037 56	...	...
Nov....	23	27,936 98	31	34,673 60	84	5,080 16	81	66,242 91	437	103,619 08	56	14,844 43	1	10
Dec....	46	69,463 97	23	69,322 85	61	...	60	67,608 03	467	80,074 25	226	31,902 03	2	16
1894														
Jan....	63	121,984 69	70	76,093 98	95	135,119 68	77	99,212 64	427	62,309 01	157	42,851 51	...	...
Feb....	47	61,326 00	70	55,532 26	69	151,306 81	148	314,995 05	308	74,590 91	107	42,106 09	2	18
March..	75	95,054 70	86	118,310 00	75	89,311 94	79	91,300 85	519	76,690 10	82	42,821 45	...	31
April...	48	83,924 37	56	68,643 37	88	324,680 90	169	184,058 32	496	104,986 48	109	39,437 60	1	6
May...	27	34,251 00	50	54,589 92	78	178,532 10	94	141,434 07	482	60,333 73	163	55,643 44	1	16
	476 \$	910,947 74	588 \$	798,882 12	974 \$	1,650,629 38	1262 \$	1,667,983 90	325 \$	903,850 03	1380 \$	425,665 17	11	137

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	24 \$	11,228 75	15 \$	6,263 47	5 \$	4,577 09	4 \$	1,760 00	154 \$	23 270 23	145 \$	29,612 94	2	....
July....	17	11,577 75	18	9,476 75	7	3,881 00	6	1,950 00	152	28,770 44	275	45,950 14	5	....
Aug....	13	9,914 25	12	6,969 00	12	11,838 25	3	1,180 00	152	20,003 52	197	27,944 91	1	....
Sept....	16	10,308 06	13	4,692 90	5	1,630 00	5	1,940 00	139	25,922 96	136	18,405 96	1	....
Oct....	11	4,801 76	9	30,647 80	6	5,921 00	9	4,205 59	188	26,526 37	89	12,601 93	1	....
Nov....	26	13,239 95	10	4,703 55	8	3,210 00	6	4,392 45	180	32,435 11	124	25,635 60	....	....
Dec....	22	14,768 10	11	8,561 80	7	4,850 00	10	6,484 00	183	31,473 06	276	51,204 76	7	....
1894														
Jan....	30	32,057 00	19	8,322 80	10	12,397 00	5	1,821 00	214	23,924 65	163	19,026 96	....	1
Feb....	17	9,730 00	7	3,750 00	3	2,700 00	6	1,255 69	190	20,956 23	59	12,451 83	....	....
March..	20	13,486 23	7	3,396 00	4	2,710 00	2	2,100 00	208	20,675 98	82	10,276 75	....	....
April....	21	5,354 35	12	4,430 70	4	1,929 00	2	550 00	208	36,252 52	75	15,045 06	....	....
May....	23	23,734 10	15	5,715 25	5	3,175 00	3	1,155 00	223	32,269 56	112	22,065 38	2	....
	240 \$	160,200 30	148 \$	96,929 02	76 \$	48,318 34	61 \$	28,793 73	2191 \$	322,480 63	1733 \$	290,222 22	19	1

LOGAN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Farm No	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June...	3 \$	1,101 80	4	\$	...	...	...	\$	49	4,422 32	20	2,983 05	...	...
July...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,844 68	11	1,119 93	...	...
Aug...	...	...	2	750 00	2	336 00	...	...	18	1,600 24	11	2,031 51	...	...
Sept...	...	...	1	241 00	2	529 40	...	...	26	2,649 88	21	9,237 67	...	...
Oct...	1	777 00	3	1,200 50	...	...	...	...	20	2,209 50	13	2,707 50	...	...
Nov...	1	3,200 00	1	724 65	...	...	...	...	28	4,728 85	40	8,261 00	...	...
Dec...	1	400 00	1	600 00	1	39 10	...	...	29	3,224 03	10	758 40	...	...
1894														
Jan...	2	650 00	2	634 50	...	...	...	...	41	6,469 62	34	4,690 18	...	...
Feb...	...	...	2	2,770 00	...	...	...	...	21	2,505 55	18	1,291 28	...	...
March...	1	785 84	1	52 00	...	...	...	...	37	2,888 34	20	1,253 37	...	...
April...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,050 30	11	1,507 43	...	...
May...	...	...	3	1,400 00	...	...	...	...	24	3,013 39	26	2,452 65	...	...
	9 \$	6,914 64	20 \$	10,172 65	5 \$	904 50	...	...	349 \$	37,606 70	229 \$	36,293 97	...	...

LOUP COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No.	City No.
June....	2	\$ 311 40	2	\$ 700 00	...	\$...	...	\$...	12	\$ 1,467 82	9	\$ 1,097 25	...	...
July....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,566 75	10	1,722 00	13	...
Aug....	...	...	1	400 00	...	...	...	...	12	555 70	...	...	...	...
Sept....	2	575 00	...	...	2	403 10	...	...	20	2,401 00	4	1,030 00	4	...
Oct....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,193 45	6	218 75	...	...
Nov....	1	350 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	634 85	5	360 00	...	...
Dec....	3	900 00	3	1,288 00	1	225 00	...	...	4	430 80	6	359 02	...	...
1894														
Jan....	4	5,536 10	5	2,350 00	...	...	...	...	16	967 50	11	314 00	...	...
Feb....	2	560 00	5	1,239 30	1	55 00	...	...	18	792 65	8	315 25	...	...
Mar....	6	2,125 00	1	120 00	...	...	...	...	9	846 35	6	497 50	...	...
April....	1	250 00	...	...	1	200 00	...	...	36	5,257 20	13	924 85	...	...
May....	2	253 00	...	...	...	...	1	236 60	32	3,088 55	5	552 80	...	...
	23	\$ 10,920 50	17	\$ 6,097 30	5	\$ 883 10	1	\$ 236 60	218	\$ 21,202 62	73	\$ 7,391 42	17	...

MADISON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part'n No.	City No.
June....	24	\$ 51,119 72	28	\$ 22,993 95	23	\$ 332,330 80	9	\$ 5,900 00	90	\$ 24,777 08	61	\$ 18,474 65	....	....
July....	14	13,662 85	24	18,314 59	15	11,600 00	19	15,715 09	72	8,944 98	20	8,310 10	3	....
Aug....	13	12,919 10	20	8,954 25	21	16,515 00	4	1,480 00	74	28,824 96	26	16,394 10	....	....
Sept....	16	18,820 00	16	12,538 60	17	13,402 01	11	7,652 66	58	13,174 05	23	5,591 45	....	1
Oct....	24	21,230 33	14	13,000 43	10	3,700 00	10	4,152 00	98	62,713 60	61	34,751 22	....	2
Nov....	17	22,545 22	18	13,128 11	14	7,338 00	5	3,535 00	76	24,719 38	55	9,021 66	....	1
Dec....	28	23,145 00	29	13,168 24	19	19,042 86	13	18,675 00	126	45,171 07	45	15,070 48	....	3
1894														
Jan....	56	52,549 20	54	45,969 26	22	13,608 75	22	26,406 11	109	26,052 41	56	9,106 43	1	2
Feb....	35	46,261 11	44	39,504 75	15	12,701 00	9	8,577 50	110	24,814 94	41	9,236 38	....	....
Mar....	53	74,669 60	54	46,918 59	19	17,930 00	13	10,232 66	127	22,245 30	81	29,465 54	1	2
April...	36	31,774 25	39	28,651 20	16	11,675 00	14	21,810 67	86	18,006 54	50	17,496 50	....	....
May...	33	29,980 10	40	32,540 74	20	16,700 80	19	13,059 50	98	22,829 30	28	14,062 66	....	1
	349	\$ 398,776 48	380	\$ 287,742 71	211	\$ 476,544 22	148	\$ 137,196 10	1124	\$ 322,274 61	567	\$ 187,021 17	5	12

MCPHERSON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	1	\$ 170 00	1	\$ 400 00	...	\$ .....	...	\$ .....	11	7 999 18	18	5,983 60	...	...
July...	1	170 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,966 30	30	847 59	...	...
Aug...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	380 20	20	1,875 00	...	...
Sept...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,495 98	98	8,525 00	...	...
Oct...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4,878 60	60	6,430 25	...	...
Nov...	1	275 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	242 35	35	365 45	...	...
Dec...	1	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,112 12	12	603 60	...	...
1894														
Jan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2,368 48	48	223 44	...	...
Feb...	1	170 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	746 53	53	417 94	...	...
March...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,940 25	25	4,461 60	...	...
April...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	330 90	90	601 65	...	...
May...	1	500 00	1	500 00	...	...	...	...	7	3,226 80	80	914 20	...	...
	5	\$ 1,615 00	2	\$ 900 00	...	...	...	...	88	\$ 33,687 39	39	\$ 31,649 32	...	...

MERRICK COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	14	\$ 26,463 27	14	\$ 20,732 50	6	\$ 2,177 25	1	\$ 150 00	59	\$ 77,440 65	29	\$ 39,990 88	2	....
July....	13	11,308 24	14	10 288 45	3	310 72	5	4 588 41	68	38,982 10	17	3,716 40	1	....
Aug....	11	7,900 16	21	13,916 77	2	400 00	1	400 00	35	4,529 80	15	3,499 89	1	....
Sept....	24	22,631 34	19	10,525 05	8	2,169 16	5	1,650 00	75	25,647 62	13	157 23	2	....
Oct....	15	11,784 60	11	17,463 07	2	650 00	5	2,770 00	69	18,955 75	48	15,158 86	....	....
Nov....	10	8,040 10	16	16,565 00	4	1,136 00	4	2,075 00	46	40,502 11	38	24,751 20	2	....
Dec....	26	20,309 14	20	20,030 67	4	1,450 00	2	325 00	68	28,937 41	64	13,406 87	....	....
1894														
Jan....	24	20,919 16	21	12,002 50	2	725 00	3	1,545 00	74	89,247 02	53	6 425 59	....	2
Feb....	23	18 005 48	26	34,535 00	4	2 200 00	5	2,700 00	84	7,164 07	54	10 641 49	4	2
Mar....	29	36,732 00	26	18,156 32	11	3,228 80	4	2 600 00	123	14,465 74	39	10,899 78	1	....
April....	25	23,973 35	17	15,333 31	7	2 467 50	4	4 392 50	80	12,021 27	39	12,998 24	1	....
May...	14	10,239 60	27	30,637 87	7	3,888 95	4	1,545 50	60	16,427 01	27	6,531 80	3	1
	228	\$ 217 306 44	232	\$ 220,176 51	60	\$ 20,803 38	43	\$ 24,741 41	841	\$ 374 320 55	437	\$ 150 178 23	17	5

NANCE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Har- m No.	City No.
June ...	11 \$	12,642 20	7 \$	9,539 10	6 \$	2,609 00	4 \$	4,700 00	90 \$	28,249 66	24 \$	5,297 73	1	...
July	9	7,950 00	8	29,083 52	11	11,000 00	2	1,561 60	80	35,906 80	27	9,682 79	1	...
August .	11	14,391 89	10	10,785 08	8	6,175 00	4	1,765 00	116	28,963 43	42	28,857 85	...	...
Sept ...	7	6,105 50	12	10,399 05	3	1,669 00	...	...	105	36,142 74	25	12,341 81	1	...
October	17	20,996 30	12	9,426 50	5	2,107 55	1	70 00	91	40,421 67	46	10,862 48	...	...
Nov....	16	21,137 50	10	12,125 20	7	2,502 50	1	417 00	106	21,131 07	61	14,406 41	1	2
Dec....	8	9,329 94	5	2,735 00	2	475 00	2	530 00	80	14,347 35	53	15,309 01	1	...
1894														
Jan.....	18	32,317 50	18	14,831 91	3	650 00	8	8,480 00	113	18,303 30	197	27,474 34	1	...
Feb.....	30	45,832 14	23	19,298 93	4	755 00	5	1,586 38	136	34,828 96	76	20,746 44	...	...
March...	26	26,907 53	27	17,388 73	10	3,866 93	6	3,029 90	197	33,733 72	68	26,861 32	...	...
April...	35	32,331 42	22	26,197 99	11	3,875 00	6	2,950 00	159	33,079 43	56	28,662 96	...	...
May ...	30	56,770 93	19	47,458 57	8	2,975 00	6	3,155 00	172	30,205 48	29	14,552 35	...	...
	218 \$	286,712 85	173 \$	209,269 58	79 \$	38,659 98	45 \$	28,874 88	1445 \$	355,313 61	706 \$	215,055 49	6	3

NEMAHA COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES			TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			CHATTEL MORTGAGES			Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	Farm No	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June....	14	\$ 15,236 12	8	\$ 9,193 85	4	\$ 851 95	5	\$ 732 50	49	\$ 14,328 20	19	\$ 6,072 26
July....	6	15,710 25	3	7,830 00	1	150 00	2	725 00	33	4,510 01	16	3,512 00
Aug....	14	26,612 50	9	9,625 00	6	1,783 08	6	1,235 00	66	12,440 26	27	3,257 93
Sept....	15	22,247 88	11	6,385 90	1	250 00	12	2,427 45	48	11,185 23	9	1,612 00
Oct....	14	14,628 08	7	9,811 01	6	1,308 85	...	...	53	10,307 63	17	2,579 90
Nov....	14	16,707 00	8	5,045 00	4	648 39	4	341 75	28	6,201 86	32	6,973 42
Dec....	12	12,630 75	13	12,090 46	6	1,348 55	2	423 31	54	12,274 33	43	4,414 87
1894												
Jan....	18	16,863 74	16	26,890 00	9	4,162 45	6	815 00	56	9,309 53	19	5,059 75
Feb....	21	29,793 74	8	10,482 30	8	3,319 59	6	3,464 00	39	6,779 76	29	8,308 19
March..	31	50,063 00	37	61,477 25	2	2,300 00	1	150 00	70	8,359 41	40	16,184 30
April....	14	12,106 60	16	9,220 50	8	1,410 60	4	800 00	50	5,651 03	29	5,613 81
May....	12	15,663 51	13	18,295 00	12	4,903 65	2	1,130 00	54	6,102 65	18	2,894 66
	185	\$ 248,263 17	149	\$ 186,326 27	67	\$ 22,437 11	50	\$ 72,244 01	594	\$ 108,149 90	298	\$ 66,482 89
											5	3

NUCKOLLS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Re m No	City No
June....	30 \$	46,417 50	40 \$	36,931 98	7 \$	4,305 00	13 \$	10,740 57	80 \$	22,126 46	34 \$	10,669 50	1	3
July....	14	16,300 00	24	14,778 55	6	16,175 00	7	3,339 62	80	24 873 37	26	4 804 04	1	...
Aug....	12	12,220 00	11	8 009 45	3	4,300 00	1	600 00	136	26 275 50	39	9,305 40	...	...
Sept....	22	15,272 12	25	13,408 77	5	2,194 00	1	200 00	96	29,609 97	32	5,835 56	...	...
Oct....	20	17,792 00	9	3,617 50	5	2 372 89	2	1,100 00	118	36,189 19	37	16,968 65	1	...
Nov....	28	17,487 00	28	23,275 00	8	4,385 00	5	3,100 00	83	16,617 36	25	9 680 75	1	1
Dec....	29	34,023 57	26	21,779 56	7	5,441 93	7	7,785 00	146	33,394 55	42	8,069 26	...	...
1894														
Jan....	17	13,190 00	30	10,265 89	4	925 00	3	757 75	152	24,257 81	84	21,482 51	...	...
Feb....	19	12,201 85	31	26,179 00	15	22,711 00	6	3 225 00	101	18,607 00	25	4 650 00	...	...
Mar ch.	24	24,198 00	34	21,986 50	7	7,100 00	8	19,836 00	131	18,952 31	45	22,334 52	...	2
April....	24	24 161 50	42	49,583 94	2	825 00	7	1,189 52	106	17,824 05	28	10,016 95	1	1
May....	17	19,416 85	19	11,186 02	11	11,461 85	8	3,025 00	90	17,594 49	59	21,085 81	1	1
	256 \$	252 674 39	319 \$	241,002 07	80 \$	82,196 67	68 \$	54 898 46	1339 \$	286,122 06	476 \$	144,442 95	6	8

OTOE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	22 \$	38,150 00	12 \$	17 210 09	9 \$	7,346 66	6 \$	3,873 60	89 \$	20,577 17	30 \$	5,794 02	....	....
July....	13	18,600 00	17	36,525 00	7	11,825 00	16	8 400 00	64	19,942 45	26	6,528 21	....	....
Aug....	12	16,200 00	19	17,599 60	10	2,895 00	7	2,044 40	80	22,431 54	11	1,758 35	....	....
Sept....	21	32,477 75	9	20,155 79	10	4 431 00	13	6,110 23	71	20,293 65	10	2 030 20	....	....
Oct....	16	27,006 72	13	19,170 40	10	6,355 74	4	800 00	87	35 008 37	25	8,324 10	....	....
Nov....	14	29 098 70	12	16,453 55	7	3,319 14	16	9,091 75	41	18,433 18	18	2 984 18	....	1
Dec....	20	26,625 03	35	35,399 81	7	5,140 00	7	2,420 00	90	.....	....	.....	....	....
1894														
Jan....	31	45,458 75	22	20 420 46	7	2,395 00	7	3,990 38	90	19,897 39	41	8,339 79	....	....
Feb....	30	46,273 07	19	36 852 00	16	8,573 37	11	6,644 00	80	23,127 21	109	24,597 30	....	....
March..	62	114 389 28	37	67,321 00	10	6,549 60	9	2,565 11	116	23,242 72	54	15,357 90	....	....
April...	41	65,290 20	17	21 541 25	8	3,563 00	1	1,500 00	84	176,567 07	20	7,545 10	....	....
May....	16	22,445 60	23	42 330 00	3	1,059 00	3	2,100 00	84	19,163 84	18	6,005 75	....	....
	298 \$	482,014 47	235 \$	349,277 95	104 \$	63 443 51	100 \$	49,539 47	976 \$	398,682 59	362 \$	89,284 90	....	1

PAWNEE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHattel Mortgages				Farm No	City No
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount		
June...	15	\$ 12,443 97	17	\$ 16,632 50	4	\$ 1,336 00	3	\$ 512 00	59	\$ 17,147 78	16	\$ 2,682 56	1	...
July....	15	37,905 56	19	33,855 00	8	3,195 00	4	847 78	41	15,058 00	14	5,279 50	...	...
Aug.....	...	10,442 19	10	9,443 00	5	1,700 00	9	2,340 57	21	6,648 78	18	8,358 04	...	...
Sept....	9	13,192 15	12	12,591 15	10	3,236 55	1	90 00	43	16,690 57	6	129 90	...	...
Oct.....	14	17,085 35	24	20,685 12	9	2,395 57	6	3,009 51	49	21,306 05	14	2,243 90	...	...
Nov.....	10	16,344 17	7	5,482 30	4	2,171 83	8	2,961 93	34	11,862 89	17	3,930 78	...	...
Dec.....	18	18,855 05	15	18,683 25	7	1,992 50	7	2,771 85	44	7,474 94	23	4,490 87	2	...
1894														
Jan.....	15	19,930 00	22	23,337 50	11	3,664 40	8	6,380 00	57	11,290 15	26	3,387 15	...	...
Feb.....	19	28,745 17	19	20,972 77	9	3,046 85	5	964 85	48	13,652 69	17	3,192 69	...	1
March...	29	39,244 00	31	35,585 29	2	950 00	8	2,131 55	56	9,332 42	32	8,277 96	...	...
April....	15	19,215 00	27	30,522 20	14	5,412 66	9	5,498 71	39	6,005 38	52	24,372 49	...	...
May....	15	20,030 61	19	15,468 82	4	901 00	4	1,990 00	23	7,798 04	11	4,687 45	1	...
	174	\$ 252,533 22	222	\$ 242,358 90	87	\$ 30,002 36	69	\$ 29,498 75	514	\$ 146,267 69	245	\$ 71,033 29	4	1

PERKINS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June...	26 \$	10,043 95	22 \$	4,101 60	...	\$	...	...	45 \$	5,141 42	10 \$	795 87	1	...
July....	19	7,834 40	13	4,498 05	...	...	...	...	53	7,064 67	26	6,843 80	1	...
Aug....	34	10,472 55	15	7,321 05	...	...	...	...	25	3,868 31	3	201 27	...	...
Sept....	28	8,873 90	15	5,043 50	...	...	...	...	67	9,024 93	32	3,935 86	3	...
Oct....	13	4,121 00	9	2,090 00	...	...	...	...	103	10,526 06	27	3,065 22	...	...
Nov....	13	4,903 75	6	3,050 00	...	...	...	...	90	12,538 83	145	22,732 23	...	...
Dec....	9	6,220 78	3	1,187 32	...	...	...	...	89	11,042 26	19	2,008 31	...	...
1894														
Jan....	20	10,739 65	8	2,236 50	...	...	...	...	95	12,680 78	14	1,310 85	...	...
Feb....	9	2,889 20	4	1,431 50	...	...	...	...	83	5,586 69	22	4,090 89	1	...
Mar....	26	12,993 15	9	3,320 00	1	240 00	...	...	87	9,055 85	14	1,501 55	...	...
April....	9	11,733 59	7	2,098 75	...	...	...	...	82	6,597 18	13	1,032 40	1	...
May....	9	4,593 55	6	6,709 00	...	...	...	...	85	8,428 00	50	4,046 04	4	...
	215 \$	95,419 47	117 \$	43,087 27	1 \$	240 00	...	...	904 \$	101,554 97	375 \$	51,564 29	11	...

PHELPS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec/re	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	No Folio	City No
June....	13	\$ 32,222 00	28	\$ 23,980 40	13	\$ 11,978 61	16	\$ 6,878 70	183	\$ 42,000 05	50	\$ 16,842 52	....	1
July.....	20	22,929 90	22	16,439 85	8	5,533 00	10	9,918 50	48	23,539 97	34	8,336 39	....	....
Aug.....	24	17,195 42	28	16,880 40	9	6,885 00	10	4,662 50	126	26,328 61	30	8,570 35	....	....
Sept.....	22	29,820 00	23	15,851 80	8	3,812 24	6	1,310 50	177	27,604 70	73	7,202 90	....	....
Oct.....	23	19,540 00	15	6,887 05	9	6,113 34	5	3,035 00	142	41,080 00	45	9,412 30	....	....
Nov.....	46	24,882 85	28	16,855 75	10	6,415 78	12	4,215 50	178	27,471 31	81	8,200 98	....	....
Dec.....	51	39,461 07	24	20,556 93	7	31,977 90	13	24,210 65	201	32,195 62	83	9,889 22	....	....
1894														
Jan.....	57	50,319 65	64	42,097 10	11	7,243 40	16	15,122 82	208	29,505 98	129	13,109 98	....	....
Feb.....	52	34,957 75	71	53,787 75	3	3,640 00	12	10,172 50	224	29,555 46	120	16,462 40	....	....
March....	86	67,050 32	64	46,665 17	3	1,650 00	6	3,459 00	285	23,364 63	153	21,403 83	....	....
April....	31	30,331 12	42	39,880 80	9	2,997 35	7	2,255 10	186	25,148 46	61	22,518 16	....	....
May.....	26	16,736 00	47	31,142 00	8	4,430 00	8	4,170 00	223	24,137 33	57	16,485 80	....	....
	449	\$ 385,446 08	456	\$ 331,425 00	98	\$ 92,176 62	121	\$ 90,410 77	2181	\$ 351,938 13	916	\$ 158,435 93	....	1

PIERCE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclose	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Harm No	City No
June. . .	19 \$	31,687 00	18 \$	23,736 87	8 \$	2,451 00	2 \$	1,100 00	99 \$	36,639 37	23 \$	5,355 71	2	...
July. . .	16	18,305 30	8	3,702 95	6	2,379 06	...	...	55	12,717 43	31	11,353 23	...	1
Aug. . .	11	15,632 67	10	13,550 00	3	4,500 00	1	400 00	55	11,864 27	16	3,366 66	...	...
Sept. . .	7	4,515 30	6	3,413 92	4	2,638 00	...	...	61	18,422 22	26	5,846 75	...	...
Oct. . .	15	18,083 00	11	8,874 00	3	973 25	2	5,899 00	67	22,088 79	30	2,894 34	2	...
Nov. . .	21	26,104 78	17	14,869 00	1	466 30	3	943 00	62	20,976 36	50	6,532 83	...	...
Dec. . .	22	32,608 91	20	13,437 75	2	2,536 00	1	150 00	82	18,583 46	62	19,013 84	...	...
1894														
Jan. . .	14	14,823 00	12	19,396 25	2	425 00	1	475 00	88	19,816 63	74	31,111 01	...	...
Feb. . .	22	21,762 93	8	4,417 50	5	1,988 00	3	1,060 00	81	17,551 85	38	18,781 78	6	...
March. .	37	36,903 04	23	16,600 61	1	1,000 00	1	1,000 00	136	18,440 40	37	5,789 63	1	...
April. . .	24	19,652 10	27	24,911 89	2	175 00	...	...	114	20,244 34	33	4,018 40	...	...
May. . .	37	31,955 90	20	13,599 59	4	1,831 25	...	...	157	33,425 89	29	11,001 23	1	...
	245 \$	274,033 93	180 \$	160,510 33	41 \$	21,362 86	14 \$	11,027 00	1057 \$	251,771 01	449 \$	125,065 41	12	1

PLATTE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Partm No.	City No.
June....	32 \$	31,514 95	23 \$	12,154 00	15	5,278 37	7 \$	1,901 12	101 \$	25,047 61	14 \$	2,548 85	1	1
July....	30	18,833 35	31	21,439 42	15	8,443 50	19	12,870 35	39	8,984 61	30	4,976 70	...	1
Aug....	31	34,031 70	33	26,105 23	17	11,104 00	10	5,984 80	57	19,984 42	2	1,416 00	1	...
Sept....	23	22,371 00	26	14,471 45	7	4,250 00	2	1,900 00	59	18,986 45	13	937 50	...	...
Oct....	37	39,087 80	28	18,151 00	9	4,529 70	1	500 00	56	18,476 64	16	2,052 23	...	1
Nov....	36	28,338 10	40	21,928 20	7	3,250 00	3	550 00	61	25,008 21	16	2,459 05	...	...
Dec....	38	35,758 35	45	28,278 49	4	2,500 00	4	2,220 00	54	12,718 99	41	14,146 67	...	1
1894														
Jan....	55	65,643 93	58	36,225 02	10	4,950 00	7	5,656 45	74	20,809 49	65	12,346 78	...	...
Feb....	75	70,366 50	71	51,996 85	15	6,258 28	4	1,320 00	72	16,759 10	55	8,931 38	1	1
Mar....	80	108,979 21	73	54,760 70	16	19,047 00	7	2,450 00	81	12,373 80	31	6,655 14	1	...
April....	35	42,166 00	71	65,873 85	5	10,650 00	4	2,700 00	53	11,286 15	38	7,332 35	1	...
May...	43	46,755 91	51	41,197 79	13	7,236 15	8	4,495 50	61	22,937 42	20	7,056 70	...	1
	515 \$	543,846 80	550 \$	392,582 01	127 \$	87,497 00	76 \$	42,548 22	768 \$	213,372 89	341 \$	70,859 35	5	6

POLK COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Satisfied	Number	Number Filed	Amount	Satisfied	Number	Number Filed	Amount	Satisfied	Number	Partn No	City No
June. . .	9 \$	10,212 50	26 \$	19,415 65	9 \$	4,188 61	7 \$	4,628 24	125 \$	29,449 04	60 \$	21,496 25	2	2
July. . .	9	16,514 38	14	15,575 20	4	1,326 07	1	135 00	78	40,795 87	40	30,406 75	...	...
Aug. . .	18	22,375 79	13	13,325 20	2	1,025 00	1	413 26	96	15,361 34	44	8,206 65	...	...
Sept. . .	18	21,785 00	20	17,115 95	11	4,297 85	2	700 00	82	22,532 95	32	9,164 10	...	...
Oct. . .	27	25,555 00	15	13,245 25	4	910 10	4	1,138 25	124	44,391 57	51	27,511 00	...	...
Nov. . .	17	14,256 88	26	33,205 50	3	1,350 00	5	1,550 00	90	23,974 81	48	15,363 49	1	...
Dec. . .	32	35,240 90	25	15,854 45	1	184 70	2	909 97	117	21,774 95	119	18,910 58	...	...
1894														
Jan. . .	41	50,664 80	50	42,100 98	1	200 00	2	190 00	137	25,013 12	73	19,650 23	...	...
Feb. . .	52	58,786 00	45	44,263 15	2	1,058 48	4	2,033 64	115	16,337 97	61	11,949 97	...	...
March . .	52	52,869 05	40	39,624 95	6	5,038 00	9	4,223 95	99	15,137 92	62	12,175 01	...	1
April. . .	41	36,487 03	42	35,165 83	12	4,013 95	3	2,100 00	95	20,915 82	148	33,631 95	...	...
May. . .	33	29,120 69	38	37,223 40	6	1,716 55	7	920 45	109	27,623 50	48	34,307 95	...	...
	349 \$	573,868 02	354 \$	326,115 51	61 \$	25,309 31	47 \$	18,962 76	1267 \$	303 308 86	786 \$	242,773 93	3	3

RED WILLOW COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June . . .	28 \$	16,732 50	34 \$	19,741 55	6 \$	1,194 00	5 \$	5,380 00	131 \$	13,331 00	39 \$	10,902 52	6	6
July . . .	15	7,751 00	34	11,927 03	8	2,985 00	9	2,665 95	103	11,670 02	43	8,769 66	1	1
Aug . . .	27	19,221 00	43	18,370 70	9	2,900 00	5	2,003 90	76	12,954 20	81	12,445 38	2	2
Sept . . .	26	12,712 24	31	7,889 40	5	17,317 47	4	830 00	110	13,185 29	64	11,587 41	1	1
Oct . . .	15	7,661 00	32	15,729 75	12	5,270 00	10	10,812 50	102	25,847 98	25	2,929 40	4	4
Nov . . .	27	12,888 40	17	7,677 50	3	2,400 00	4	2,500 00	88	11,159 71	29	4,399 48	2	2
Dec . . .	15	9,368 00	23	13,129 87	5	3,287 50	5	1,543 00	139	38,802 11	102	19,175 91	1	1
1894														
Jan . . .	25	15,296 32	22	12,883 13	7	3,659 25	5	2,525 00	121	15,317 58	80	12,698 70	5	5
Feb . . .	28	9,409 00	28	13,417 25	4	1,921 59	4	7,480 29	134	14,911 38	76	13,698 32	...	...
March . .	38	20,579 90	36	19,951 60	6	2,265 95	5	1,902 50	197	18,213 65	94	8,631 98	2	2
April . . .	30	18,695 25	31	15,864 15	4	901 00	4	2,605 00	158	16,910 76	51	9,032 61	34	34
May . . .	20	11,873 95	25	12,739 70	2	992 76	7	1,600 00	149	14,221 19	64	12,232 62	6	6
	293 \$	164,188 56	356 \$	171,321 63	71 \$	45,094 52	67 \$	41,928 14	1508 \$	206,524 87	748 \$	126,403 99	64	...

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Partn No.	City No.
June ...	14	\$ 7,680 00	20	\$ 26,065 00	14	\$ 10,584 00	4	\$ 2,250 00	50	\$ 11,629 82	20	\$ 19,629 45	....	....
July	17	25,503 00	15	20,856 00	7	2,005 60	7	2,227 00	54	9,170 22	11	3,139 44	....	....
August ..	13	16,780 00	8	9,700 00	2	600 00	6	3,845 75	43	39,337 38	14	8,515 00	....	....
Sept	10	14,804 68	5	7,100 00	7	2,500 00	3	1,188 00	26	13,616 60	16	2,293 05	....	....
October ..	9	20,267 88	5	6,346 88	4	7,061 00	3	1,119 00	55	17,851 48	10	965 00	....	....
Nov	6	8,978 00	8	7,343 00	4	1,176 00	5	2,695 00	26	13,863 12	21	5,321 37	....	....
Dec	20	36,889 00	21	31,270 37	1	400 00	3	3,200 00	60	17,282 54	30	7,857 70	....	....
1894														
Jan.	30	43,064 50	23	31,046 69	11	7,521 95	4	3,825 00	34	11,424 62	43	15,196 62	....	....
Feb.	37	86,333 59	25	63,308 00	6	2,205 00	4	1,400 65	39	12,397 76	39	12,363 11	....	....
March. .	64	113,674 00	69	76,867 75	10	3,057 00	15	7,813 00	71	14,423 94	21	7,732 56	....	....
April. .	22	37,712 00	42	52,562 49	9	3,072 50	4	606 00	47	4,712 34	31	12,265 50	....	....
May ...	21	37,800 00	30	34,608 92	12	4,346 40	13	8,390 00	64	7,834 38	42	14,961 52	....	....
	263	\$ 449,486 65	271	\$ 367,075 10	87	\$ 44,528 85	71	\$ 38,559 40	609	\$ 173,544 18	298	\$ 110,240 32	....	....

ROCK COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	41\$	2,535 00	6\$	843 30	3\$	670 00	4\$	1,027 00	61\$	3,465 07	13\$	5,976 17	14	1
July....	2	1,050 00	7	1,692 78	1	1,000 00	...	...	19	2,930 27	13	4,476 65	...	...
Aug....	6	3,781 00	4	1,170 00	...	...	...	...	31	4,432 64	17	1,407 90	5	...
Sept....	1	100 00	3	585 00	...	...	...	...	30	2,646 85	13	2,295 18	1	...
Oct....	4	3,560 00	8	3,495 00	1	246 00	1	235 00	28	3,560 31	16	8,976 28	10	...
Nov....	5	1,445 00	5	2,350 00	...	...	...	...	56	7,267 90	30	2,380 00	3	...
Dec....	...	...	6	1,680 00	1	150 00	1	125 00	45	3,972 47	48	2,504 94	1	...
1894														
Jan....	4	2,262 75	8	3,111 78	5	1,497 25	6	3,403 07	45	6,418 59	86	8,826 81	...	...
Feb....	1	765 75	4	1,109 83	...	...	...	...	30	2,213 63	39	3,657 61	...	...
March..	3	1,302 70	9	2,637 25	...	...	2	100 00	70	13,710 50	39	6,358 91	...	...
April...	5	2,220 55	17	2,741 00	...	...	2	230 00	77	7,077 73	39	2,680 35	1	...
May....	6	2,800 00	9	2,692 50	...	...	...	...	41	6,099 59	39	3,166 10	7	...
	41\$	21,822 75	86\$	24,098 44	11\$	3,563 25	16\$	5,150 07	533\$	59,595 55	392\$	52,706 90	42	1

SALINE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farin No.	City No.
June....	17 \$	30,742 15	36 \$	76,151 84	15 \$	10,957 50	8 \$	3,840 00	119 \$	22,714 63	74 \$	21,185 50	....	....
July....	23	20,309 40	32	22,632 45	16	6,782 23	10	4,995 85	78	21,729 65	35	8,228 63	....	....
Aug....	29	49,120 37	26	13,124 75	12	9,698 10	8	2,852 82	93	31,592 18	67	13,610 08	....	....
Sept....	45	54,958 78	24	16,116 81	11	6,555 40	5	1,565 00	93	21,127 90	37	7,140 60	....	....
Oct....	49	42,950 91	41	31,111 25	20	5,850 24	10	5,373 18	111	30,211 75	46	24,253 08	....	....
Nov....	34	37,916 35	39	31,061 50	7	2,300 23	7	2,625 00	74	16,059 93	36	6,263 29	1	3
Dec....	40	58,527 55	52	38,436 50	7	2,067 76	9	6,005 00	117	29,172 93	85	18,822 38	....	1
1894														
Jan....	52	60,394 48	62	48,269 49	18	9,176 06	10	3,453 58	95	22,305 67	64	28,570 06	....	....
Feb....	57	55,490 59	55	34,611 91	12	7,885 00	9	3,579 10	83	73,033 13	25	5,569 13	....	....
Mar....	97	112,385 73	92	68,818 55	17	14,771 64	20	11,884 80	135	28,843 22	55	15,063 57	1	1
April....	45	76,333 75	57	53,722 62	10	6,901 00	13	5,605 25	93	281,917 56	40	13,979 38	1	1
May ...	49	51,031 45	33	31,567 50	12	7,435 55	10	14,113 51	139	43,908 65	19	5,828 96	1	3
	536 \$	650,161 53	549 \$	465,625 17	157 \$	90,380 81	119 \$	65,893 09	1230 \$	622,867 20	583 \$	168,514 66	3	9

SARPY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec 're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June ...	10 \$	16,290 00	7 \$	14,167 50	6 \$	2,267 50	1 \$	100 00	21 \$	2,918 40	14 \$	8,159 75	...	...
July	8	10,810 17	6	2,562 50	2	735 00	1	300 00	35	12,989 36	4	649 75	...	1
Aug.	13	16,650 00	2	2,150 00	6	2,400 00	...	...	22	4,319 00	17	5,824 55	...	...
Sept.	8	8,700 00	13	5,400 00	3	1,800 00	1	313 92	19	7,032 96	5	700 25	...	...
Oct.	8	3,861 09	10	5,979 60	8	3,740 00	3	2,000 00	12	2,264 39	8	677 00	...	...
Nov.	6	10,900 00	4	4,612 00	3	2,060 00	1	1,200 00	19	6,628 68	21	2,169 67	...	...
Dec.	6	13,600 00	2	2,200 00	1	2,000 00	6	2,632 98	28	11,114 84	11	2,294 28	...	...
1894														
Jan.	13	25,615 00	9	15,150 00	2	900 00	4	1,927 00	30	6,641 52	4	489 50	...	...
Feb.	9	7,117 00	11	28,040 40	3	1,030 65	5	1,876 00	23	4,574 69	16	6,487 30	...	...
Mar. ch. .	21	56,615 75	19	22,077 00	4	1,712 00	2	130 00	23	2,710 14	20	8,541 55	...	...
April.	14	20,860 00	16	29,438 00	...	...	9	5,170 00	27	3,099 60	30	4,138 85	...	...
May ...	9	9,418 28	9	14,439 35	5	925 00	2	192 50	40	2,887 74	13	7,710 99	...	...
	122 \$	199,837 29	108 \$	146,216 35	43 \$	19,570 15	35 \$	15,842 40	299 \$	67,181 32	163 \$	47,843 24	...	1

SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June....	29 \$	40,222 59	38 \$	49,550 35	15 \$	7,882 90	9 \$	7,364 05	74 \$	25,554 59	23 \$	3,087 05	....	....
July....	34	47,195 33	33	35,167 50	6	3,453 75	8	6,875 00	67	36,476 59	12	2,960 20	....	....
Aug....	30	48,669 00	28	32,591 82	9	3,501 29	5	4,715 50	68	23,059 07	14	5,554 35	....	....
Sept....	31	41,993 77	26	25,279 95	10	4,674 50	6	2,556 10	61	15,861 59	8	6,418 23	....	....
Oct....	22	29,104 50	27	20,575 00	6	4,850 00	7	9,125 00	88	31,225 59	9	3,034 00	....	....
Nov....	32	33,357 71	23	18,928 00	5	892 35	10	4,150 25	58	21,987 55	16	2,581 55	2	....
Dec....	29	42,400 22	39	29,069 03	6	3,717 88	6	5,600 85	79	27,635 13	38	6,057 99	....	....
1894														
Jan....	62	99,285 00	52	41,544 70	5	1,927 70	9	7,475 00	91	34,020 03	39	14,415 32	....	....
Feb....	71	101,858 00	67	73,921 20	5	3,195 00	6	5,063 00	73	24,955 16	49	23,710 90	....	....
March...	95	150,807 83	96	107,890 37	13	4,836 40	7	2,886 25	95	16,645 87	51	13,062 86	....	1
April....	62	93,599 43	75	67,039 58	11	4,000 00	7	1,320 00	70	14,489 67	32	9,408 22	....	....
May....	42	48,265 80	80	76,023 80	12	7,424 36	7	3,214 00	63	14,792 18	23	8,098 25	1	2
	539 \$	776,459 09	584 \$	577,581 30	103 \$	50,356 11	87 \$	60,345 00	907	\$ 286,703 02	314 \$	\$ 98,382 92	8	3

SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Parin No.	City No.
June....	6 \$	1 290 00	7 \$	3,074 20	4 \$	1,200 00	....	\$.	29 \$	3,906 80	18 \$	2,816 94	....	....
July....	3	1,360 00	4	4,067 00	2	625 00	1	400 00	19	1,369 27	7	694 45	....	....
Aug....	3	2,135 00	2	696 55	....	....	....	....	18	2,745 17	13	2,162 40	....	....
Sept....	1	150 00	3	312 50	2	500 00	....	....	20	2,309 78	14	1,488 00	....	....
Oct....	2	1,100 00	1	100 00	1	380 00	....	....	19	2,218 50	9	837 15	2	....
Nov....	1	800 00	....	....	3	2,250 00	1	600 00	20	3,900 60	19	3,895 70	....	....
Dec....	2	345 55	....	....	1	600 00	2	340 00	19	1,515 30	11	898 80	....	....
1894														
Jan....	1	300 00	1	300 00	1	600 00	....	....	12	1,905 96	6	2,043 35	....	....
Feb....	3	2,065 00	1	114 00	....	....	....	....	19	3,546 80	6	3,064 50	....	....
March..	4	1,720 00	2	820 00	1	446 00	1	44,411 00	18	1,990 95	24	4,130 65	1	....
April...	3	700 00	4	1,550 00	1	200 00	....	....	12	3,052 30	6	622 20	....	....
May....	4	1,100 00	3	800 00	....	....	....	....	21	2,166 55	20	1,718 77	....	....
	33 \$	13,065 55	28 \$	11,834 25	16 \$	6,801 00	5 \$	45,751 00	226 \$	30,727 98	153 \$	24,372 91	3	....

SEWARD COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Pa. in No.	City No.
June....	27 \$	49,769 91	24 \$	33,285 52	7 \$	2,280 00	10 \$	2,885 00	105 \$	24,910 29	48 \$	16,325 83	1	2
July....	14	10,324 45	21	25,907 00	7	7,985 00	5	1,716 00	56	16,469 37	23	4,754 61	....	....
Aug....	22	56,500 65	14	11,707 01	3	1,043 40	5	2,325 00	99	44,318 09	32	5,478 23	....	....
Sept....	16	14,540 50	15	22,580 85	7	2,019 50	7	1,636 00	96	16,285 61	32	4,001 00	....	1
Oct....	22	25,032 65	31	23,050 13	5	2,725 00	3	820 00	115	38,489 29	37	14,191 04	1	....
Nov....	26	25,014 33	21	14,973 75	9	2,506 90	4	1,337 00	86	40,233 90	34	20,301 15	2	3
Dec....	53	44,394 46	33	30,933 30	3	528 02	4	3,008 50	135	35,861 90	64	9,109 74	....	....
1894														
Jan....	50	37,115 52	56	46,801 01	11	2,593 45	5	1,161 58	127	20,565 11	56	9,552 80	1	....
Feb....	34	39,963 85	35	40,909 58	2	2,050 00	5	1,400 00	150	39,669 19	73	31,004 93	1	....
March..	62	128,832 14	73	73,212 57	4	1,250 00	9	2,160 25	116	16,304 98	62	12,291 65	....	....
April...	36	33,024 50	39	36,670 21	11	5,215 00	11	3,160 90	73	10,840 02	27	8,006 73	....	....
May....	22	29,560 25	27	21,957 11	13	3,730 00	7	4,925 00	132	29,784 95	44	10,005 52	4	5
	384 \$	495,073 21	389 \$	380,988 04	82 \$	33,926 27	75 \$	26,535 23	1290 \$	333,692 70	532 \$	145,023 23	10	11

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's and other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farin No	City No
June . . .	20	7,780 09	6	1,830 00	1	\$	1	\$	136	\$	23	\$	36	5
July . . .	12	3,914 15	6	2,835 00	1	268 00	1	200 00	90	9,768 81	58	9,753 99	2	2
Aug. . . .	10	3,223 91	7	2,749 25	4	2,050 74	1	400 00	90	7,341 75	30	3,585 35	35	35
Sept. . . .	14	3,988 80	2	2,920 00	1	268 00	1	350 00	67	7,673 34	59	8,097 59	59	59
Oct.	9	2,609 10	5	2,276 20	2	268 00	1	850 00	129	19,017 16	202	34,615 28	28	28
Nov.	10	7,282 70	23	10,717 48	2	1,550 00	2	1,340 00	165	29,556 80	217	31,856 11	11	1
Dec.	9	2,890 00	13	4,540 00	3	723 00	1	500 00	140	20,865 47	197	35,183 65	65	65
1894														
Jan.	6	1,177 15	8	2,284 75	1	350 00	1	200 00	184	20,634 01	69	7,217 92	23	23
Feb.	16	6,638 20	5	9,012 50	1	350 00	1	399 00	129	13,501 26	70	26,072 05	05	05
March. . . .	10	3,113 35	6	1,850 00	4	1,050 00	4	1,350 00	138	11,238 80	153	19,250 63	63	63
April.	6	1,567 26	5	2,200 00	3	1,625 00	1	500 00	199	48,270 64	47	10,467 25	25	25
May.	4	1,424 00	1	300 00	3	860 00	1	500 00	175	26,751 59	47	4,203 61	35	35
	116	\$ 45,608 71	87	\$ 43,515 18	24	\$ 9,444 74	12	\$ 4,739 00	1642	\$ 241,652 97	1172	\$ 192,615 79	66	66

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June....	19 \$	11,434 61	19 \$	10,236 90	...	\$	...	\$	91 \$	15,897 48	24 \$	4,870 00	...	...
July....	21	13,830 00	23	10,711 58	...	...	...	...	71	15,505 00	33	6,439 95	...	...
Aug....	19	12,647 50	7	1,932 50	...	...	...	...	100	23,587 32	23	2,790 64	...	...
Sept....	12	6,223 75	12	5,659 77	...	525 00	...	...	111	16,399 68	47	5,949 86	...	...
Oct....	11	7,716 30	6	2,791 53	...	...	1	800 00	107	19,964 65	24	6,387 16	1	1
Nov....	16	10,559 60	13	6,344 00	...	...	...	...	149	23,830 76	34	5,390 65	1	1
Dec....	21	5,505 70	20	8,266 10	...	...	...	...	136	14,646 81	73	8,695 25	3	...
1894														
Jan....	18	14,825 43	14	16,278 50	2	965 00	1	500 00	191	23,458 88	30	1,820 64	...	...
Feb....	21	9,087 70	16	7,989 00	2	425 00	2	650 00	147	17,801 67	85	12,387 45	2	3
Mar....	19	10,769 36	9	3,362 75	2	405 00	3	1,237 50	212	17,528 33	70	11,133 22	6	1
April....	27	17,791 43	22	8,290 35	...	...	...	...	155	17,743 46	24	2,608 44	...	...
May ...	36	25,850 80	21	16,013 35	...	...	...	...	171	24,860 12	15	2,630 75	...	...
	240 \$	146,242 18	182 \$	97,896 33	7 \$	2,320 00	7 \$	3,187 50	1641 \$	231 224 16	482 \$	71,104 01	19	6

SIoux COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	11 \$	2,666 36	4 \$	1,212 50	...	\$	...	\$	42 \$	7,394 54	34 \$	5,419 70	3	...
July...	15	2,237 08	7	2,231 70	...	...	...	...	27	4,083 51	18	2,557 29	3	...
Aug...	10	1,635 30	7	1,458 25	...	...	...	...	29	5,693 45	22	2,837 73	1	...
Sept...	12	2,148 10	5	1,087 50	...	...	...	...	24	2,841 17	7	880 60	...	...
Oct...	16	3,788 27	...	...	1	550 00	...	...	25	5,775 17	29	3,652 60	...	...
Nov...	3	637 94	5	1,200 00	...	...	...	...	24	4,727 71	34	4,708 41	1	...
Dec...	9	1,186 58	4	1,425 00	...	...	...	...	25	3,430 94	30	2,877 95	1	...
1894														
Jan...	8	3,472 50	4	1,400 00	...	...	...	...	27	5,368 98	22	3,886 17	2	...
Feb...	8	1,926 24	1	200 00	...	...	...	...	30	4,695 51	19	3,246 03	...	...
March...	5	1,220 73	2	750 00	...	...	...	...	32	3,322 02	16	2,243 47	3	...
April...	1	318 00	2	367 50	...	...	...	...	31	4,318 06	23	7,348 21	4	...
May...	8	2,100 82	4	1,586 25	...	...	...	...	36	4,114 83	18	2,413 09	1	...
	106 \$	23,317 92	45 \$	12,898 70	1 \$	550 00	...	...	352 \$	55,765 69	272 \$	42,071 25	19	...

STANTON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No	City No
June....	11	\$ 9,567 32	8	\$ 22,570 00	2	\$ 321 30	2	\$ 750 00	34	\$ 8,712 18	12	\$ 1,903 40	....	....
July....	9	11,031 00	6	4,945 00	13	4,326 71	1	508 00	47	17,718 89	16	5,678 87	....	....
Aug....	10	8,480 20	5	3,350 00	13	8,500 00	....	....	32	8,970 00	16	5,465 82	....	....
Sept....	6	7,377 80	8	4,420 85	4	2,081 00	1	2,000 00	49	29,024 43	26	5,722 76	....	....
Oct....	10	16,810 00	7	6,318 00	5	2,522 00	1	350 00	49	19,765 99	7	1,500 55	....	....
Nov....	12	13,420 00	15	16,922 35	2	159 50	1	400 00	34	29,285 40	19	2,778 90	....	....
Dec....	14	12,183 40	11	14,092 08	....	....	1	23 25	45	14,987 38	30	5,954 36	....	....
1894														
Jan....	15	16,385 35	16	11,944 20	1	2,000 00	2	1,300 00	46	8,124 45	30	12,388 12	....	....
Feb....	16	20,150 00	32	28,333 45	1	746 70	5	2,308 00	62	10,850 20	40	10,989 66	....	....
March..	37	60,087 00	28	29,171 60	6	1,363 38	11	6,516 30	76	24,769 8	49	27,202 43	....	....
April...	22	23,024 00	18	14,365 00	5	1,622 25	1	300 00	48	15,049 06	32	10,608 39	....	....
May....	16	20,015 00	25	23,218 20	1	700 00	....	....	50	32,061 24	21	21,141 40	....	....
	178	\$ 218,431 07	179	\$ 179,650 83	58	\$ 23,942 84	27	\$ 14,455 55	572	\$ 219,269 08	298	\$ 111,334 72	....	....

THAYER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Ha. in No.	City No.
June....	18 \$	17,390 00	22 \$	17,566 00	6 \$	1,938 00	2 \$	4,900 00	83 \$	16,129 08	41 \$	7,074 25	....	1
July....	38	38,314 20	15	10,635 00	6	2,320 00	3	930 40	81	26,327 56	20	8,305 04	....	....
Aug....	21	29,078 75	29	15,196 90	10	4,638 70	6	2,672 00	86	16,899 67	59	10,589 41	....	....
Sept....	18	19,826 13	19	24,140 77	4	3,900 00	4	3,500 00	87	24,183 54	40	10,055 99	....	....
Oct....	41	41,737 50	18	11,651 28	7	2,655 35	5	1,815 00	85	29,532 09	40	5,968 63	....	....
Nov....	30	35,200 00	19	14,391 30	1	400 00	3	1,630 00	79	15,261 80	21	899 40	....	....
Dec....	42	36,639 65	29	31,365 00	8	2,034 70	3	385 00	139	29,184 92	61	7,688 18	....	....
1894														
Jan....	63	48,378 11	40	36,810 78	7	2,763 30	2	450 00	131	31,159 24	54	8,451 07	....	....
Feb....	61	46,937 62	42	24,633 40	5	1,890 30	2	141 40	128	22,681 93	32	6,799 35	....	....
Mar ch.	73	89,117 94	61	38,893 14	6	4,288 10	9	3,625 00	176	28,849 83	49	9,760 60	....	....
April...	62	53,575 67	62	48,728 43	11	5,075 00	14	7,456 06	94	11,860 26	43	6,332 28	....	....
May....	43	48,062 23	60	48,180 72	3	1,380 00	7	2,572 25	107	28,450 16	33	26,662 17	....	....
	510 \$	504,257 80	416 \$	322,192 72	74 \$	33,233 45	60 \$	30,077 11	1276 \$	300,520 08	533 \$	108,586 39	....	1

THOMAS COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No	City No
June...	...	\$	...	...	1	\$	...	...	8	631 90	...	...	1	...
July...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 00	...	...	...	...
Aug...	...	...	1	500 00	...	...	...	...	...	340 00	...	...	...	...
Sept...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 73	...	792 86	...	...
Oct...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	...	...
Nov...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651 47	...	...
Dec...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209 62	...	546 90	...	...
1894														
Jan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186 08	...	348 00	...	...
Feb...	...	...	...	...	1	90 00	...	...	...	514 45	...	300 00	...	...
March...	1	205 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309 56	...	633 44	...	...
April...	1	400 00	1	68 47	...	...	...	...	...	516 75	...	481 00	2	...
May...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498 05	...	373 40	...	...
	2	605 00	2	568 47	2	340 00	...	...	60	5,452 14	48	4,927 05	3	...

THURSTON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Par No.	City No.
June....	2 \$	2,400 00	4 \$	4,050 00	7 \$	3,869 30	2 \$	1,700 00	130 \$	46,903 85	33 \$	19,607 79	....	....
July....	....	....	1	3,100 00	4	20,430 20	....	....	125	22,607 26	13	3,577 77	....	....
Aug....	....	....	1	226 00	5	2,071 60	2	1,720 00	72	14,968 22	13	11,105 82	....	....
Sept....	1	1,700 00	1	450 00	6	2,173 20	2	750 00	95	31,485 99	67	14,858 05	....	....
Oct....	....	....	2	2,200 00	4	5,606 85	....	....	98	29,753 47	27	11,851 27	....	....
Nov....	4	4,700 00	1	275 00	7	6,656 50	4	700 30	72	36,108 69	42	10,229 57	....	....
Dec....	1	2,978 56	....	....	3	944 50	....	533 90	46	27,662 06	45	23,511 88	....	....
1894														
Jan....	2	4,051 56	....	....	4	1,170 00	4	2,929 92	94	32,173 43	57	17,679 31	....	....
Feb....	4	9,335 20	4	2,501 77	2	1,100 00	....	....	77	25,714 68	48	47,404 19	....	....
Mar....	1	1,228 00	5	6,918 00	5	2,610 00	3	2,600 00	148	82,788 71	26	12,376 87	....	....
April....	2	1,350 00	2	2,300 00	2	800 00	2	410 00	129	20,289 46	69	19,473 62	....	....
May....	4	3,980 00	4	3,497 00	3	1,550 00	....	....	219	182,140 44	17	14,141 39	....	....
	21 \$	31,723 32	25 \$	25,517 77	52 \$	48,982 15	19 \$	11,344 12	1305 \$	552,596 26	457 \$	205,817 53	....	....

VALLEY COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No	City No
June....	13 \$	13,956 05	17 \$	10,117 90	7 \$	3,380 00	5 \$	2,410 37	93 \$	10,457 93	34 \$	5,183 10	8	2
July....	10	9,105 00	10	7,813 65	3	830 40	2	550 00	50	7,283 13	31	3,328 54	....	....
Aug....	24	21,171 72	9	3,690 45	1	1,380 70	3	1,215 00	85	12,870 18	38	9,300 37	....	....
Sept....	21	16,376 27	22	8,039 82	....	....	1	100 00	88	13,744 51	182	29,884 26	....	....
Oct....	11	9,019 00	12	12,208 10	3	832 37	6	1,208 00	116	14,668 42	93	16,968 10	....	....
Nov....	19	13,869 36	28	13,928 75	2	500 00	....	....	58	15,237 33	43	9,424 99	9	....
Dec....	21	16,178 04	22	11,690 00	6	1,609 00	3	1,145 00	81	9,938 75	59	7,107 93	7	....
1894														
Jan....	23	8,551 68	11	5,151 20	1	275 00	4	1,400 00	160	12,774 48	50	8,647 07	....	....
Feb....	24	15,997 71	16	8,351 45	1	200 00	2	300 00	138	15,737 35	39	13,514 17	1	....
March..	21	8,361 45	23	11,500 40	8	3,918 50	5	1,550 00	187	19,227 42	40	8,832 93	....	....
April....	14	7,334 65	14	12,310 73	2	500 00	4	1,000 00	154	20,006 50	32	7,818 72	1	....
May....	38	22,219 50	16	17,433 31	4	2,675 00	5	4,185 00	117	15,700 60	38	9,403 68	....	....
	241 \$	162,140 43	200 \$	125,235 76	37 \$	16,101 07	40 \$	15,103 37	1327 \$	167,646 20	679 \$	129,413 86	26	2

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or Other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No.	City No.
June....	10 \$	15,550 00	11	13,225 00	9 \$	4,476 00	5 \$	5,381 00	92 \$	26,467 00	24 \$	18,632 00	...	...
July....	12	16,200 00	13	20,277 00	12	3,465 00	8	1,800 00	59	16,290 00	32	14,075 00	1	...
Aug....	7	5,894 00	9	3,750 00	6	1,933 00	4	1,072 00	41	9,455 00	16	4,634 00	...	...
Sept....	15	26,671 00	9	12,000 00	8	12,808 00	5	1,400 00	62	43,041 00	31	29,552 00	...	...
Oct	8	7,442 00	9	9,960 00	4	1,516 00	4	2,300 00	82	32,510 00	30	10,973 00	...	1
Nov....	15	45,420 00	7	16,215 00	10	3,425 00	4	851 00	64	31,875 00	26	14,454 00	...	...
Dec....	15	19,714 00	11	17,230 00	5	1,948 00	9	2,155 00	58	41,330 00	30	8,588 00	...	3
1894														
Jan....	19	17,278 00	21	20,303 00	9	2,984 00	4	731 00	80	27,516 00	59	21,616 00	...	1
Feb....	23	43,601 00	21	21,967 00	9	7,262 00	9	5,403 00	67	16,730 00	61	15,923 00	...	...
Mar....	36	46,659 00	32	47,178 00	8	1,454 00	7	2,000 00	85	15,551 00	56	34,162 00	...	1
April...	19	24,050 00	12	15,234 00	8	4,219 00	8	11,695 00	99	28,533 00	54	31,511 00	...	...
May....	12	14,375 00	15	24,268 00	4	1,895 00	7	3,050 00	71	17,791 00	34	12,213 00	2	1
	191 \$	283,858 00	170	231,607 00	92 \$	47,384 00	74 \$	37,838 00	960 \$	307,089 00	447 \$	216,333 00	3	7

WAYNE COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclosure	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No	City No
June....	35	57,340 00	24	28,061 00	8	2,786 00	5	2,680 00	164	62,704 85	63	35,644 25	....	....
July....	25	29,726 00	12	17,120 00	2	778 00	1	325 00	112	46,110 00	47	48,821 00	....	....
Aug....	18	9,888 00	6	7,900 00	2	640 00	3	990 00	92	36,254 77	34	35,677 72	....	....
Sept....	7	11,992 00	5	3,884 00	5	2,045 00	2	542 00	132	61,024 36	60	17,992 01	....	....
Oct....	24	24,360 00	12	12,500 00	8	14,480 00	....	....	148	38,903 59	60	17,539 25	....	....
Nov....	31	31,666 00	19	17,605 00	6	3,641 00	4	4,955 00	138	68,909 25	46	7,815 85	1	....
Dec....	25	32,576 00	14	13,196 00	8	7,870 00	5	5,305 00	193	102,301 03	105	57,646 52	....	....
1894														
Jan....	31	48,991 00	27	19,900 00	12	9,849 00	1	346 00	105	73,547 43	136	66,815 14	....	....
Feb....	41	39,500 00	19	20,280 32	2	699 00	6	2,528 87	224	53,483 30	118	54,909 24	....	....
March...	67	87,402 10	51	71,766 23	4	2,050 00	5	3,549 00	297	75,431 86	135	37,823 01	....	....
April...	55	72,709 90	51	54,628 84	6	2,546 00	....	....	178	56,976 93	110	72,639 54	....	....
May....	34	44,568 69	33	31,255 94	6	3,925 00	4	1,137 00	252	93,733 82	40	28,236 00	....	....
	393	\$ 490,719 69	273	\$ 298,097 33	69	\$ 51,309 00	36	\$ 22,356 87	2035	\$ 769,381 19	954	\$ 480,959 53	1	....

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Foreclose	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Part No.	City No.
June....	20 \$	18,826 50	38 \$	18,743 75	5 \$	3,140 00	5 \$	1,775 00	65 \$	7,599 75	48 \$	11,763 75	3	...
July....	14	10,676 50	10	6,021 50	3	3,000 00	1	450 00	49	17,245 25	23	6,231 25	2	...
Aug....	24	16,778 00	22	10,686 00	6	3,406 95	3	1,700 00	109	26,924 23	41	31,206 05	4	...
Sept....	20	20,858 08	30	16,388 25	7	3,599 00	3	683 00	102	13,011 50	24	21,576 50	...	...
Oct....	13	11,102 50	22	11,113 25	2	298 00	5	2,760 75	107	30,476 50	35	11,375 75	...	...
Nov....	18	12,862 50	17	13,826 25	3	900 00	6	1,725 00	98	31,229 75	48	7,246 50	2	...
Dec....	14	12,003 50	32	18,655 75	3	1,086 00	5	1,660 00	88	21,311 35	54	14,703 75	3	...
1894														
Jan....	26	17,488 72	33	17,002 80	5	880 00	4	1,122 30	86	13,474 79	48	5,918 32	...	...
Feb....	24	15,842 08	34	21,891 69	5	3,891 28	4	1,295 00	56	5,372 40	43	7,673 24	...	...
Mar....	37	28,543 21	35	17,507 43	4	838 00	6	2,875 63	105	21,432 84	42	7,788 76	3	2
April...	26	20,395 93	36	19,571 75	4	1,276 37	4	4,030 09	106	9,337 58	33	7,121 03	3	...
May...	28	19,470 01	35	20,768 82	7	2,839 81	6	3,217 00	80	12,153 65	37	30,373 05	...	...
	264 \$	264,747 45	384 \$	192,177 24	54 \$	25,155 41	52 \$	23,283 77	1051 \$	209,569 59	476 \$	162,977 95	20	3

WHEELER COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forecl're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farm No.	City No.
June...	5 \$	1,433 25	1 \$	500 00	...	...	...	...	15 \$	2,469 50	10 \$	6,116 00	...	...
July...	4	1,430 00	7	5,881 43	...	...	...	...	11	2,428 75	10	4,202 93	...	...
Aug...	4	1,575 00	2	500 00	...	...	...	...	7	4,822 25	3	335 00	...	...
Sept...	3	1,376 00	4	1,258 80	...	...	...	...	23	1,179 97	4	450 60	5	...
Oct...	4	1,817 65	12	6,045 00	1	300 00	...	...	18	2,352 25	9	12,149 33	20	...
Nov...	3	2,686 00	3	6,850 00	...	...	...	...	14	5,787 77	16	8,519 76	1	...
Dec...	6	4,970 50	7	1,787 50	...	...	...	...	10	2,308 40	10	1,826 95	1	...
1894														
Jan...	6	1,490 23	4	1,090 00	...	...	...	...	20	1,998 98	15	3,213 23	1	...
Feb...	7	7,450 00	3	3,588 20	...	...	...	...	14	1,677 65	7	2,027 95	...	...
March...	8	6,580 68	2	1,325 00	...	...	...	...	25	1,463 65	10	2,661 37	1	...
April...	1	1 00	3	1,400 00	...	...	...	...	15	1,410 05	6	1,995 60	...	...
May...	6	2,925 00	3	1,707 50	...	...	...	...	11	2,149 98	5	630 44	...	...
	57 \$	33,735 31	51 \$	31,933 43	1 \$	300 00	...	...	183 \$	30,049 20	95 \$	44,129 36	29	...

YORK COUNTY.

Month 1893	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES				CHATTEL MORTGAGES				Sheriff's or other Deeds in Forec're	
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount	Farin No	City No
June....	24 \$	35,600 00	63 \$	53,516 36	15 \$	4,970 00	10 \$	4,325 00	126 \$	36,371 60	108 \$	39,628 08	....	....
July....	15	16,643 35	24	20,258 61	13	21,386 34	8	5,320 65	118	76,900 17	57	15,023 25	....	....
Aug....	41	42,539 32	27	19,995 06	15	11,843 29	12	11,812 40	145	36,188 80	79	29,175 20	....	1
Sept....	38	35,504 16	37	32,878 02	6	3,212 00	2	4,000 00	183	32,826 44	93	22,915 60	....	1
Oct....	57	48,749 32	32	28,002 12	14	23,685 68	8	4,146 75	171	42,328 83	77	19,597 24	....	....
Nov....	40	36,988 31	47	46,226 61	14	4,858 75	11	9,616 00	125	26,007 31	70	25,622 06	....	....
Dec....	65	56,353 15	39	30,216 15	10	4,872 83	11	11,412 17	212	35,433 86	109	32,954 97	2	3
1894														
Jan....	55	49,808 79	58	45,239 63	18	6,218 17	22	13,836 19	188	56,037 77	132	43,854 25	1	....
Feb....	36	32,178 75	53	36,019 85	18	11,739 22	18	8,511 15	145	32,188 09	62	21,035 99	....	3
March..	117	109,043 13	76	65,261 77	14	4,643 40	19	7,451 50	200	48,082 95	108	28,340 51	....	2
April...	50	41,972 20	64	51,602 45	15	5,907 75	21	13,289 40	116	13,253 14	71	15,699 03	....	1
May....	34	27,682 52	60	45,554 80	10	6,150 00	22	15,179 50	133	17,667 61	51	19,635 42	....	....
	572 \$	533,123 00	580 \$	474,771 43	162 \$	109,487 43	164 \$	105,100 71	1862 \$	453,286 57	1017 \$	313,511 60	3	11

Mortgage Indebtedness Record.

PART III.

SUMMARY--1892

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Adams.....	514	\$ 479,421.60	637	\$ 515,922.05
Antelope.....	331	218,011.90	350	187,373.48
Blaine.....	12	6,213.00	18	5,613.00
Box Butte.....	122	34,782.87	116	35,804.66
Boone.....	433	378,296.16	484	306,787.10
Buffalo.....	615	555,287.57	791	753,041.08
Burt.....	289	300,613.68	296	273,605.56
Butler.....	454	535,479.78	468	444,644.65
Banner.....	9	3,544.20	4	1,350.00
Cass.....	268	416,008.12	350	377,225.62
Cedar.....	768	683,993.70	357	291,154.91
Chase.....	29	13,789.49	74	25,214.43
Cherry.....	89	36,980.82	110	36,298.07
Cheyenne....	189	150,036.30	31	66,539.70
Clay.....	420	494,540.26	483	470,945.69
Colfax.....	369	401,102.69	348	245,307.88
Cuming.....	405	550,059.28	383	327,105.10
Custer.....	950	505,272.87	692	259,937.21
Dakota.....	157	212,128.43	118	91,175.25
Dawes.....	219	105,480.20	127	60,027.23
Dawson.....	404	310,210.58	342	324,749.62
Deuel.....	84	34,806.76	25	8,160.20
Dixon.....	289	240,455.79	256	171,433.70
Dodge.....	271	351,366.87	357	328,044.08
Douglas.....	184	424,714.25	145	233,049.95
Dundy.....	101	29,406.81	125	29,929.67
Fillmore.....	495	330,580.38	779	520,768.20
Franklin.....	312	189,138.17	416	248,541.14
Frontier.....	464	183,094.68	518	172,321.15
Furnas.....	290	176,203.65	436	193,466.39
Gage.....	600	818,386.00	718	651,661.00

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Garfield	22	\$ 16,516.35	8	\$ 4,700.46
Gosper	256	150,054.87	304	146,189.82
Greeley	187	124,495.18	193	101,184.02
Grant	3	605.00		
Hall	281	268,974.67	412	300,225.48
Harlan	346	226,351.99	354	181,063.60
Hamilton	577	528,601.48	915	539,096.84
Hayes	199	75,513.52	171	48,898.02
Hitchcock	284	133,598.14	358	117,148.11
Holt	348	204,412.29	543	373,449.31
Hooker	1	718.00	1	
Howard	365	265,104.00	313	181,585.71
Jefferson	507	627,280.11	635	513,942.57
Johnson	235	324,913.50	355	319,449.70
Kearney	460	370,329.15	553	388,503.50
Keith	73	30,982.23	30	16,977.43
Keya Paha	64	28,481.64	63	30,432.95
Kimball	38	15,658.68	11	8,145.46
Knox	493	378,016.92	308	203,601.72
Lancaster	517	795,581.48	640	723,211.48
Lincoln	321	325,683.48	193	123,172.28
Logan	53	43,595.75	44	15,134.09
Loup	30	19,291.25	25	13,602.50
Madison	512	491,967.22	478	313,388.08
Merrick	301	276,526.36	336	235,003.57
McPherson	8	3,945.00	1	200.00
Nance	328	434,142.28	239	248,853.88
Nemaha	200	278,587.47	217	261,017.05
Nuckolls	305	307,096.19	467	307,524.29
Otoe		561,704.68		428,155.58
Pawnee	175	205,784.97	280	249,839.87

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed.	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Phelps.....	483	\$ 416,895.89	566	\$ 315,844.34
Pierce.....	402	399,445.61	219	162,884.89
Platte.....	626	627,499.99	526	419,016.16
Polk.....	351	369,236.55	454	325,789.98
Perkins.....	355	117,575.52	159	58,829.45
Red Willow..	401	210,063.59	603	286,728.54
Richardson..	276	352,273.39	306	313,293.22
Rock.....	41	15,742.31	62	21,741.84
Saline.....	487	611,535.70	710	489,425.88
Sarpy.....	94	292,707.50	83	153,267.15
Saunders....	487	629,940.64	551	446,825.61
Scotts Bluff..	42	25,998.00	33	11,742.15
Seward.....	344	375,232.20	387	376,960.13
Sheridan.....	35	10,148.97	15	6,175.00
Sherman.....	331	205,633.69	341	188,110.32
Sioux.....	34	13,507.50	19	6,057.82
Stanton.....	326	375,574.96	191	186,224.97
Thayer.....	560	691,457.47	610	404,934.71
Thomas.....	4	1,284.00	5	641.85
Thurston.....	40	54,276.53	23	25,324.66
Valley.....	232	180,051.90	200	146,570.00
Washington..	264	375,989.00	302	339,188.00
Wayne.....	451	597,411.38	262	278,229.23
Webster.....	403	286,156.50	593	404,921.75
Wheeler.....	52	27,354.61	54	28,072.40
York.....	523	595,702.27	774	552,409.74
Total.....	25,780	24,779,344.47	26,970	20,037,064.03

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Adams.....	180	\$ 125,503.92	320	\$ 279,925.96
Antelope.....	18	8,709.00	9	3,775.00
Blaine.....			1	3.00
Box Butte....	47	28,878.38	49	25,832.01
Boone.....	71	33,450.39	45	22,022.02
Buffalo.....	273	218,337.77	214	498,207.56
Burt.....	33	17,250.88	28	7,945.27
Butler.....	114	61,051.10	107	56,511.34
Banner.....				
Cass.....	192	88,546.68	147	90,500.28
Cedar.....	78	35,374.46	27	11,134.47
Chase.....			6	2,591.01
Cherry.....	19	8,543.95	23	9,327.90
Cheyenne....	22	17,185.40	20	35,460.40
Clay.....	96	55,114.51	118	72,182.57
Colfax.....	87	67,534.82	63	32,564.30
Cuming.....	93	49,088.83	55	44,900.61
Custer.....	64	28,896.42	34	15,119.03
Dakota.....	59	26,634.36	60	24,182.95
Dawes.....	43	31,927.45	29	26,213.56
Dawson.....	102	93,524.03	46	66,917.50
Deuel.....			1	69.90
Dixon.....	73	36,583.22	36	14,119.45
Dodge.....	304	298,268.78	283	180,565.02
Douglas.....	3,704	8,210,726.15	3,230	5,844,047.69
Dundy.....	3	1,087.00	3	5,815.00
Fillmore....	156	98,674.13	180	93,607.11
Franklin....	10	3,378.50	18	10,520.20
Frontier.....	1	500.00		
Furnas.....	44	26,744.32	59	39,547.10
Gage.....	515	313,406.00	420	257,745.00

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Garfield	3	1,950.00	1	478.00
Gosper	4	718.45	5	8,698.45
Greeley	43	14,865.78	9	6,430.85
Grant .....	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Hall	307	273,113.00	422	366,437.97
Harlan	20	7,284.00	30	20,760.89
Hamilton	38	21,212.48	58	19,132.18
Hayes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock	11	15,251.90	13	10,329.19
Holt	41	59,322.30	36	23,525.60
Hooker	4	609.42	.....	.....
Howard	26	7,326.50	23	8,962.70
Jefferson	130	64,725.53	204	104,304.00
Johnson	89	41,360.00	59	19,818.90
Kearney	64	380,831.00	57	32,358.29
Keith	14	17,100.36	15	11,039.95
Keya Paha	2	294.74	.....	.....
Kimball	8	2,685.00	3	2,881.00
Knox	10	6,435.00	7	1,476.50
Lancaster	1,523	1,908,926.28	1,630	2,279,638.65
Lincoln	104	78,226.57	80	43,547.78
Logan .....	.....	.....	1	467.86
Loup	3	5,582.50	1	350.00
Madison	240	244,565.83	170	164,120.04
Merrick	61	40,837.78	52	29,532.56
McPherson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nance	57	24,656.82	44	18,548.02
Nemaha	80	34,295.13	69	19,227.19
Nuckolls	71	39,518.47	90	43,120.62
Otoe .....	.....	232,875.28	..	60,234.17
Pawnee	95	43,710.08	86	39,665.69

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

Counties.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Phelps.....	56	\$ 39,408.18	74	\$ 54,279.95
Pierce.....	52	24,249.39	26	8,600.23
Platte.....	99	54,493.37	76	47,893.38
Polk.....	52	27,260.78	40	24,973.54
Perkins.....	2	242.25	1	200.00
Red Willow..	61	47,576.57	87	49,451.51
Richardson..	93	47,460.50	96	49,870.85
Rock.....	7	1,896.00	9	3,590.00
Saline.....	173	138,308.22	123	46,892.93
Sarpy.....	55	49,096.84	41	23,341.30
Saunders.....	141	103,906.42	142	80,659.00
Scotts Bluff..	4	2,100.00	.....	.....
Seward.....	89	43,810.44	83	42,908.70
Sheridan.....	1	300.00	4	3,539.43
Sherman.....	7	1,817.75	6	5,531.64
Sioux.....	1	1,060.00	2	600.00
Stanton.....	56	21,306.75	39	15,271.76
Thayer.....	13	69,078.53	112	58,713.83
Thomas.....	2	820.00	3	650.00
Thurston.....	32	32,540.76	19	8,643.15
Valley.....	70	35,249.60	72	39,373.81
Washington..	129	57,317.00	99	57,034.00
Wayne.....	114	75,196.54	40	21,359.70
Webster.....	49	19,536.00	46	23,670.25
Wheeler.....	.....	.....	1	197.35
York.....	202	147,102.46	251	155,615.19
Total.....	10,942	14,605,115.91	10,311	11,135,364.22

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	CHATTTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Adams	2,689	\$ 424,037.95	1,861	\$ 312,321.38
Antelope	1,426	186,861.47	1,049	157,705.07
Blaine	146	14,877.44	100	9,776.95
Box Butte	997	115,056.22	685	86,734.35
Boone	2,090	308,548.36	1,619	232,596.69
Buffalo	3,994	899,816.42	2,376	429,538.76
Burt	1,363	687,115.52	945	515,872.01
Butler	1,281	403,413.14	1,347	325,203.10
Banner	350	39,347.53	240	14,296.78
Cass	1,002	229,673.41	485	138,946.59
Cedar	2,326	568,999.88	1,741	411,765.15
Chase	209	26,624.46	249	33,396.09
Cherry	1,235	303,076.60	820	135,412.41
Cheyenne	829	114,242.40	459	84,187.18
Clay	1,867	431,950.16	1,702	563,925.86
Colfax	546	179,444.71	349	140,306.35
Cuming	739	308,830.63	529	286,431.94
Custer	6,023	962,318.15	2,413	384,108.84
Dakota	876	200,768.62	364	99,773.78
Dawes	2,171	280,976.58	1,066	101,554.20
Dawson	2,064	450,424.64	891	206,174.46
Deuel	480	197,095.71	264	105,206.49
Dixon	1,195	323,169.23	982	233,757.97
Dodge	1,506	370,770.70	686	146,566.96
Douglas	8,613	1,581,129.69	3,535	476,116.28
Dundy	755	92,925.58	460	57,014.33
Fillmore	2,104	441,750.63	1,955	445,677.93
Franklin	894	165,211.48	657	111,743.56
Frontier	2,500	388,651.79	1,658	290,176.38
Furnas	1,566	305,221.07	1,084	169,437.74
Gage	2,502	692,820.35	1,000	262,173.18

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Garfield	316	\$ 29,168.84	235	\$ 21,598.12
Gosper	1,241	199,047.72	540	90,916.82
Greeley	1,044	152,041.67	806	130,623.30
Grant	76	43,004.82	33	24,681.18
Hall	1,881	458,473.42	1,163	357,462.51
Harlan	1,441	238,831.34	826	125,518.90
Hamilton	1,631	381,789.92	957	569,537.10
Hayes	1,524	170,048.02	917	114,133.40
Hitchcock	1,342	206,637.41	738	113,494.04
Holt	2,180	512,727.03	1,317	264,694.70
Hooker	38	5,253.03	13	1,515.71
Howard	1,334	246,311.53	784	120,189.85
Jefferson	1,155	302,885.71	1,096	308,934.22
Johnson	654	164,300.16	394	106,473.21
Kearney	2,062	340,892.69	1,323	215,790.19
Keith	521	101,890.62	283	55,310.03
Keya Paha	879	65,647.04	633	49,704.50
Kimball	97	12,677.73	30	3,989.30
Knox	2,066	445,335.99	1,335	251,826.71
Lancaster	3,086	559,244.42	814	272,361.45
Lincoln	2,624	417,116.01	3,270	544,093.00
Logan	421	80,260.98	438	72,903.77
Loup	333	34,131.09	269	24,488.02
Madison	1,441	385,059.30	763	200,979.12
Merrick	1,055	373,824.74	588	186,609.15
McPherson	154	27,448.97	85	18,301.72
Nance	1,445	307,145.35	924	228,352.70
Nemaha	532	114,098.49	267	66,656.63
Nuckolls	1,656	394,410.49	898	213,918.10
Otoe .....	.....	372,477.90	.....	209,177.31
Pawnee	566	132,826.29	454	82,243.71

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Phelps.....	2,400	\$ 413,464.37	1,333	\$ 251,037.95
Pierce.....	1,400	304,933.03	813	197,576.15
Platte.....	867	198,726.48	494	129,921.51
Polk.....	1,434	295,112.31	1,104	223,642.81
Perkins.....	1,016	124,669.46	451	62,049.51
Red Willow..	1,586	295,606.12	966	202,187.25
Richardson..	612	45,608.13	394	163,475.99
Rock.....	709	119,111.89	371	65,659.42
Saline.....	1,691	441,960.76	1,145	293,961.87
Sarpy.....	185	59,498.14	101	47,823.96
Saunders....	792	294,022.28	395	184,058.77
Scotts Bluff..	321	44,359.20	233	28,702.66
Seward.....	1,327	295,877.47	914	188,702.42
Sheridan.....	188	22,417.97	204	28,494.18
Sherman.....	1,478	260,195.50	626	124,500.30
Sioux.....	488	77,426.99	362	42,932.64
Stanton.....	581	138,158.52	333	102,848.78
Thayer.....	1,336	349,580.57	803	232,129.31
Thomas.....	80	6,947.60	64	5,562.88
Thurston.....	742	318,017.30	242	171,787.46
Valley.....	1,188	199,435.40	802	132,101.58
Washington..	885	252,655.00	618	362,596.00
Wayne.....	2,113	848,763.65	1,339	565,922.91
Webster.....	1,256	343,534.00	751	217,461.25
Wheeler.....	199	49,472.78	159	28,566.16
York.....	2,497	589,667.82	2,498	597,201.74
Total.....	123208	25,570,718.11	72,633	16,990,452.02

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Adams	23	60
Antelope	26	.....
Blaine .....	.....	.....
Box Butte	55	.....
Boone	32	5
Buffalo	34	33
Burt	3	.....
Butler	5	10
Banner .....	.....	.....
Cass	3	7
Cedar	1	.....
Chase .....	.....	.....
Cherry	13	.....
Cheyenne	12	3
Clay	4	9
Colfax	3	4
Cuming .....	.....	.....
Custer	250	1
Dakota	15	5
Dawes	57	3
Dawson	23	2
Deuel	5	.....
Dixon	2	2
Dodge	2	6
Douglas .....	.....	333
Dundy	55	2
Fillmore	2	.....
Franklin	44	.....
Frontier	36	12
Furnas	7	1
Gage	1	6

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Garfield	19	2
Gosper	9	.....
Greeley	17	1
Grant .....	.....	.....
Hall	19	34
Harlan	28	.....
Hamilton	13	5
Hayes	34	.....
Hitchcock	44	2
Holt	258	8
Hooker .....	.....	.....
Howard	41	17
Jefferson	5	22
Johnson	6	.....
Kearney	20	11
Keith	3	2
Keya Paha	59	.....
Kimball .....	.....	.....
Knox	27	.....
Lancaster	26	166
Lincoln	12	8
Logan	3	.....
Loup	22	.....
Madison	11	11
Merrick	21	10
McPherson .....	.....	.....
Nance	17	4
Nemaha	2	5
Nuckolls	8	10
Otoe .....	.....	.....
Pawnee	3	2

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Phelps.....	6	3
Pierce.....	24	6
Platte.....	12	3
Polk.....	2	.....
Perkins.....	31	.....
Red Willow.....	45	9
Richardson.....	.....	.....
Rock.....	46	1
Saline.....	9	13
Sarpy.....	.....	7
Saunders.....	.....	1
Scotts Bluff.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	4	2
Sheridan.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	59	4
Sioux.....	5	.....
Stanton.....	5	.....
Thayer.....	7	4
Thomas.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	30	4
Washington.....	9	5
Wayne.....	3	1
Webster.....	36	3
Wheeler.....	30	.....
York.....	7	12
Total.....	1882	910

Mortgage Indebtedness Record.

PART III.

SUMMARY--1893

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Adams.....	350	\$ 403,497.31	476	\$ 392,335.27
Antelope.....	337	264,854.65	346	192,177.96
Banner.....	23	5,287.43	17	6,025.50
Blaine.....	5	1,935.00	23	5,629.00
Boone.....	420	399,871.71	420	271,308.34
Box Butte....	193	45,941.17	247	77,456.84
Brown.....	106	57,264.60	95	45,412.68
Buffalo.....	548	565,500.79	701	532,563.92
Burt.....	264	393,450.25	215	223,722.95
Boyd.....			1	300.00
Butler.....	414	503,827.51	447	386,898.76
Cass.....	319	537,726.95	325	335,069.95
Cedar.....	401	366,860.79	193	142,629.80
Chase.....	158	63,998.82	189	74,935.90
Cherry.....	148	49,042.63	86	34,322.20
Cheyenne....	192	54,476.12	81	41,788.20
Clay.....	315	379,180.96	385	351,679.04
Colfax.....	260	215,895.16	258	169,919.64
Cuming.....	324	436,800.75	285	291,579.70
Custer.....	850	530,175.35	629	252,255.16
Dakota.....	206	145,782.55	85	72,275.47
Dawes.....	297	94,636.69	128	47,370.20
Dawson.....	386	301,311.55	257	164,689.88
Deuel.....	128	81,370.01	61	23,050.92
Dixon.....	262	243,206.48	191	46,279.31
Dodge.....	219	429,703.80	294	286,884.39
Douglas.....	137	281,665.84	84	102,989.82
Dundy.....	189	62,998.84	190	59,666.85
Fillmore....	363	416,505.51	469	332,814.63
Franklin.....	271	210,773.17	404	229,163.42

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Frontier	474	\$ 223,560.11	436	\$ 169,488.06
Furnas	389	234,395.41	446	187,033.73
Gage	461	672,252.00	498	453,234.50
Garfield	21	12,577.30	8	5,400.00
Gosper	227	184,815.66	208	101,866.65
Greeley	181	141,822.17	195	107,431.12
Grant				
Hall	314	414,790.07	349	278,262.02
Harlan	404	299,161.42	250	138,876.90
Hamilton	509	509,404.86	625	449,525.66
Hayes	167	62,337.79	212	66,585.20
Hitchcock	364	153,787.65	337	123,005.74
Holt	432	223,261.12	643	405,786.82
Hooker				
Howard	270	213,686.51	226	118,886.04
Jefferson	412	566,459.18	426	352,172.02
Johnson	236	320,939.92	188	190,648.80
Kearney	534	390,294.46	387	292,356.59
Keith	104	44,644.34	22	14,394.62
Keya Paha	50	18,576.86	48	16,388.85
Kimball	24	20,284.65	3	724.00
Knox	297	245,922.32	218	126,793.22
Lancaster	462	972,824.55	568	775,810.84
Lincoln	280	191,524.79	170	111,802.12
Logan	17	12,236.60	32	14,760.15
Loup	29	11,790.60	15	5,080.60
Madison	362	439,061.82	378	291,894.99
Merrick	232	272,939.42	247	232,122.64
McPherson	3	945.00	1	400.00
Nance	183	213,205.58	132	149,397.43
Nemaha	186	265,399.06	167	159,216.77

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls	326	\$ 364,644 .70	395	\$ 278,061 .41
Otoe:	118	450,466 .78	117	366,455 .74
Pawnee	198	284,314 .02	231	245,042 .82
Phelps	422	407,605 .92	399	287,707 .61
Pierce	315	339,954 .22	198	173,265 .05
Platte	499	553,745 .00	494	322,941 .61
Polk	272	305,749 .88	289	260,946 .82
Perkins	345	121,773 .03	194	74,720 .47
Red Willow . .	390	198,580 .46	544	258,765 .01
Richardson . .	217	567,534 .06	231	299,425 .75
Rock	55	30,667 .46	89	35,009 .63
Saline	514	719,661 .05	605	493,827 .92
Sarpy	113	186,795 .26	93	99,347 .02
Saunders	469	619,043 .61	534	518,446 .42
Scotts Bluff . .	35	13,605 .55	40	21,487 .40
Seward	372	495,776 .07	441	449,101 .68
Sheridan	223	74,082 .99	106	50,104 .83
Sherman	343	220,019 .29	309	174,097 .52
Sioux	109	23,846 .88	48	15,011 .47
Stanton	184	255,046 .36	154	147,901 .42
Thaoer	464	539,053 .24	404	303,234 .23
Thomas	2	1,629 .00	4	1,458 .68
Thurston	18	31,118 .89	24	25,957 .83
Valley	265	213,311 .76	270	154,553 .33
Washington . .	193	291,549 .00	186	231,219 .00
Wayne	358	433,960 .48	223	226,137 .79
Webster	315	246,848 .00	449	262,444 .25
Wheeler	55	28,606 .40	63	35,200 .47
York	516	604,278 .46	647	523,858 .76
Total	23,915	22,499,707 .56	22,695	16,851,142 .70

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Adams.....	154	\$ 148,605.36	269	\$ 202,662.98
Antelope.....	16	8,092.00	12	2,871.00
Banner.....				
Blaine.....			2	1,284.00
Boone.....	97	37,866.82	52	29,205.70
Box Butte....	59	52,865.24	35	21,624.55
Brown.....	18	8,574.81	23	16,787.00
Buffalo.....	277	151,130.64	401	272,700.59
Burt.....	50	26,410.16	35	15,125.00
Boyd.....	14	3,200.30	4	150.00
Butler.....	102	44,653.49	92	36,782.61
Cass.....	167	122,306.22	129	68,476.45
Cedar.....	102	42,369.56	31	16,836.67
Chase.....	12	3,273.94	7	2,155.40
Cherry.....	15	8,909.60	12	4,363.55
Cheyenne....	26	9,860.21	29	15,724.53
Clay.....	135	75,837.87	105	45,177.11
Colfax.....	68	40,916.33	38	22,659.58
Cuming.....	84	50,615.23	63	31,752.25
Custer.....	37	24,216.27	24	15,896.75
Dakota.....	51	46,825.40	38	12,996.32
Dawes.....	53	38,950.98	21	20,524.25
Dawson.....	122	266,758.15	43	50,606.41
Deuel.....	2	1,150.00	1	350.00
Dixon.....	74	40,278.25	38	14,495.82
Dodge.....	289	267,347.96	251	231,397.43
Douglas.....	2,625	5,221,931.43	2,194	2,515,572.72
Dundy.....	3	900.00	3	1,066.41
Fillmore.....	124	64,149.19	132	72,813.05
Franklin.....	25	10,488.00	39	21,276.47

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Frontier	139	19,225.32	108	17,432.42
Furnas	57	20,066.53	49	22,072.11
Gage	332	260,514.00	302	217,425.00
Garfield				
Gosper	25	9,247.65	7	2,084.35
Greeley	32	12,584.75	17	13,377.89
Grant	1	,350.00		
Hall	296	280,843.10	289	216,258.98
Harlan	20	9,605.00	13	2,011.75
Hamilton	54	31,422.04	31	21,507.90
Hayes		9,605.00	13	2,011.75
Hitchcock				
Holt	16	15,797.10	32	21,158.83
Hooker	2	,200.00		
Howard	25	13,101.99	13	3,051.00
Jefferson	161	79,317.87	155	69,408.13
Johnson	78	34,676.57	56	29,668.92
Kearney	68	39,864.25	63	40,324.41
Keith	13	6,890.00	10	8,211.50
Keya Paha	2	,425.00		
Kimball	3	1,035.31	2	800.00
Knox	15	10,418.45	3	805.00
Lancaster	1,071	1,500,564.85	1,223	1,405,231.32
Lincoln	95	62,011.57	77	39,521.54
Logan	5	904.50		
Loup	5	1,728.10		
Madison	205	470,644.42	147	111,747.84
Merrick	57	27,341.89	52	27,717.89
McPherson				
Nance	74	40,633.15	39	21,469.60
Nemaha	55	13,571.67	66	20,629.09

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed.	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls.....	83	\$ 61,154.52	77	\$ 51,941.42
Otoe	60	76,444.45	67	75,053.31
Pawnee	95	32,070.77	78	26,850.44
Phelps.....	113	103,393.24	119	91,303.22
Pierce	44	27,838.06	18	11,932.00
Platte.....	118	66,233.33	131	69,178.67
Polk.....	66	27,067.41	55	23,567.34
Perkins.....				
Red Willow..	87	50,439.94	77	45,773.85
Richardson..	82	45,992.00	60	33,565.25
Rock.....	8	2,966.00	9	2,189.90
Saline	165	80,335.74	110	77,037.11
Sarpy	51	25,962.60	36	20,789.57
Saunders.....	126	90,548.17	92	63,004.70
Scotts Bluff..	17	7,733.50	7	1,712.00
Seward.....	84	43,756.11	78	32,333.16
Sheridan.....	20	10,550.89	10	5,969.43
Sherman.....	7	3,012.50	3	1,310.00
Sioux.....	1	550.00		
Stanton.....	48	21,280.51	20	8,687.58
Thayer	97	41,637.89	80	45,721.29
Thomas.....	2	750.00	3	970.00
Thurston.....	61	77,806.62	25	17,028.45
Valley	48	16,484.94	59	15,071.91
Washington..	112	68,025.00	95	40,000.00
Wayne	77	52,571.65	54	22,104.00
Webster	50	23,049.45	59	21,362.50
Wheeler	1	300.00		
York	158	119,084.70	150	88,642.27
Total.....	9,505	11,034,913.10	8,480	51,971,016.23

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Adams.....	2,099	\$408,348.43	1,308	\$ 263,205.05
Antelope.....	1,465	228,943.05	876	145,888.58
Banner.....	388	33,361.81	289	22,451.05
Blaine.....	78	12,688.51	81	16,574.45
Boone.....	1,820	311,503.19	1,068	232,385.91
Box Butte....	773	131,586.33	541	68,173.82
Brown.....	821	113,488.46	412	50,771.28
Buffalo.....	3,443	887,480.29	1,780	435,306.88
Burt.....	1,391	779,094.99	852	510,217.71
Boyd.....	1,124	100,043.22	364	23,419.21
Butler.....	1,077	361,917.20	575	105,529.09
Cass.....	921	239,981.42	461	156,239.19
Cedar.....	2,353	613,188.23	1,531	378,657.49
Chase.....	680	53,748.16	599	58,054.53
Cherry.....	1,020	221,955.07	552	92,638.56
Cheyenne....	730	118,460.91	390	71,312.16
Clay.....	1,527	351,531.26	1,005	265,280.98
Colfax.....	424	135,549.38	309	127,067.68
Cuming.....	599	245,882.36	205	98,233.82
Custer.....	5,010	802,926.39	2,239	393,986.40
Dakota.....	788	201,930.04	449	78,290.36
Dawes.....	1,637	236,292.22	1,002	105,961.05
Dawson.....	2,220	565,571.58	799	287,119.38
Deuel.....	333	143,517.51	93	86,201.54
Dixon.....	1,177	311,010.82	787	222,527.54
Dodge.....	1,234	446,778.31	619	141,609.59
Douglas.....	7,434	409,760.95	2,853	555,875.20
Dundy.....	776	85,392.74	304	52,629.13
Fillmore.....	137	333,557.52	1,060	249,037.73
Franklin.....	910	139,010.09	612	135,612.95

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Frontier.....	1,772	\$ 270,934.67	1,202	\$ 103,842.06
Furnas.....	303	267,735.34	758	175,747.70
Gage.....	2,425	740,712.00	870	381,484.00
Garfield.....	193	23,457.95	140	16,708.36
Gosper.....	1,059	189,276.14	569	72,104.69
Greeley.....	612	131,986.79	550	87,079.50
Grant.....	57	41,921.36	58	41,970.45
Hall.....	1,775	460,278.92	917	275,911.41
Harlan.....	1,316	212,495.97	386	65,861.54
Hamilton.....	1,364	334,963.08	585	172,591.83
Hayes.....	1,261	139,932.83	753	94,984.91
Hitchcock...	1,229	184,977.45	694	119,984.44
Holt.....	1,849	448,348.25	949	317,155.44
Hooker.....	24	3,926.56	25	3,232.73
Howard.....	1,224	224,570.31	440	80,384.23
Jefferson.....	1,011	272,924.75	663	191,294.88
Johnson.....	579	129,338.09	223	46,118.90
Kearney.....	1,810	269,215.35	969	183,079.73
Keith.....	495	81,752.09	322	60,626.08
Keya Paha..	847	89,062.01	512	39,404.90
Kimball.....	117	11,370.96	29	3,764.61
Knox.....	1,901	443,434.03	1,112	218,597.20
Lancaster....	5,417	966,729.27	1,268	462,295.35
Lincoln.....	2,297	379,449.23	2,308	381,252.31
Logan.....	385	52,988.37	309	62,273.04
Loup.....	227	23,962.22	131	17,129.58
Madison...	1,177	356,614.43	672	216,699.58
Merrick.....	823	344,758.71	467	243,912.29
McPherson..	107	47,069.51	60	32,836.93
Nance.....	1,206	334,038.79	753	220,298.19
Nemaha.....	577	117,479.15	319	73,360.75

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls	1,365	\$ 346,462.56	634	\$ 172,946.82
Otoe	767	240,458.75	352	107,648.03
Pawnee	525	156,454.84	264	59,953.81
Phelps	2,191	470,431.87	1,853	264,726.16
Pierce	1,057	256,909.49	522	125,030.76
Platte	787	202,386.55	355	80,720.45
Polk	1,239	333,521.06	755	222,472.24
Perkins	971	120,211.30	500	74,637.97
Red Willow	1,485	231,917.43	900	142,012.56
Richardson	533	167,004.39	302	130,053.78
Rock	575	64,413.36	346	61,488.97
Saline	1,321	325,392.69	797	178,475.33
Sarpy	279	70,468.13	178	39,087.35
Saunders	897	293,472.51	338	84,178.50
Scotts Bluff	273	35,611.22	180	21,843.81
Seward	1,309	354,404.69	2,575	455,564.92
Sheridan	1,929	272,399.10	1,258	205,679.69
Sherman	1,704	258,002.70	526	86,319.27
Sioux	406	67,423.99	332	44,755.67
Stanton	525	192,187.26	297	82,122.52
Thayer	1,223	285,114.38	615	127,513.14
Thomas	87	8,074.14	63	6,564.12
Thurston	1,212	373,080.64	430	181,138.63
Valley	1,238	181,371.67	789	138,707.67
Washington	815	285,354.00	500	190,257.00
Wayne	1,858	32,104.18	966	507,922.24
Webster	1,019	217,590.58	619	244,680.55
Wheeler	212	71,526.22	128	4,093.75
York	1,955	472,432.50	1,309	337,226.67
Total	102524	23,810,327.50	60,015	14,297,649.39

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Adams	15	41
Antelope.....	69	4
Banner	6	.....
Blaine .....	.....	.....
Boone	9	.....
Box Butte.....	66	.....
Brown.....	45	5
Buffalo	27	26
Burt	1	3
Boyd.....	14	.....
Butler	1	8
Cass	8	16
Cedar	12	2
Chase .....	.....	.....
Cherry	3	.....
Cheyenne	13	6
Clay	5	9
Colfax.....	2	10
Cuming	2	7
Custer.....	130	7
Dakota.....	5	9
Dawes	47	8
Dawson	13	4
Deuel	14	.....
Dixon.....	7	.....
Dodge	4	12
Douglas .....	.....	297
Dundy	33	2
Fillmore.....	1	4
Franklin	17	4

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Frontier	50	2
Furnas	20	2
Gage	4	6
Garfield	13	.....
Gosper	11	.....
Greeley	11	1
Grant .....	.....	.....
Hall	18	20
Harlan	74	.....
Hamilton	1	4
Hayes	25	.....
Hitchcock	35	.....
Holt	205	.....
Hooker .....	.....	.....
Howard	24	7
Jefferson	5	3
Johnson	2	.....
Kearney	14	17
Keith	3	2
Keya Paha	68	.....
Kimball .....	.....	.....
Knox	13	.....
Lancaster	13	121
Lincoln	27	5
Logan	1	.....
Loup	17	.....
Madison	3	18
Merrick	16	.....
McPherson .....	.....	.....
Nance	8	4
Nemaha	4	3

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Nuckolls	12	16
Otoe		1
Pawnee	3	
Phelps	1	1
Pierce	12	2
Platte	6	5
Polk	4	3
Perkins	32	
Red Willow	27	13
Richardson		
Rock	52	1
Saline	4	11
Sarpy		3
Saunders	3	1
Scotts Bluff	5	
Seward	4	6
Sheridan	21	
Sherman	23	8
Sioux	15	
Stanton		
Thayer	5	
Thomas	1	
Thurston		
Valley	24	2
Washington	2	5
Wayne	1	
Webster	36	1
Wheeler	34	
York	3	15
Total	1,572	792

Mortgage Indebtedness Record.

PART III.

SUMMARY--1894

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Adams.....	400	\$ 369,284.08	406	\$ 373,962.09
Antelope.....	332	273,437.00	344	224,879.84
Banner.....	32	4,048.39	14	4,081.00
Blaine.....	12	2,921.19	8	2,611.25
*Boone.....	366	326,953.84	326	206,803.54
Box Butte....	138	39,865.28	218	67,556.44
Brown.....	21	8,841.47	2	1,100.00
Buffalo.....	74	47,493.85	81	33,897.43
Burt.....	491	423,649.38	550	403,528.00
Boyd.....	210	312,365.77	211	232,645.06
Butler.....	455	568,393.94	455	405,145.15
Cass.....	348	584,172.55	313	407,276.38
Cedar.....	340	324,190.30	245	174,774.19
Chase.....	124	54,485.98	113	45,161.35
Cherry.....	84	31,647.93	104	42,338.52
Cheyenne....	114	310,660.21	62	33,125.81
Clay.....	314	335,071.20	362	359,859.24
Colfax.....	250	261,546.83	273	197,985.09
Cuming.....	360	472,716.85	333	336,181.76
Custer.....	685	407,065.64	625	273,123.77
Dakota.....	196	200,526.53	79	67,910.00
Dawes.....	430	303,450.51	271	143,914.93
Dawson.....	244	80,691.62	129	59,709.15
Deuel.....	96	65,058.66	33	9,828.27
Dixon.....	390	236,328.85	218	144,290.07
Dodge.....	270	457,736.99	352	344,086.81
Douglas.....	128	256,259.37	91	119,520.82
Dundy.....	138	5,750.86	131	80,944.09
Fillmore.....	455	542,606.62	535	418,687.26
Franklin.....	251	203,759.03	261	157,381.19

*Month of June not included.

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	FARM MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Frontier	358	\$ 177,984.45	320	\$ 130,930.48
Furnas	296	171,940.93	341	164,845.17
Gage	547	686,494.00	518	501,445.00
Garfield	20	11,009.80	18	10,045.00
Gosper	182	107,042.23	188	94,984.83
Grant			2	1,005.00
Greeley	171	151,230.49	108	64,488.99
Hall	297	349,769.18	307	222,067.20
Harlan	551	546,880.58	687	495,281.10
Hamilton	363	232,581.59	261	135,877.03
Hayes	84	27,145.56	86	28,550.15
Hitchcock	293	119,410.26	244	88,920.61
Holt	297	181,496.84	552	376,109.03
Hooker	1	500.00		
Howard	279	209,377.75	202	125,391.05
Jefferson	446	563,828.81	437	382,944.85
Johnson	251	308,920.58	187	204,920.21
Kearney	476	302,151.94	309	219,581.56
Keith	77	46,010.34	21	16,960.91
Keya Paha	73	21,630.92	58	17,423.60
Kimball	31	22,039.65	7	7,697.00
Knox	266	235,840.63	245	146,104.10
Lancaster	476	910,947.74	588	798,882.12
Lincoln	240	160,200.30	148	96,929.02
Logan	9	6,914.64	20	10,172.65
Loup	23	10,920.50	17	6,097.30
Madison	349	398,776.48	380	285,742.71
McPherson	5	1,615.00	2	900.00
Merrick	228	297,306.44	232	220,176.51
Nance	218	286,712.85	173	209,269.58
Nemaha	185	248,263.17	149	186,326.27

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

Counties.	FARM MORTGAGES			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls	256	\$ 252,674.39	319	\$ 241,002.07
Otoe	298	482,014.47	235	349,277.95
Pawnee	174	252,533.22	222	242,358.90
Perkins	215	95,419.47	117	43,087.27
Phelps	449	385,446.08	456	331,425.00
Pierce	245	274,033.93	180	160,510.33
Platte	515	543,846.80	550	392,582.01
Polk	349	373,868.02	354	326,115.51
Red Willow	293	164,188.56	356	171,321.63
Richardson	263	449,486.65	271	367,075.10
Rock	41	21,822.75	86	24,098.44
Saline	536	650,161.53	549	465,625.17
Sarpy	122	199,837.29	108	146,216.35
Saunders	539	776,459.09	584	577,581.30
Scotts Bluff	33	13,065.55	28	11,834.25
Seward	384	495,073.21	389	380,988.04
Sheridan	116	45,608.71	87	43,515.18
Sherman	240	146,242.18	182	97,896.33
Sioux	106	23,317.92	45	12,898.70
Stanton	178	218,431.07	179	179,650.83
Thayer	510	504,257.80	416	322,192.72
Thomas	2	605.00	2	568.47
Thurston	21	31,723.32	25	25,517.77
Valley	241	162,140.43	200	125,235.76
Washington	191	283,858.00	170	231,607.00
Wayne	393	490,719.69	273	298,097.33
Webster	264	204,747.35	384	192,177.24
Wheeler	57	33,735.31	51	31,933.43
York	572	533,123.00	580	474,771.43
Total	24,463	22,418,265.26	22,339	16,889,739.09

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Adams.....	138	\$ 112,718.38	216	\$ 198,094.62
Antelope.....	10	3,898.00	6	3,706.00
Banner.....				
Blaine.....	1	200.00		
*Boone.....	88	45,385.55	53	23,437.93
Box Butte.....	44	30,753.43	26	13,433.40
Brown.....	18	6,063.40	4	1,150.00
Buffalo.....	18	9,345.61	15	13,059.00
Burt.....	262	168,310.06	337	223,001.45
Boyd.....	54	25,542.52	36	10,664.10
Butler.....	97	39,650.55	78	237,278.97
Cass.....	155	77,643.64	136	89,540.01
Cedar.....	87	41,964.12	35	16,945.96
Chase.....	11	3,835.94	12	4,265.89
Cherry.....	13	8,260.39	6	1,277.50
Cheyenne.....	28	13,509.50	18	12,461.00
Clay.....	132	78,117.81	77	45,016.70
Colfax.....	52	34,442.17	59	99,350.87
Cuming.....	84	52,295.80	68	34,754.82
Custer.....	26	16,789.12	11	4,672.92
Dakota.....	41	46,079.37	20	5,664.00
Dawes.....	100	301,805.25	53	22,245.32
Dawson.....	49	30,976.40	22	9,749.87
Deuel.....				
Dixon.....	77	30,430.53	27	8,616.32
Dodge.....	272	213,041.66	235	252,104.43
Douglas.....	2,111	3,814,024.31	1,842	3,830,757.51
Dundy.....	3	865.00	4	1,266.41
Fillmore.....	92	46,434.85	98	54,823.54
Franklin.....	27	10,399.00	50	24,081.89

*Month of June not included.

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Frontier	139	\$ 19,215.32	108	\$ 17,432.42
Furnas	73	27,146.79	51	27,531.79
Gage	290	178,494.00	259	166,512.00
Garfield				
Gosper	21	7,696.61	7	1,996.23
Grant	1	350.00		
Greeley	26	9,141.50	15	7,900.50
Hall	243	213,125.86	233	166,228.38
Harlan	58	26,617.32	33	21,229.65
Hamilton	18	7,847.54	19	9,390.00
Hayes	1	125.00	1	90.00
Hitchcock	7	3,000.00	2	1,200.00
Holt	29	28,371.57	27	25,788.52
Hooker				
Howard	29	14,221.11	18	13,803.02
Jefferson	138	60,829.74	88	44,289.25
Johnson	59	21,630.28	46	21,445.65
Kearney	83	34,344.92	69	35,575.89
Keith	7	4,346.22	6	4,145.00
Keya Paha	1	175.00		
Kimball				
Knox	32	17,700.97	16	5,682.46
Lancaster	974	1,650,629.38	1,262	1,665,985.90
Lincoln	76	48,318.34	61	28,793.73
Logan	5	904.50		
Loup	5	883.10	1	236.60
Madison	211	476,544.22	148	137,196.10
McPherson				
Merrick	60	20,803.38	43	24,741.41
Nance	79	38,659.98	45	28,874.88
Nemaha	67	22,437.11	50	12,244.01

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed.	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls.....	80	\$ 82,196.67	68	\$ 54,898.46
Otoe.....	104	63,443.51	100	49,539.47
Pawnee.....	87	30,002.36	69	29,498.75
Perkins.....	1	240.00	.....	.....
Phelps.....	98	92,176.62	121	90,410.77
Pierce.....	41	21,362.86	14	11,027.00
Platte.....	127	87,497.00	76	42,548.22
Polk.....	61	25,309.31	47	18,962.76
Red Willow..	71	45,094.52	67	41,928.14
Richardson...	87	44,528.85	71	38,559.40
Rock.....	11	3,563.25	16	5,150.07
Saline.....	157	90,380.81	119	65,893.09
Sarpy.....	43	19,570.15	35	15,842.40
Saunders.....	103	50,356.11	87	60,345.00
Scotts Bluff..	16	6,801.00	5	45,751.00
Seward.....	82	33,926.27	75	26,535.23
Sheridan.....	24	9,444.74	12	4,739.00
Sherman.....	7	2,320.00	7	3,187.50
Sioux.....	1	550.00	.....	.....
Stanton.....	53	23,942.84	27	14,455.55
Thayer.....	74	33,283.45	60	30,077.11
Thomas.....	2	340.00	.....	.....
Thurston.....	52	48,982.15	19	11,344.12
Valley.....	37	16,101.07	40	15,103.37
Washington..	92	47,384.00	74	37,838.00
Wayne.....	69	51,309.00	36	22,356.87
Webster.....	54	25,155.41	52	23,283.77
Wheeler.....	1	300.00	.....	.....
York.....	162	109,487.43	164	105,100.71
Total.....	8,620	9,261,596.50	7,613	8,384,109.58

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Adams.....	2,188	\$ 370,654.16	2,002	\$ 633,736.84
Antelope.....	1,404	226,579.62	752	140,046.18
Banner.....	304	27,690.31	256	22,581.37
Blaine.....	91	9,874.08	50	7,709.79
*Boone.....	1,767	266,492.28	917	186,487.23
Box Butte...	698	111,203.66	447	65,661.92
Brown.....	1,071	89,252.23	412	29,835.08
Buffalo.....	755	103,795.34	340	49,138.92
Burt.....	3,218	792,728.59	1,566	410,604.39
Boyd.....	1,400	838,039.33	719	619,318.16
Butler.....	1,137	357,408.64	565	232,836.81
Cass.....	796	219,099.48	501	162,157.53
Cedar.....	2,541	581,069.79	1,408	369,430.51
Chase.....	702	77,231.98	526	49,972.69
Cherry.....	1,102	224,805.50	544	104,630.49
Cheyenne....	674	100,790.80	414	64,563.53
Clay.....	1,407	306,534.78	760	198,582.45
Colfax.....	414	137,927.76	254	122,458.64
Cuming.....	643	278,448.47	235	138,082.85
Custer.....	4,553	621,237.85	1,218	294,114.49
Dakota.....	717	199,641.20	424	96,035.85
Dawes.....	2,208	434,634.16	565	150,167.80
Dawson.....	1,515	204,739.00	876	103,970.69
Deuel.....	294	137,356.36	155	67,595.30
Dixon.....	1,241	292,899.22	834	193,499.64
Dodge.....	1,218	375,231.28	632	190,295.02
Douglas.....	6,362	1,343,778.67	2,273	468,066.70
Dundy.....	837	135,408.52	295	77,211.18
Fillmore.....	1,520	344,256.06	827	205,899.54
Franklin.....	1,021	135,563.18	692	121,175.89

*Month of June not included.

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES			
	Number Filed	Amount	Number Satisfied	Amount
Frontier.....	1,975	\$ 233,289.80	794	\$ 147,741.47
Furnas.....	1,475	296,480.04	615	186,304.31
Gage.....	2,345	676,683.00	1,443	458,429.00
Garfield.....	190	23,421.70	141	22,225.96
Gosper.....	975	185,515.55	346	77,835.30
Grant.....	53	34,314.77	51	38,444.02
Greeley.....	916	126,430.29	329	52,352.42
Hall.....	1,600	446,705.24	771	219,988.36
Harlan.....	1,420	330,222.04	815	205,792.28
Hamilton.....	1,354	191,605.48	365	74,990.80
Hayes.....	1,131	115,068.25	523	64,949.99
Hitchcock.....	1,209	135,630.52	433	67,871.48
Holt.....	1,754	406,146.82	779	163,780.19
Hooker.....	15	1,839.56	21	1,621.77
Howard.....	1,345	217,986.73	407	77,861.51
Jefferson.....	975	262,769.55	469	168,682.09
Johnson.....	623	135,943.61	205	46,486.67
Kearney.....	2,048	270,670.53	698	123,537.88
Keith.....	374	78,769.85	270	50,372.09
Keya Paha.....	714	73,677.52	540	41,538.96
Kimball.....	94	10,366.78	58	6,525.46
Knox.....	2,058	480,713.97	1,071	237,935.48
Lancaster.....	5,325	905,850.03	1,280	425,665.17
Lincoln.....	2,191	322,480.63	1,733	290,222.22
Logan.....	340	37,606.70	229	36,293.97
Loup.....	218	21,202.62	73	7,391.42
Madison.....	1,124	322,274.61	567	187,021.17
McPherson.....	88	33,687.39	78	31,649.32
Merrick.....	841	374,320.55	437	150,178.23
Nance.....	1,445	355,313.61	706	215,055.49
Nemaha.....	594	108,449.90	298	66,482.89

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.			
	Number Filed	Amount.	Number Satisfied	Amount.
Nuckolls.....	1,339	\$ 286,122.06	476	\$ 144,442.95
Otoe.....	976	398,682.59	362	89,284.90
Pawnee.....	514	146,267.69	246	71,033.29
Perkins.....	904	101,554.97	375	51,564.29
Phelps.....	2,181	351,938.13	916	158,435.93
Pierce.....	1,057	251,771.01	449	125,065.41
Platte.....	768	213,372.89	341	70,859.35
Polk.....	1,267	303,308.86	786	242,773.93
Red Willow..	1,508	206,524.87	748	126,403.99
Richardson...	609	173,544.18	298	110,240.32
Rock.....	533	59,595.55	392	52,706.90
Saline.....	1,230	622,867.20	583	168,514.66
Sarpy.....	299	67,181.32	163	47,843.24
Saunders. ...	907	286,703.02	314	98,382.92
Scotts Bluff..	226	30,727.98	153	24,372.91
Seward.....	1,290	333,692.70	532	145,023.23
Sheridan.....	1,642	241,652.97	1,172	192,615.79
Sherman.....	1,641	231,224.16	482	71,104.01
Sioux.....	352	55,765.69	272	42,071.25
Stanton.....	572	219,269.08	298	111,334.72
Thayer.....	1,276	300,520.08	533	108,586.39
Thomas.....	60	5,452.14	48	4,927.05
Thurston.....	1,305	552,596.26	457	205,817.53
Valley.....	1,327	167,646.20	679	129,413.86
Washington..	960	307,089.00	447	216,333.00
Wayne.....	2,035	769,381.19	954	480,959.53
Webster.....	1,051	209,569.59	476	162,977.95
Wheeler.....	183	30,049.20	95	44,129.36
York.....	1,862	453,286.57	1,017	313,511.60
Total.....	113,187	23,815,107.01	52,068	13,337,825.11

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Adams	14	27
Antelope.....	30	.....
Banner.....	4	.....
Blaine.....	.....	.....
*Boone.....	11	3
Box Butte.....	57	.....
Brown.....	6	9
Buffalo.....	14	4
Burt.....	17	29
Boyd.....	.....	4
Butler.....	3	5
Cass.....	8	15
Cedar.....	6	6
Chase.....	23	.....
Cherry.....	21	1
Cheyenne.....	10	1
Clay.....	5	9
Colfax.....	2	6
Cuming.....	3	6
Custer.....	90	5
Dakota.....	5	11
Dawes.....	22	3
Dawson.....	55	1
Deuel.....	11	.....
Dixon.....	4	2
Dodge.....	4	14
Douglas.....	.....	273
Dundy.....	31	2
Fillmore.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	25	.....

*Month of June not included.

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Frontier	37	5
Furnas	25	2
Gage	6	2
Garfield	13	.....
Gosper	3	.....
Greeley .....	.....	.....
Grant	20	.....
Hall	16	21
Harlan	3	3
Hamilton	49	2
Hayes	28	.....
Hitchcock	23	.....
Holt	213	5
Hooker	6	.....
Howard	18	6
Jefferson	8	4
Johnson	10	3
Kearney	18	6
Keith	6	1
Keya Paha	27	.....
Kimball .....	.....	.....
Knox	15	.....
Lancaster	11	137
Lincoln	19	1
Logan .....	.....	.....
Loup	17	.....
Madison	5	12
Merrick .....	.....	.....
McPherson	17	5
Nance	6	3
Nemaha	5	3

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS RECORD OF STATE
OF NEBRASKA BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

County.	SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE.	
	Farm No.	City No.
Nuckolls	6	8
Otoe		
Pawnee	4	1
Perkins.....	11	
Phelps.....		1
Pierce.....	12	1
Platte	5	6
Polk	3	3
Red Willow.....	64	
Richardson		
Rock	42	1
Saline.....	3	9
Sarpy		1
Saunders	3	3
Scotts Bluff.....	3	
Seward	10	11
Sheridan	66	
Sherman.....	19	6
Sioux	19	
Stanton.....		
Thayer		1
Thomas	3	
Thurston		
Valley.....	26	
Washington	3	7
Wayne	1	
Webster	20	3
Wheeler.....	29	
York	3	11
Total.....	1460	730

REMARKS.

BUTLER COUNTY.

February, 1894. \$3,000 of farm mortgages was filed on farms in two counties.

February, 1894. \$5,000 of farm and city mortgages filed are included in the farm mortgages.

March, 1894. \$2,500 of farm mortgages filed was on farms in two counties.

June, 1894. \$2,500 of farm mortgages filed was on farms in two counties.

CLAY COUNTY.

July, 1893. Farm mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

FILMORE COUNTY.

June, 1893. \$7,000 of the farm mortgages filed was part purchase money.

July, 1893. \$5,900 of the farm mortgages filed was part purchase money.

August, 1893. \$5,700 of the farm mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

February, 1894. \$17,600 of the farm mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

April, 1894. \$2,380 of the farm mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

June, 1894. \$7,320 of the farm mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

MADISON COUNTY.

June, 1893. \$300,000 of the city mortgages filed was on the Beet Sugar Factory at Norfolk.

SEWARD COUNTY.

June, 1893. \$22,950 of the farm mortgages filed and \$930 of the city mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

September, 1893. \$1,900 of the farm mortgages filed and \$483 of the city mortgages filed was for part purchase money.

To explain the above notes, it must be stated that only a few of the county clerks make note of the purposes for which mortgages were filed, and the amounts given here is only such as are noted on the reports, by no means representing all or even a respectable fraction of purchase money mortgages.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

It is safe to say that no other public records are so misleading or so subject to misconstruction, as the record of mortgages, as reported to this office monthly by County Clerks and Registers of Deeds.

Under the present system, the figures are absolutely meaningless, except that they show the extent of the mortgage movement. The records as kept by the various County Clerks, show every mortgage made, while a large per cent of mortgages satisfied are not recorded, owing to carelessness or neglect on the part of the mortgagor. This is true of both farm and chattel mortgages. Again, partial payments on notes secured by mortgage never appear on the records. Thus a ten thousand dollar mortgage with ten years to run, given to secure back payments on the purchase of a farm, is sure to go on record and the full amount of \$10,000 remains on record until the last dollar shall have been paid, although half or more may have been paid within less than one-half the period covered by the mortgage. At the end of the ninth year, perhaps only a few hundred dollars remain unpaid, and yet the \$10,000 mortgage continues to be reported every year until fully satisfied. To ascertain the true or real mortgage indebtedness of the state, therefore, it would be necessary to personally visit every mortgagee or mortgagor, or both, as well as the records.

I can see but one way to remedy this, and that is to so

amend the law as to make it the duty of County Clerks to record partial payments made on notes secured by mortgage, at the same time providing a penalty for neglect to report same. To avoid too many small entries a minimum sum might be named, say \$50.00 or \$100.00, smaller amounts to be kept in memorandum until such time as, taken together, they would aggregate the sum named.

Owing to the fact that the mortgage record of Nebraska, as juggled with by the partisan press of all political complexions, and by public speakers, has injured the financial reputation and business interests of the state more than all other causes combined, I have deemed it proper to not only publish the figures as they appear on the records, but to call attention somewhat in detail to the imperfections of the same.

The greatest cause affecting the accuracy of mortgage statistics is the fact that releases are not always promptly filed or recorded.

The statute provides a penalty for the failure on the part of the mortgagee to execute a release upon the fulfillment of the conditions of the mortgage, but there seems to be nothing that will compel the mortgagor to file his release for record. In the case of real estate mortgages, owners of the encumbered property generally understand that if they wish to sell or mortgage at a later day, it will be necessary for them to furnish an abstract that will show their property to be clear of incumbrance, and for this reason mortgagors are generally careful to have releases of real estate mortgages filed for record promptly, although there are cases, of frequent occurrence, where releases of real estate mortgages have been kept unrecorded for years, and have only been hunted up and placed on record when it became neces-

sary for the owner to satisfy a prospective purchaser or lender as to his title.

I think, however, that cases of this kind are not of such frequent occurrence as to cause very serious discrepancy in the mortgage statistics as now reported by County Clerks.

But the case is very different with regard to Chattel Mortgages. While the real estate owner knows that no matter what his own standing in the community may be, he must be in a position to satisfy a prospective purchaser or lender that he has a perfect title, the question of title to personal property is very rarely raised by a purchaser, or even by a lender, when the seller or borrower is well known and in good repute. The borrower on chattels generally understands the rule of law that a mortgage is rendered absolutely void by the performance of its conditions, and knows that after he has paid the mortgage debt he has full right to dispose of the mortgaged chattels regardless of the filing of the release, or even of its execution, and as his title is seldom challenged when he attempts to sell or pledge his chattels, he falls into the habit of paying but little attention to the formal release of his chattel mortgages.

In the majority of cases when chattel mortgage releases are actually executed and returned, they are laid away in the mortgagor's pocketbook, to be filed on some convenient occasion. The convenient occasion never comes, and the release is finally laid away at home, along with receipted bills and canceled notes. In this way it happens that a very large proportion of the apparent chattel mortgage indebtedness, though actually paid, is never released on the records and still appears to be alive.

So much for the arithmetical inaccuracy of our mortgage statistics.

But presuming that measures can be devised for keep-

ing an accurate account of the mortgage indebtedness of the state, so as to show the total amount of such indebtedness at any certain time, other information of a different character must be obtained before such statistics can attain their highest value for the purpose of comparative study.

I refer to the *character of the indebtedness*, or rather, to the purpose for which the indebtedness was created.

A mortgage given by a real estate owner for half of the purchase money of an adjacent tract of land bought of a non-resident, may indicate a certain degree of prosperity on the part of the purchaser and a certain degree of confidence in the future prosperity of the community and in the stability of present values. The giving of such a mortgage may result in furnishing the mortgagor and his fellow citizens, increased opportunities for business or industrial activity, and finally may conduce largely to the prosperity of the community. The giving of another mortgage for a like amount, may indicate the last effort of a farmer or business man, who sees utter failure staring him in the face and who incumbers his homestead in the perhaps vain hope of recovering his fortunes. A chattel mortgage for \$10,000 given by a prosperous stock man for the purchase of cattle, may indicate thrift and enterprise, and may result in an advanced price of corn and hay to all of his neighbors and in an ultimate profit to himself. Four hundred chattel mortgages of \$25.00 each, may indicate that 400 families are driven to destitution and are obliged to mortgage their scanty household goods to obtain means to keep soul and body together. A single \$25.00 mortgage, may indicate that some young woman, with skill, industry and enterprise, has bought a sewing machine on credit, and may simply register a transaction that will result in giving her a better living and will enable her to pay for the in-

debtedness incurred in the purchase and thus add to her little capital, or, it may record the last effort of a widow to obtain means to support her orphan children.

In any one set of these supposed cases, differing as they do so widely in their character and their effect, the story told by the table of mortgage statistics is practically the same, whether the mortgages are in fact indicative of enterprise and prospective prosperity, or of distress and prospective ruin.

Whether it is possible to classify mortgage statistics so as to show for what purpose the indebtedness was incurred I am not prepared to say, but it would certainly be desirable to have something more than a mere statement of numbers and amounts, and they known to be anything but correct.

The preceding tables show the mortgage movement in Nebraska by counties for the calendar year 1892-3, and for the twelve months ended May 31st, 1894, and for each county by months.

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

In common with many other commissioners of labor and of my predecessor, I desire to recommend the establishment of a free public employment office. There has, perhaps, never been a time in the history of the country and state when the practical value of such a medium of industrial exchange was so apparent as at the present time of labor depression. Ohio was the first state to take up this question and enact a law creating a labor exchange. After four years of trial, during which time the "Ohio experiment," as it was once termed, has been closely watched by other states and freely commented upon by legislators

and students of the labor problem, it has been pronounced a complete success. In order to show in a concise form the results of the work of the offices in Ohio, the following statement is given showing the results of the five offices for each period since the law went into effect up to January 1, 1894, and a summary of the same for the entire period.

	SITUATIONS WANTED		HELP WANTED		POSITIONS SECURED	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
JULY 1, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.						
Toledo	2,334	719	2,885	1,083	1,329	497
Dayton	2,334	1,083	1,381	878	399	418
Cleveland	2,523	1 277	3,189	1,231	1,333	847
Cincinnati	4,763	1,818	2,803	2,787	1,830	1,126
Columbus	1,965	710	1,192	722	684	525
	14,529	5,607	11,453	6,701	5,575	3,413
JANUARY 1, 1891, TO JANUARY 1, 1892.						
Toledo	3,859	1,799	2,481	2,479	2,064	1,391
Dayton	3,351	2,118	1,386	2,004	790	1,119
Cleveland	6,308	3,830	925	3,471	886	2,508
Cincinnati	4 811	3,428	3,369	3,291	2,312	2 129
Columbus	3,128	1,739	1,534	2,268	915	1,481
	21,457	12,914	9,695	13,513	6,967	8,628
JANUARY 1, 1892, TO JANUARY 1, 1893.						
Toledo	3,160	1,961	1,790	2,654	1,361	1,422
Dayton	2,671	1,474	1,282	1,770	883	989
Cleveland	3,645	3,539	1,162	4,577	920	2,664
Cincinnati	3 139	2,789	1,980	2,782	1,497	1,613
Columbus	2,907	1,658	2,013	2,162	1,244	1,152
	15,522	11,424	8,227	13,945	5,905	7,840
JANUARY 1, 1893, TO JANUARY 1, 1894.						
Toledo	2,194	2,099	792	2,032	579	1,477
Dayton	3,052	1,833	1,613	2,290	1,121	1,627
Cleveland	2,964	4,157	935	2,671	768	2,825
Cincinnati	2,740	2,536	1,344	2,531	933	1,541
Columbus	3,219	2,060	1,142	1,579	1,165	1,165
	14,169	12,685	5,826	11,403	4 566	8,635

SUMMARY.

July 1, '90, to Jan. 1, '91.....	14,529	5,607	11,453	6,701	5,575	3,413
Jan. 1, '91, to Jan. 1, '92.....	21,457	12,914	9,695	13,513	6,967	8,628
Jan. 1, '92, to Jan. 1, '93.....	15,552	11,424	8,227	13,945	5,905	7,840
Jan. 1, '93, to Jan. 1, '94.....	14,169	12,685	5,826	11,403	4,566	8,635
	65,677	42,630	35,201	45,562	23,013	28,516

Total number situations wanted	108,307
Total number help wanted	80,763
Total number positions secured	51,529

It will be seen that for the entire time that the five offices were in operation up to January 1, 1894, 108,307 applied for situations, 65,677 of whom were males and 42,630 were females. The total number of help wanted by employers was 80,763, and of this number 35,201 were males and 45,562 were females. The total number of persons who secured positions were 51,529, or 23,013 males and 28,516 females.

This shows that 47.67 per cent of persons applying for work through the Ohio offices received it.

The cost of maintaining the offices has been light compared with the saving to both working man and employer. The prime feature of the law are provisions first, for the collection of statistical data regarding industrial interests of the state; second, to bring employers and employes together; third, to furnish working men and women, when out of employment, with free and reliable information as to where to find work and of the kind and character of the employment to be had.

The state could not enter upon a more commendable work than that indicated. As a matter of fact the state, in creating a department devoted to industrial interests, recognized the force of the demand on the part of organized labor, not only for a statistical bureau, but for state recognition of all just claims of working men and women within the state.

At present, Lincoln and Omaha are the only two cities in Nebraska where such offices would be required.

For convenient reference a copy of the Ohio law is appended.

THE OHIO LAW.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio :

That Section 308 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows :

SECTION 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the state house, which shall be a bureau of statistics of labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the state, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the state of Ohio, a free public employment office, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendent shall cause to be posted in front of said offices on a sign board or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words "Free Public Employment Office." It shall be the duty for such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for prop-

erly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendent shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by such applicant; also of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor and the class thereof received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the state, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on its receipt in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as the commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk, as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment, or labor from any such person or persons as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, *to be fixed by the council of such city*, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any such offices shall re-

ceive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury, in which such free public employment office may be located.

SEC. 308 a. The tenure of the office for all superintendents and clerks of free public employment offices shall be two years from the date of appointment, but the commissioner of labor statistics shall have the power of removing any of such superintendents and clerks for good and sufficient cause, and all appointments and removals of such superintendents and clerks shall be made with the consent of the Governor.

Below we reproduce an exact copy of Extra Census Bulletin No. 74, including general summary and comment of the commissioner of labor in charge of the census department.

STATISTICS OF FARMS, HOMES AND MORTGAGES.

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN NEBRASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., August 1, 1894. }

SIR :

The leading results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship in Nebraska are contained in this bulletin. In regard to farms, the conclusion is that 27.01 per cent of the farm families hire and 72.99 per cent own the farms cultivated by them ; that 51.99 per cent of the farm owning families own subject to incumbrance, and 48.01 per cent own free of incumbrance. Among 100 families, 27 hire their farms, and 38 own with incumbrance, and

35 without incumbrance. On the owned farms there are liens amounting to \$47,678,132 which is 32.39 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 8.22 per cent, making the average annual interest charged \$89 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$3,346, and is subject to a debt of \$1,084.

The corresponding facts for homes are that 56.09 per cent of the home families hire and 43.91 per cent own their homes; that of the home-owning families 63.75 per cent own free of incumbrance, and 36.25 per cent with incumbrance. In 100 families, on the average, 56 hire their homes, 16 own with incumbrance, and 28 without incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$15,218,699, or 32.19 per cent of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 8.13 per cent, so that the annual amount of interest to each home averages \$85. An average debt of \$1,052 incumbers each home, which has the average value of \$3,268.

There are 7 cities in the state in the class of those having a population of 8,000 to 100,000, and in these cities 62.83 per cent of the home families hire and 37.17 per cent own their homes, and of the home owning families 43.49 per cent own with incumbrance and 56.51 per cent own free of incumbrance. In 100 home families, on the average, are found 63 that hire their homes, 16 that own with incumbrance, and 21 that own without incumbrance. The liens on the owned homes are 32.43 per cent of the value of those subject to lien. Several averages show that the rate of interest is 7.97 per cent; value of each owned and incumbered home, \$3,672; lien on the same \$1,191, and yearly interest charged on each home \$95.

In Omaha, which is the only city in the state having a population of more than 100,000, 74.06 per cent of the home families hire, and 25.94 per cent own their homes;

44.02 per cent of the home owning families have incumbrance on their homes, and 55.98 per cent own and occupy homes free of incumbrance. Among 100 families, on the average, 74 hire, 11 own with incumbrance, and 15 without incumbrance. Averages for each owned and incumbered home: incumbrance, \$2,139; value \$7,179; interest charged for one year, \$160; rate of interest, 7.49 per cent. Homes are incumbered for 29.79 per cent of their value.

Real estate purchase and improvements, when not associated with other objects, caused 57.05 per cent of the farm families to incur 60.02 per cent of the farm debt and 78.31 per cent of the home families to incur 77.66 per cent of the home debt.

Very respectfully,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Labor in charge.

FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND HIRED AND FREE AND INCUMBERED FARMS AND HOMES.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.	Aggre- gate	FAMILIES OWNING			Families hiring		PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OWNING AND HIRED		PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OWNING FREE AND IN- CUMBERED OF TOTAL OWNING AND HIRING FAMILIES		PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OWNING FREE AND IN- CUMBERED OF TOTAL OWNING AND HIRING FAMILIES	
		Total	Free	Incum- bered			Own- ing	Hiring	Free	Incum- bered	Free	Incum- bered
The State.....	206,820	124,529	66,071	58,458	82,291		60.21	39.79	53.06	46.94	31.95	28.26
For farms.....	115,928	84,620	40,629	43,991	31,308		72.99	27.01	48.01	51.99	35.04	37.95
For homes.....	90,892	39,909	25,442	14,467	50,983		43.91	56.09	63.75	36.25	27.99	15.92
Omaha (for homes).....	22,317	5,788	3,240	2,548	16,529		25.94	74.06	55.98	41.02	14.52	11.42
Seven cities (for homes).....	19,537	7,262	4,104	3,158	12,275		37.17	62.83	56.51	43.49	21.01	16.16
Beatrice.....	2,196	971	547	424	1,225		42.22	55.78	56.33	43.67	24.91	19.31
Hastings.....	2,348	869	500	369	1,479		37.01	62.99	57.54	42.46	21.29	15.72
Kearney.....	1,446	613	292	321	833		42.39	57.61	47.63	52.37	20.19	22.20
Lincoln.....	9,039	2,949	1,501	1,448	6,090		32.63	67.37	50.90	49.10	16.61	16.02
Nebraska City.....	1,615	693	501	192	922		42.9	57.09	72.29	27.71	31.02	11.89
Plattsmouth.....	1,364	674	445	229	690		49.41	50.59	66.02	33.98	32.62	16.79
South Omaha.....	1,529	493	318	175	1,036		32.24	67.76	64.50	35.50	20.80	11.44
Rest of State (for homes).....	49,038	26,859	18,098	8,761	22,179		54.77	45.23	67.38	32.62	36.91	17.86

FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF FARMS AND HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS AND INCUMBERED AND AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF INCUMBRANCE THEREON.

CIVIL DIVISIONS	Number of families owning with incumbrance	Value	Incumbrance	Percentage of incumbrance of value
The State.....	58,458	\$ 194,469,472	\$ 62,896,831	32.34
For farms.....	43,991	147,185,494	47,678,132	32.39
For homes.....	14,467	47,283,978	15,218,699	32.19
Omaha (for homes).....	2,548	18,291,913	5,449,730	29.79
Seven cities (for homes).....	3,158	11,595,773	3,760,824	32.43
Beatrice.....	424	1,110,004	322,471	29.05
Hastings.....	369	1,291,037	408,939	31.68
Kearney.....	321	1,243,021	391,784	31.52
Lincoln.....	1,448	6,529,242	2,140,278	32.78
Nebraska City.....	192	470,227	180,092	38.30
Plattsmouth.....	229	425,040	152,617	35.91
South Omaha.....	175	527,202	164,643	31.23
Rest of state (for homes).....	8,761	17,396,292	6,008,145	34.54

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN NEBRASKA.

TABLE 3.—AMOUNT OF ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND AVERAGE VALUE, INCUMBRANCE, ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE, ANNUAL RATE OF INTEREST FOR FARMS AND HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS AND INCUMBERED.

CIVIL DIVISIONS	Average value of each incumbered farm or home.	Average incumbrance on each farm or home	Total annual interest charge.	Average annual interest charge on each farm or home	Average annual rate of interest
The State.....	\$ 3,327	\$ 1,076	\$ 5,154,977	\$ 88	8.20
For farms.....	3,346	1,084	3,918,275	89	8.22
For homes.....	3,268	1,052	1,236,702	85	8.13
Omaha (for homes).....	7,179	2,139	408,309	160	7.49
Seven cities (for homes).....	3,672	1,191	299,784	95	7.97
Beatrice.....	2,618	761	27,311	64	8.47
Hastings.....	3,499	1,108	34,368	93	8.40
Kearney.....	3,872	1,221	36,276	113	9.26
Lincoln.....	4,509	1,478	160,358	111	7.49
Nebraska City.....	2,449	938	14,682	76	8.15
Plattsmouth.....	1,856	666	13,645	60	8.94
South Omaha.....	3,013	941	13,144	75	7.98
Rest of state (for homes).....	1,986	686	528,609	60	8.80

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT IN NEBRASKA.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED AND INCUMBERED FARMS AND HOMES
AND AMOUNT OF INCUMBRANCE THEREON, BY RATES OF INTEREST.

RATES OF INTEREST	THE STATE				FOR HOMES IN CITIES OF 8,000 TO 100,000 PEOPLE		FOR HOMES IN OMAHA	
	For Farms		For Homes		For Number of Families	For Amount	For Number of Families	For Amount
	For Number of Families	For Amount	For Number of Families	For Amount				
Under 6 per cent.	0.61	0.79	0.63	0.46	0.60	0.80	0.31	0.17
6 per cent.	6.67	6.94	5.97	12.23	9.28	13.50	11.38	20.12
7 per cent.	11.10	11.31	8.21	10.75	10.07	12.22	11.93	13.06
8 per cent.	27.57	30.56	27.78	30.81	27.71	25.91	48.00	39.46
6 to 8 per cent.	51.25	58.18	46.21	63.71	53.01	64.16	78.54	86.15
Over 6 per cent.	92.72	92.27	93.40	87.31	90.12	85.70	88.31	79.71
Over 8 per cent.	48.14	41.03	53.16	35.83	46.39	35.04	21.15	13.68
Over 10 per cent.	2.00	1.66	2.40	1.21	0.85	0.80	0.51	0.42
Over 12 per cent.	0.63	0.45	1.01	0.36	0.28	0.21	0.08	0.03

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES.

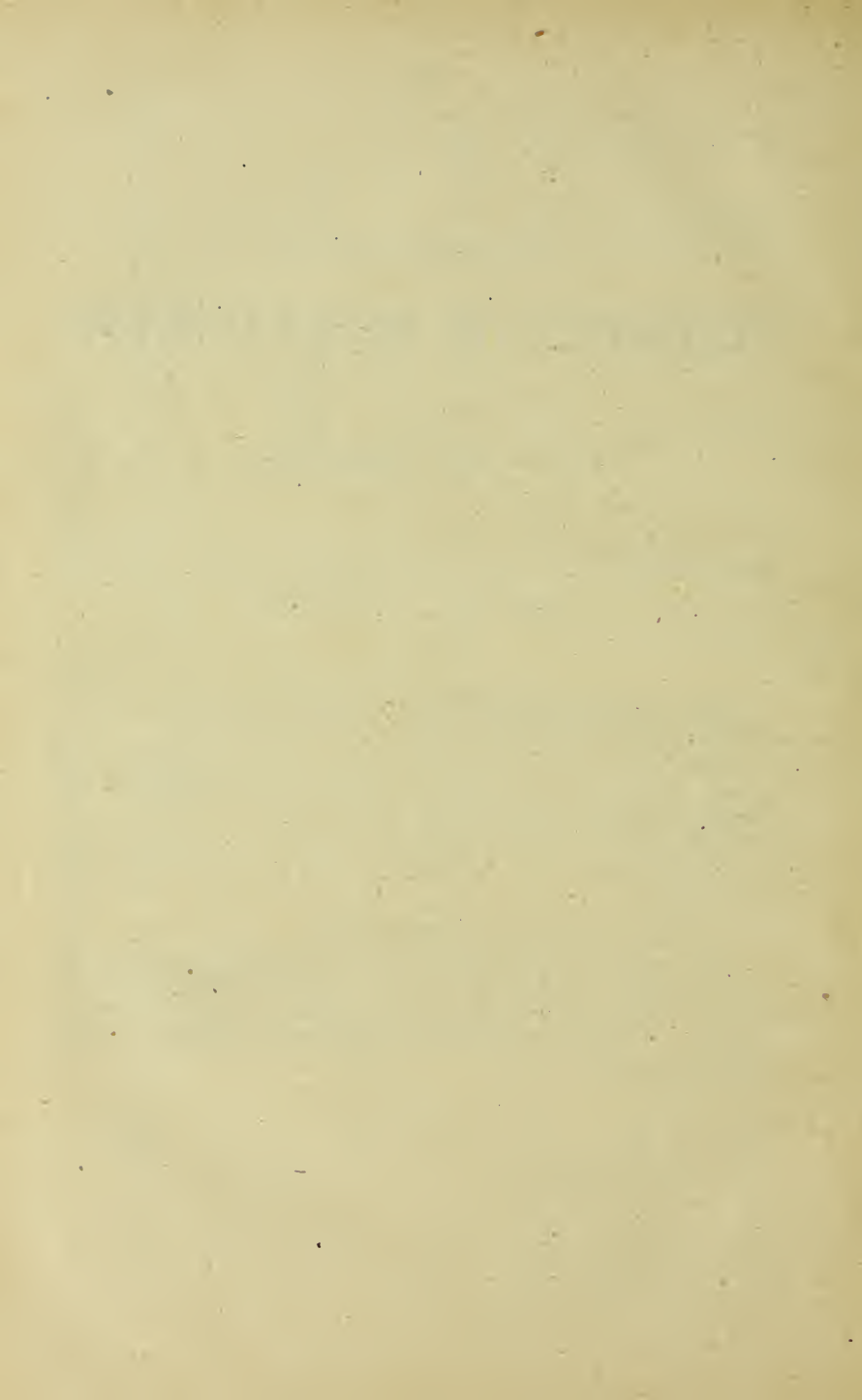
Live Assets includes Raw Materials, Stock in Process and Finished Products on Hand, and Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable.

Miscellaneous Expenses includes Rent for Tenancy, Taxes (including internal revenue), Insurance, Repairs, Ordinary, of Buildings and Machinery, Amount Paid Contractors, Interest Paid on Cash Used in the Business, and all Sundries not elsewhere reported.

Cost of Materials Used includes Fuel, Rent of Power and Heat, and Mill Supplies.

(a) Returned as having no manufacturing.

(b) In order to avoid the disclosures of the operations of individual establishments, counties having less than three establishments are grouped. These counties are as follows: Blaine, 1; Deuel, 1; Garfield, 2; Grant, 1; Hooker, 2; Keya Paha, 2; McPherson, 1; Thomas, 1; Thurston, 2; Wheeler, 1,



COUNTIES	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS REPORT- ING	CAPITAL				
		AGGREGATE	PLANT			
			TOTAL	LAND	BUILDINGS	MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
Total.....	\$ 3,014	\$ 37,569,508	\$ 20,416,158	\$ 4,668,810	\$ 7,465,566	\$ 8,281,782
Adams	151	648,128	330,613	51,595	81,900	197,118
Antelope.....	30	115,254	79,664	15,755	22,846	41,063
Arthur (a)						
Banner	4	18,575	3,195	205	940	2,050
Blaine (b)						
Boone	32	118,087	79,675	13,225	24,610	41,840
Box Butte	8	20,565	14,440	3,525	5,465	5,450
Brown	15	76,957	45,025	12,600	12,600	19,825
Buffalo	88	524,479	324,280	62,391	93,475	168,414
Burt	45	122,530	71,845	9,215	28,290	34,340
Butler	36	94,842	59,165	9,490	15,810	33,865
Cass	71	656,727	466,760	122,215	99,185	245,360
Cedar	9	24,205	20,105	1,160	6,670	12,275
Chase	7	46,799	40,880	14,850	10,050	15,980
Cherry	6	17,110	10,475	925	1,550	8,000
Cheyenne.....	6	29,186	22,950	2,150	6,525	14,275
Clay	31	110,905	74,405	14,470	22,125	37,810
Colfax	29	90,380	56,825	8,670	21,540	26,615

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ESTAB- LISHMENTS REPORT- ING.	CAPITAL.				
		AGGREGATE.	PLANT.			
			TOTAL.	LAND.	BUILDINGS.	MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.
Cuming.....	31	\$ 166,546	\$ 138,115	\$ 41,430	\$ 58,075	\$ 38,610
Custer.....	24	113,802	83,235	7,615	19,640	55,980
Dakota.....	3	6,450	4,000	900	600	2,500
Dawes.....	15	68,066	50,965	5,115	15,200	30,650
Dawson.....	27	170,560	96,285	6,570	36,400	53,315
Deuel (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon.....	11	46,620	37,220	6,345	10,225	20,650
Dodge.....	94	744,465	480,696	96,120	185,350	199,226
Douglas.....	728	22,997,906	11,962,756	3,129,965	4,895,400	3,957,391
Dundy.....	3	5,340	3,675	900	800	1,975
Fillmore.....	22	92,388	50,470	4,525	19,380	26,565
Franklin.....	21	67,020	44,455	6,210	11,795	26,450
Frontier.....	5	24,680	19,375	1,125	8,800	9,450
Furnas.....	23	124,654	94,557	16,550	18,167	59,840
Gage.....	128	1,202,358	600,468	104,275	200,342	295,851
Garfield (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper (<i>a</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley.....	22	80,089	62,965	8,185	17,160	37,620

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS REPORT- ING.	CAPITAL.				
		AGGREGATE.	PLANT.			MACHINERY TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.
			TOTAL.	LAND.	BUILDINGS.	
Hall	77	\$ 748,116	\$ 575,355	\$ 116,800	\$ 222,350	\$ 236,205
Hamilton	23	77,335	48,015	7,510	18,655	21,850
Harlan	14	67,950	54,690	9,960	12,890	31,840
Hayes	3	4,590	3,600	300	1,000	2,300
Hitchcock	6	10,056	7,350	800	1,050	5,500
Holt	27	60,361	48,285	3,070	13,250	31,965
Hooker (<i>b</i>)						
Howard	24	135,010	84,415	7,200	26,790	50,425
Jefferson	26	109,865	81,465	16,875	29,080	35,510
Johnson	7	19,450	14,130	230	1,100	12,800
Kearney	11	74,793	59,732	3,255	25,750	30,727
Keith	5	31,762	21,685	1,010	8,100	12,575
Keya Paha (<i>b</i>)						
Kimball	4	5,213	3,678	310	1,718	1,650
Knox	5	35,585	27,375	875	4,500	22,000
Lancaster	210	3,248,062	1,400,615	295,417	315,390	789,808
Lincoln	8	23,485	7,050	650	1,700	4,700
Logan (<i>a</i>)						
Loup	6	4,695	1,980	150	905	925

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ESTAB- LISHMENTS REPORT- ING.	CAPITAL.				
		AGGREGATE.	PLANT.			
			TOTAL.	LAND.	BUILDINGS.	MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.
McPherson (b)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Madison.....	33	198,323	119,160	14,575	36,635	67,950
Merrick.....	26	75,031	38,490	2,490	8,800	27,200
Nance.....	18	32,225	13,940	5,240	2,125	6,575
Nemaha.....	12	60,417	44,925	10,575	7,725	26,625
Nuckolls.....	31	146,628	97,150	13,380	23,865	59,905
Otoe.....	147	986,304	474,513	75,300	189,880	209,333
Pawnee.....	10	43,569	26,194	1,740	7,450	17,004
Perkins.....	6	11,365	4,350	435	515	3,400
Phelps.....	17	166,680	100,215	12,180	33,850	54,185
Pierce.....	16	70,259	38,450	2,575	4,275	31,600
Platte.....	19	172,698	104,145	10,745	45,475	47,925
Polk.....	24	76,980	26,485	5,917	8,893	11,675
Red Willow.....	30	134,580	93,605	18,105	23,450	52,050
Richardson.....	27	114,958	82,956	13,515	20,000	49,441
Rock.....	5	6,380	3,690	225	765	2,700
Saline.....	97	610,861	393,033	78,875	134,040	180,118
Sarpy.....	6	134,490	110,100	20,300	40,000	49,800
Saunders.....	32	180,234	132,875	24,710	40,390	67,775

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS REPORT- ING.	CAPITAL.				
		AGGREGATE.	PLANT.			MACHINERY TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.
			TOTAL.	LAND.	BUILDINGS.	
Scotts Bluff.....	3	3,532	2,035	560	475	1,000.
Seward.....	63	329,430	193,565	41,690	67,875	84,000
Sheridan.....	12	32,027	25,904	1,600	4,895	19,409
Sherman.....	8	18,350	13,370	910	3,255	9,205
Sioux.....	6	8,473	5,880	775	355	4,750
Stanton.....	15	44,135	27,230	6,630	7,600	13,000
Thayer.....	21	89,132	57,665	11,815	15,075	30,775
Thomas (b).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston (b).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	10	46,145	33,595	4,970	12,175	16,450
Washington.....	16	96,185	44,850	5,775	22,400	16,675
Wayne.....	15	71,865	34,115	7,550	9,240	17,325
Webster.....	24	70,901	42,790	7,350	9,415	26,025
Wheeler (b).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	70	196,646	132,357	23,385	42,865	66,107
All other counties (b).....	14	58,704	29,567	2,235	6,665	20,657

COUNTIES	CAPITAL		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES			
	LIVE ASSETS	AGGREGATES		OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS		MALES ABOVE 16 YEARS	
		Average Number		Total Wages	No.		Wages
Total	\$ 17,153,350	\$ 5,395,242	23,876	\$ 12,984,571	3,184	\$ 2,595,196	
Adams	317,515	83,949	701	327,217	133	81,325	
Antelope	35,590	11,285	131	38,333	24	11,536	
Arthur (a)							
Banner	15,380	329	10	3,644	2	1,114	
Blaine (b)							
Boone	38,412	5,028	60	27,379	21	12,192	
Box Butte	6,125	1,725	39	16,317	3	1,013	
Brown	31,932	5,290	48	20,019	12	5,566	
Buffalo	200,199	43,277	508	252,603	52	31,696	
Burt	50,685	7,269	124	41,396	38	18,260	
Butler	35,677	6,641	101	32,849	25	11,013	
Cass	189,967	16,762	888	397,221	61	37,589	
Cedar	4,100	2,186	25	8,227	4	898	
Chase	5,919	1,948	23	11,252	14	7,252	
Cherry	6,635	1,553	17	6,733	4	2,140	
Cheyenne	6,236	3,309	19	9,900	9	5,922	
Clay	36,500	5,755	123	54,969	30	16,376	
Colfax	33,555	10,071	77	37,994	22	11,178	

COUNTIES.	CAPITAL.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.			
	LIVE ASSETS.	AGGREGATES.		OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS.			
		Average Number.		Total Wages.	MALES ABOVE 16 YRS.		
					No.	Wages.	
Cuming.....	\$ 28,431	\$ 6,754	137	45,650	19	\$ 11,634	
Custer.....	30,567	7,201	79	29,963	25	13,068	
Dakota.....	2450	755	10	3,802	3	1,177	
Dawes.....	17,101	5,784	49	17,401	16	7,473	
Dawson.....	74,275	6,791	104	48,887	18	12,694	
Deuel (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon.....	9,400	1,299	38	10,738	13	6,153	
Dodge.....	263,769	61,059	470	247,869	82	58,662	
Douglas.....	11,035,150	4,173,073	11,688	7,463,746	1,243	1,352,756	
Dundy.....	1,665	1,193	10	4,032	2	1,208	
Filmore.....	41,918	7,188	165	37,676	24	11,474	
Franklin.....	22,565	5,759	48	17,096	13	6,846	
Frontier.....	5,305	1,583	13	5,976	6	2,921	
Furnas.....	30,097	5,579	56	20,089	14	6,774	
Gage.....	601,890	77,237	954	444,924	110	78,395	
Garfield (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper (<i>a</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant (<i>b</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley.....	17,124	8,391	50	17,624	14	6,082	

COUNTIES.	CAPITAL.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.			
	LIVE ASSETS.	AGGREGATES.		No.	Wages		
		Average Number.				Total Wages	
	\$						
Hall.....	172,761	\$	46,720	766	346,245	54	42,582
Hamilton.....	29,320		16,340	85	34,657	17	10,512
Harlan.....	13,260		7,761	38	14,549	12	5,552
Hayes.....	990		602	6	2,299	3	1,399
Hitchcock.....	2,706		1,132	15	5,484	3	1,636
Holt.....	12,076		6,753	48	18,616	25	11,469
Hooker (<i>b</i>).....							
Howard.....	50,595		13,978	97	34,543	16	9,086
Jefferson.....	28,400		7,821	83	35,397	21	9,078
Johnson.....	5,320		1,913	15	6,854	8	4,004
Kearney.....	15,061		9,189	49	24,765	13	8,710
Keith.....	10,077		2,821	10	5,118	3	1,696
Keya Paha (<i>b</i>).....							
Kimball.....	1,535		417	6	2,235		
Knox.....	8,210		1,884	38	13,036	4	1,716
Lancaster.....	1,847,447		362,011	2,359	1,329,469	284	273,503
Lincoln.....	16,435		3,921	24	12,360	6	2,636
Logan (<i>b</i>).....							
Loup.....	2,715		190	9	2,825	4	1,313

COUNTIES	CAPITAL		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES		
	LIVE ASSETS	AGGREGATES		OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS		
		Average Number			Total Wages	MALES ABOVE 16 YEARS
				No.			Wages
	\$	\$	\$		\$	
McPherson (b)						
Madison	79,163	16,367	222	73,514	15	9,827
Merrick	36,541	6,596	62	26,234	20	11,579
Nance	18,285	3,716	50	17,236	8	3,906
Nemaha	15,492	5,434	31	11,621	11	5,197
Nuckolls	49,478	19,792	136	45,246	24	14,713
Otoe	511,791	84,343	839	334,090	131	87,266
Pawnee	17,375	7,024	91	29,057	11	6,446
Perkins	7,015	827	10	3,015	3	1,371
Phelps	66,465	6,700	106	50,507	16	10,121
Pierce	31,809	15,032	31	15,998	11	5,794
Platte	68,553	15,235	99	49,451	13	7,758
Polk	50,495	4,808	71	20,918	11	5,488
Redwillow	40,975	8,979	185	92,888	26	16,111
Richardson	32,002	6,892	84	33,605	18	11,994
Rock	2,690	878	10	6,004	6	2,676
Saline	217,828	42,950	328	139,436	68	37,444
Sarpy	24,390	8,582	48	26,106	9	7,920
Saunders	47,359	10,374	130	40,647	28	13,552

COUNTIES.	CAPITAL.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.			
	LIVE ASSETS.	AGGREGATES.		No.	Wages.		
		Average Number.				Total Wages.	
							MALES ABOVE 16 YRS.
Scotts Bluff.....	1,497	479	16	3,261	1	780	
Seward.....	135,865	18,804	224	85,503	54	26,738	
Sheridan.....	6,123	4,219	40	11,866	9	2,776	
Sherman.....	4,980	1,345	16	6,578	12	5,668	
Sioux.....	2,593	1,257	22	4,586	2	1,016	
Stanton.....	16,905	1,625	25	8,312	14	5,812	
Thayer.....	31,467	4,961	62	27,414	20	10,543	
Thomas (<i>b</i>).....							
Thurston (<i>b</i>).....							
Valley.....	12,550	3,434	23	10,664	7	3,931	
Washington.....	51,335	9,893	149	65,107	11	4,586	
Wayne.....	37,750	2,726	32	16,178	13	8,490	
Webster.....	28,111	5,821	56	23,611	13	7,334	
Wheeler (<i>b</i>).....							
York.....	64,289	12,958	241	105,898	59	36,554	
All other counties (<i>b</i>).....	29,137	3,715	24	10,042	10	4,496	

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.

COUNTIES

	OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS, AND CLERKS				OPERATIVES, INCLUDING SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.				CHILDREN			
	FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS				MALES ABOVE 16 YRS				FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS			
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages
Total	242	\$ 117,897	17,434	\$ 9,420,237	1,230	\$ 332,654	611	\$ 84,086				
Adams	19	6,162	414	193,637	55	15,121	15	1,693				
Antelope			101	26,297			6	500				
Arthur (<i>a</i>)												
Banner			8	2,500								
Blaine (<i>b</i>)												
Boone			35	13,861	1	100						
Box Butte			35	15,179	1	125						
Brown			29	10,654	2	439						
Buffalo	4	1,830	385	194,929	18	5,970	8	1,036				
Burt			79	22,332	1	204	1	100				
Butler			59	18,029	12	3,610	5	197				
Cass	1	624	729	348,053	5	1,282	12	1,005				
Cedar			20	7,069	1	260						
Chase			9	4,000								
Cherry			13	4,593								
Cheyenne			8	3,628	2	350						
Clay			92	38,521	1	72						
Colfax			45	22,182			1	150				

COUNTIES.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.

	OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS.				OPERATIVES, INCLUDING SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.			
	FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS		MALES ABOVE 16 YRS		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS		CHILDREN	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Cuming	1	\$ 155	101	\$ 29,941	6	\$ 1,308	6	\$ 512
Custer			43	13,747	3	1,176	1	72
Dakota			3	1,950	3	625	1	50
Dawes			31	9,028	2	900		
Dawson			83	35,587	2	556	1	50
Deuel (b)								
Dixon			22	4,335				
Dodge	2	525	336	175,238	7	2,240	20	3,154
Douglas	130	71,886	8,874	5,571,990	716	216,786	306	48,975
Dundy			5	1,992	1	416	2	416
Filmore			70	24,522	20	520	10	87
Franklin			29	9,105	2	225		
Frontier			7	3,055				
Furnas			40	12,977	1	260	1	78
Gage	15	6,344	694	326,430	79	12,027	15	1,729
Garfield (b)								
Gosper (a)								
Grant (b)								
Greeley			34	11,189	1	340	1	13

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.									
	OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS.		OPERATIVES INCLUDING SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.				CHILDREN.			
	FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS.		MALES ABOVE 16 YEARS		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS		CHILDREN.			
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages
Hall.....	4	\$ 2,120	550	\$ 262,798	69	\$ 7,492	27	\$ 1,106		
Hamilton.....			66	23,620	1	325				
Harlan.....			19	8,348	3	475	4	174		
Hayes.....			1	500	2	400				
Hitchcock.....			7	2,790	2	624	1	104		
Holt.....	2	620	16	5,752	3	700	2	75		
Hooker (b).....										
Howard.....			81	25,457						
Jefferson.....	1	156	58	25,109	1	354				
Johnson.....			7	2,850						
Kearney.....			33	15,645	2	360	1	50		
Keith.....			6	3,065	1	357				
Keya Paha (b).....										
Kimball.....			6	2,235						
Knox.....			32	10,920	2	400				
Lancaster.....	28	15,400	1,721	920,490	86	30,289	85	15,105		
Lincoln.....			18	9,724						
Logan (a).....										
Loup.....			3	1,112						

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.									
	OFFICERS, FIRM MEM- BERS AND CLERKS.		OPERATIVES INCLUDING SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.							
	FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS		MALES ABOVE 16 YEARS			FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS			CHILDREN.	
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages
Scotts Bluff.....	11	\$ 2,214	3	\$ 237	1	30	.....	.....
Seward.....	1	350	151	55,645	7	635	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan.....	31	9,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	3	650	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux.....	20	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton.....	11	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thayer.....	37	16,134	3	462	1	125	.....	.....
Thomas (b).....
Thurston (b).....
Valley.....	11	5,803	4	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	130	59,204	4	880	4	437	.....	.....
Wayne.....	18	7,584	.....	.....	1	104	.....	.....
Webster.....	39	15,077	3	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler (b).....
York.....	7	1,724	136	56,688	17	4,759	10	803	.....	.....
All other counties (b).....	13	5,162	1	384	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES										Cost of Materials Used	Value of Products, including Receipts from Custom Work, and Repairing
	PIECEWORKERS						CHILDREN					
	MALES ABOVE 16 YRS		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS									
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages		
Total.....	829	\$ 387,394	243	\$ 44,306	103	\$ 2,801	\$ 67,334,532	\$ 93,037,794				
Adams.....	57	27,340	8	1,939	...	...	529,871	1,114,557		
Antelope.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,252	191,287		
Arthur (a).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banner (g).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blaine (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone.....	3	1,226	...	...	...	...	7,435	14,932		
Box Butte.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		184
Brown.....	5	3,360	...	...	...	...	117,350	179,539		
Buffalo.....	37	16,442	4	700	...	...	12,841	35,716		
Burt.....	5	500	...	...	...	...	95,944	146,445		
Butler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	480,198	895,304		
Cass.....	17	6,916	17	344	...	...	73,445	153,586		
Cedar.....	...	...	...	...	46	1,408	94,403	159,604		
Chase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	547,867	1,022,943		
Cherry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,187	27,075		
Cheyenne.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,609	62,973		
Clay.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,406	22,722		
Colfax.....	9	4,484	...	...	...	...	22,240	38,450		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	189,216	276,630		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,487	141,330		

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.						Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products including receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
	PIECEWORKERS.				CHILDREN			
	MALES ABOVE 16 YRS		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS					
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages		
Cuming	4	2,100					118,193	203,935
Custer	7	1,900					94,206	152,081
Dakota							2,465	7,990
Dawes							41,268	72,386
Dawson							241,168	321,522
Deuel (<i>b</i>)								
Dixon	3	250					27,942	46,300
Dodge	17	5,666	5	2,324	1	60	868,672	1,387,790
Douglas	327	178,688	92	22,665			52,528,477	67,946,160
Dundy							2,285	9,177
Filmore	1	180	25	680	15	213	121,855	179,709
Franklin	4	920					87,089	124,095
Frontier							20,299	31,102
Furnas							70,371	106,914
Gage	33	17,391	8	2,608			614,102	1,355,624
Garfield (<i>b</i>)								
Gosper (<i>a</i>)								
Grant (<i>b</i>)								
Greeley							89,870	125,407

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES										Cost of Materials Used	Value of Pro-ducts, including Receipts from Custom Work, and Repairing
	PIECEWORKERS											
	MALES ABOVE 16 YRS					FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS						
	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages	No.	Wages		
McPherson (b)
Madison	5	520	20	...	250	10	150	139,909	275,546			
Merrick	3	900	...	...	...	...	...	70,035	120,072
Nance	2	780	...	...	...	...	...	12,724	51,568
Nemaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,104	52,764
Nuckolls	11	950	...	...	...	...	...	184,202	316,256
Otoe	56	7,594	20	...	520	30	900	2,248,732	2,959,287			
Pawnee	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	75,935	124,075
Perkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,627	7,350
Phelps	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	73,445	149,175
Pierce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,676	196,993
Platte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,804	231,144
Polk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,638	61,124
Redwillow	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	135,125	262,082
Richardson	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	118,808	178,364
Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	10,591
Saline	8	3,450	2	...	196	...	...	662,943	940,435	
Sarpy	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	44,075	90,225
Saunders	2	330	1	...	280	...	...	113,539	195,890	

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL WAGES.							Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Pro-ducts, including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
	PIECEWORKERS.								
	MALES ABOVE 16 YRS		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YRS		CHILDREN.				
	NO.	WAGES	NO.	WAGES	NO.	WAGES			
Scotts Bluff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 1,405	\$ 7,589
Seward.....	11	2,135	..	..	..	..	263,314	430,163
Sheridan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,562	74,467
Sherman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,083	18,520
Sioux.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,197	18,607
Stanton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,045	36,378
Thayer.....	1	150	..	..	..	..	98,039	147,577
Thomas (b).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thurston (b).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valley.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,119	90,976
Wayne.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,342	181,757
Webster.....	1	800	..	..	..	..	40,151	70,335
Wheeler (b).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,609	143,807
York.....	11	4,970	1	400	..	..	230,201	417,339
All other counties (b).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,137	66,002

Real Estate Valuation---1890.

PART IV.

TABULATED STATEMENT,
BY COUNTIES.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEBRASKA IN 1890.

COUNTIES	TOTAL	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AS ASSESSED
		TRUE VALUE OF ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE	
Total for State.....	\$ 695,267,008	\$ 663,527,050	\$ 31,739,958	\$ 115,181,367
Adams.....	13,003,815	11,466,315	1,537,500	2,293,263
Antelope.....	5,662,101	5,585,601	76,500	964,315
Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner.....	765,049	752,649	12,400	250,883
Blaine.....	461,261	438,261	23,000	87,622
Boone.....	4,597,165	4,545,165	52,000	909,933
Box Butte.....	1,595,355	1,553,355	42,000	517,785
Boyd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	1,564,376	1,390,316	174,000	347,579
Buffalo.....	11,075,495	10,412,495	663,000	2,065,598
Burt.....	6,212,825	6,040,325	172,500	1,208,065
Butler.....	10,047,972	9,377,342	670,630	1,442,668
Cass.....	21,154 000	20,858,000	296,000	3,255,970
Cedar.....	6,485,000	6,400,000	85,000	1,600,217
Chase.....	1,975,448	1,950,448	25,000	487,612
Cherry.....	1,710,829	1,548,752	162,077	193,594
Cheyenne.....	2,722,324	2,553,624	168,700	638,406
Clay.....	8,290,250	8,089,610	200,640	1,617,922

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEBRASKA IN 1890.

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COUNTIES	TOTAL	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AS ASSESSED
		TRUE VALUE OF ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE	
Colfax	\$ 6,254,980	\$ 6,128,480	\$ 126,500	1,225,696
Cuming	11,108,791	11,000,000	108,791	1,407,139
Custer	10,270,175	10,178,175	92,000	1,219,321
Dakota	4,868,580	4,740,580	128,000	1,062,199
Dawes	3,959,000	3,800,000	159,000	996,545
Dawson	5,799,718	5,674,718	125,000	810,674
Deuel	2,896,804	1,896,804	1,000,000	444,442
Dixon	6,333,398	6,166,398	167,000	1,027,578
Dodge	13,367,970	12,777,470	590,500	1,809,220
Douglas	130,901,410	125,149,610	5,751,800	20,162,967
Dundy	1,929,500	1,909,500	20,000	381,900
Fillmore	10,722,724	10,405,724	317,000	1,486,532
Franklin	4,126,122	3,826,122	300,000	637,687
Frontier	3,909,140	3,641,220	267,920	728,244
Furnas	4,011,940	3,891,940	120,000	778,388
Gage	22,634,480	20,772,420	1,862,060	3,370,333
Garfield	795,134	788,034	7,100	131,339
Gosper	2,286,156	2,266,156	20,000	566,539
Grant	125,580	122,580	3,000	10,549

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEBRASKA IN 1890.

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COUNTIES	TOTAL	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AS ASSESSED.
		TRUE VALUE OF ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE	
Greeley.....	\$ 3,090,392	\$ 3,060,892	\$ 29,500	765,223
Hall.....	13,287,814	12,095,814	1,192,000	2,015,969
Hamilton.....	9,243,075	9,005,075	238,000	1,123,420
Harlan.....	4,720,740	4,460,440	260,300	731,519
Hayes.....	1,716,999	1,641,999	75,000	547,333
Hitchcock.....	2,868,295	2,830,795	37,500	566,159
Holt.....	8,312,408	8,167,408	145,000	2,041,552
Hooker.....	87,070	84,220	2,850	12,994
Howard.....	4,344,480	4,245,480	99,000	849,096
Jefferson.....	10,051,916	9,825,916	226,000	1,637,486
Johnson.....	6,735,895	6,433,895	302,000	1,279,400
Kearney.....	5,653,115	5,384,115	269,000	681,536
Keith.....	2,102,150	2,050,650	51,500	671,153
Keya Paha.....	1,546,852	1,492,252	54,600	373,063
Kimball.....	1,126,283	1,088,283	38,000	362,761
Knox.....	3,530,063	3,431,463	98,600	1,143,821
Lancaster.....	50,709,932	43,459,932	7,250,000	7,343,322
Lincoln.....	7,773,715	7,251,715	522,000	1,450,343
Logan.....	692,557	682,557	10,000	227,519

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEBRASKA IN 1890.

COUNTIES	TOTAL	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AS ASSESSED
		TRUE VALUE OF ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE	
Loup	\$ 590,430	\$ 583,930	\$ 6,500	\$ 114,289
McPherson	9,992,370	9,545,470	446,900	1,909,094
Madison	115,180	111,880	3,300	107,031
Merrick	6,049,535	5,814,535	235,000	1,112,468
Nance	4,675,578	4,531,848	143,730	507,880
Nemaha	8,415,844	8,348,094	67,750	1,391,349
Nuckolls	7,223,715	7,145,715	78,000	1,429,143
Otoe	17,632,510	17,157,510	475,000	3,413,502
Pawnee	7,621,800	7,396,800	225,000	1,479,360
Perkins	1,932,362	1,902,762	29,600	634,254
Phelps	6,780,668	6,488,668	292,000	727,624
Pierce	4,624,795	4,583,795	41,000	916,759
Platte	9,845,861	9,514,661	331,200	1,417,048
Polk	7,172,696	7,044,261	128,435	1,006,323
Red Willow	4,293,835	4,212,835	81,000	584,991
Richardson	11,129,075	10,754,875	374,200	2,097,318
Rock	1,467,075	1,447,975	19,100	289,595
Saline	12,022,430	11,857,430	165,000	1,558,219
Sarpy	7,196,780	7,017,780	179,000	1,169,630

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEBRASKA IN 1890.

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COUNTIES	TOTAL	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AS ASSESSED
		TRUE VALUE OF ASSESSED REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE	
Saunders.....	\$ 14,466,760	\$ 14,249,760	\$ 217,000	\$ 1,663,495
Scotts Bluff.....	674,665	669,665	5,000	133,933
Seward.....	12,635,418	12,353,418	282,000	1,764,774
Sheridan.....	4,051,145	4,012,645	38,500	573,235
Sherman.....	3,387,160	3,252,460	134,700	650,492
Sioux.....	830,528	813,078	17,450	135,513
Stanton.....	4,284,270	4,205,270	79,000	845,054
Thayer.....	7,072,285	6,898,410	173,875	1,379,442
Thomas.....	188,660	153,160	35,500	21,085
Thurston.....	1,364,270	1,313,770	50,500	85,435
Valley.....	3,553,530	3,408,530	145,000	675,869
Washington.....	8,084,600	7,814,100	270,500	1,241,564
Wayne.....	5,041,256	4,966,256	75,000	1,130,388
Webster.....	6,883,072	6,792,072	91,000	1,132,012
Wheeler.....	1,075,580	1,068,830	6,750	213,766
York.....	11,672,712	11,303,712	369,000	1,599,420

Real Estate Valuation---1893.

PART IV.

TABULATED STATEMENT,
BY COUNTIES.

REAL ESTATE—LANDS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams	\$ 263,568	\$ 1,041,056	\$ 3.95	72,031	\$ 158,793	\$ 2.20
Antelope	161,680	412,221	2.55	317,978	432,491	1.36
Arthur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner	10,000	15,000	1.50	171,716	256,844	1.50
Blaine	7,424	27,037	3.64	33,923	92,117	2.72
Boone	180,615	513,503	2.84	203,217	373,568	1.84
*Box Butte	335,018	628,677	1.88	.....	.....	.....
*Boyd	23,558	41,731	1.77	.....	.....	.....
Brown	68,602	150,660	2.20	107,643	125,933	1.17
Buffalo	496,115	1,221,271	2.46	58,264	91,594	1.57
Burt	214,094	1,288,563	6.02	83,490	267,983	3.21
Butler	242,858	948,469	3.91	107,008	321,545	3.00
Cass	326,094	2,177,448	6.68	9,322	53,004	5.69
Cedar	157,606	659,728	4.19	250,554	834,404	3.33
Chase	105,000	231,000	2.20	218,716	394,602	1.80
Cherry	55,602	130,665	2.35	192,588	246,513	1.28
Cheyenne	64,739	101,585	1.57	523,788	776,652	1.48
Clay	270,170	1,455,470	5.39	73,838	362,190	4.91
Colfax	171,208	686,976	4.01	80,244	280,308	3.49

* Improved and Unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—LANDS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE
Cuming.....	212,414	\$ 1,003,481	\$ 4.72	127,762	\$ 478,519	\$ 3.75
Custer.....	398,720	671,324	1.68	677,857	747,008	1.10
Dakota.....	112,100	636,650	5.68	34,266	153,858	4.49
Dawes.....	90,476	166,467	1.84	231,335	283,938	1.23
Dawson.....	252,995	486,167	1.92	266,355	331,275	1.24
Deuel.....	11,440	22,886	2.00	343,920	603,369	1.75
Dixon.....	136,066	494,254	3.63	139,171	418,743	3.01
Dodge.....	213,047	845,711	3.98	110,852	410,022	3.70
Douglas.....	179,711	2,773,796	15.43	7,756	751,035	96.83
Dundy.....	53,340	78,498	1.47	191,654	193,803	1.01
Fillmore.....	294,642	1,208,266	4.10	57,870	196,821	3.40
Franklin.....	121,354	313,949	2.59	215,489	312,865	1.45
Frontier.....	199,727	527,182	2.64	274,531	395,416	1.44
Furnas.....	174,184	480,470	2.76	210,223	385,036	1.83
Gage.....	435,507	2,314,280	5.31	73,564	323,013	4.39
Garfield.....	10,138	26,337	2.60	72,854	132,524	1.83
Gosper.....	117,852	320,820	2.72	139,570	238,920	1.71
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	12,640	25,300	2.00
Greeley.....	78,367	290,050	2.67	229,282	465,606	3.45

REAL ESTATE—LANDS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE
Hall	228,104	\$ 934,930	\$ 4.10	88,237	\$ 249,849	\$ 2.83
Hamilton	270,299	831,582	3.08	55,796	111,443	2.00
*Harlan	328,666	612,994	1.87	.....	.....	.....
Hayes	87,580	333,470	3.81	191,678	327,151	1.71
Hitchcock	96,506	195,847	2.03	233,764	333,012	1.42
Holt	170,909	382,310	2.24	828,463	1,795,683	2.17
*Hooker	5,477	6,240	1.14	.....	.....	.....
Howard	162,008	457,803	2.83	158,282	244,077	1.54
Jefferson	209,014	938,178	4.49	140,171	423,666	3.02
Johnson	180,795	974,359	5.39	53,006	221,819	4.18
Kearney	193,377	438,058	2.27	107,425	146,316	1.36
Keith	33,099	54,614	1.65	380,644	464,988	1.22
Keya Paha	38,429	81,207	2.11	233,449	358,484	1.54
*Kimball	324,752	280,952	.87	.....	.....	.....
Knox	117,275	322,506	2.75	342,532	744,801	2.17
Lancaster	314,471	1,864,294	5.93	169,690	661,530	3.90
Lincoln	144,000	312,000	2.17	836,500	885,000	1.06
Logan	11,700	46,417	3.96	67,320	174,080	2.59
Loup	19,865	54,412	2.74	42,729	71,355	1.67

* Improved and unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—LANDS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE
Madison.....	\$ 186,004	\$ 754,251	\$ 4.06	\$ 143,587	\$ 408,294	\$ 2.84
*McPherson	55,760	112,120	2.01			
Merrick	168,077	526,374	3.13	107,129	270,338	2.52
Nance.....	150,984	576,229	3.82	116,976	403,186	3.45
Nemaha.....	191,079	1,330,766	6.96	23,708	52,828	2.23
Nuckolls	211,978	840,929	3.97	128,021	405,445	3.17
Otoe	370,115	2,726,981	7.37	10,182	54,180	5.32
Pawnee	130,448	810,272	6.21	130,785	582,366	4.45
Perkins.....	70,626	141,786	2.01	337,380	612,157	1.81
Phelps.....	237,088	491,928	2.07	74,931	109,677	1.46
Pierce.....	125,353	434,137	3.46	193,531	565,102	2.92
Platte	260,759	802,076	3.08	141,919	324,237	2.28
Polk	243,109	845,264	3.48	13,493	26,439	1.96
Red Willow.....	137,637	241,576	1.76	247,757	337,240	1.36
Richardson	297,803	1,588,633	5.33	34,004	108,133	3.18
Rock	25,988	55,623	2.14	177,502	257,708	1.45
Saline.....	311,315	3,285,867	10.55	45,818	277,161	6.05
Sarpy	99,430	888,984	8.94	46,780	299,392	6.40
*Saunders	449,243	1,537,364	3.42			

* Improved and Unimproved.

* Improved and Unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—LANDS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE	ACRES	VALUE	AVERAGE
*Scotts Bluff.....	138,652	319,661	2.31	.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	355,841	1,907,329	5.36	.....	.....	.....
*Sheridan.....	376,165	588,979	1.57	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	82,000	188,600	2.30	237,499	415,418	1.75
Sioux.....	16,500	41,155	2.49	87,004	146,750	1.69
Stanton.....	112,840	430,481	3.81	162,601	535,882	3.30
Thayer.....	224,503	857,834	3.82	123,842	369,171	2.98
Thomas.....	1,230	2,280	1.87	13,372	14,581	1.09
Thurston.....	45,800	141,401	3.09	.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	96,997	395,188	4.07	220,905	560,653	2.54
*Washington.....	235,483	1,459,266	6.20	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	203,348	869,504	4.28	50,838	217,376	4.28
Webster.....	196,267	543,634	2.77	129,254	244,296	1.90
Wheeler.....	12,936	32,340	2.50	126,186	215,154	1.71
York.....	286,124	1,097,914	3.84	65,496	109,590	1.67
Totals.....	15,289,859	\$ 60,299,544	\$ 3.94	13,041,457	\$ 27,051,620	\$ 2.07

* Improved and unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—CITY AND VILLAGE LOTS—1893.

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COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams	2,891	\$ 478,310	\$165.45	12,402	\$ 178,046	\$ 14.36
Antelope.....	1,193	130,307	109.23	2,720	34,762	12.78
Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner.....	38	2,496	65.68	2,223	3,374	1.52
Blaine.....	35	4,447	127.06	1,182	3,774	3.19
Boone.....	722	130,962	181.39	1,578	19,422	12.31
Box Butte.....	647	115,619	178.70	1,716	28,905	16.84
*Boyd.....	170	12,145	71.44	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	774	69,601	89.92	1,219	21,103	17.31
Buffalo	3,938	508,193	129.05	17,621	318,278	18.06
Burt	1,866	169,178	90.66	4,553	22,354	4.91
Butler	3,106	212,114	68.29	2,210	29,376	13.29
Cass	3,861	540,008	139.86	7,417	77,323	10.43
Cedar	1,311	113,893	86.87	3,779	34,630	9.16
Chase	318	21,653	68.09	3,043	27,272	8.96
Cherry	252	46,808	187.23	1,974	15,987	8.11
Cheyenne	412	54,432	132.12	2,652	20,163	7.60
Clay	2,237	233,583	104.42	6,113	57,386	9.39
Colfax.....	1,767	179,135	101.38	1,798	26,169	14.55

* Improved and unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—CITY AND VILLAGE LOTS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Cuming	1,227	\$ 184,957	\$150.74	2,741	\$ 37,219	\$ 13.58
Custer	1,419	137,264	96.73	8,998	50,021	5.56
Dakota	978	29,340	30.00	6,428	128,892	20.05
Dawes	1,320	504,540	382.23	1,419	252,269	177.78
Dawson	1,722	152,004	88.27	12,256	120,892	9.86
Deuel	38	1,909	50.24	1,761	4,101	2.33
Dixon	565	136,193	241.05	3,431	17,875	5.21
Dodge	3,847	653,990	170.00	2,676	98,962	36.98
Douglas	18,385	12,760,250	694.09	51,037	4,699,254	92.08
Dundy	224	29,675	132.48	1,465	9,915	6.77
*Fillmore	7,786	268,172	34.44			
Franklin	1,356	71,620	52.81			
Frontier	315	25,792	81.88	3,666	18,518	5.05
Furnas	2,137	117,713	55.08	1,508	27,860	18.47
Gage	4,293	1,044,107	243.21	3,428	33,626	9.81
*Garfield	620	18,845	30.39	12,905	283,029	21.93
Gosper	108	13,114	121.43			
Grant	15	2,215	147.67	602	10,086	16.75
Greeley	345	30,838	89.39	122	1,235	10.12
				1,423	23,182	16.29

* Improved and unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—CITY AND VILLAGE LOTS—1893.

206

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Hall	4,825	\$ 664,547	\$ 137.73	10,172	219,240	\$ 21.55
Hamilton	1,450	128,296	88.48	1,593	22,264	13.98
*Harlan	5,454	127,403	23.36	.....	.....	.....
Hayes	50	6,835	136.70	463	2,785	6.02
Hitchcock	517	72,317	139.88	1,793	30,481	17.00
Holt	1,063	176,234	165.79	4,268	84,578	19.82
Hooker	25	1,455	58.20	154	727	4.72
Howard	1,173	99,899	85.17	2,135	11,497	5.39
Jefferson	2,241	274,773	122.61	4,096	26,947	6.58
Johnson	2,022	167,702	82.94	621	7,195	11.59
Kearney	1,654	115,483	69.52	3,744	39,355	15.11
Keith	333	33,524	100.67	2,947	14,505	4.92
Keya Paha	109	8,268	75.85	225	2,089	9.28
Kimball	61	10,293	168.74	1,638	10,248	6.26
Knox	967	77,360	80.00	2,099	33,111	15.77
Lancaster	9,914	4,077,316	411.27	41,030	1,376,841	33.56
Lincoln	1,350	300,000	222.22	3,375	50,000	14.81
Logan	75	7,500	100.00	1,045	20,881	19.98
Loup	338	4,722	13.97	508	2,122	4.18

* Improved and unimproved. /

REAL ESTATE—CITY AND VILLAGE LOTS—1893.

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COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Madison	1,897	\$ 343,367	\$181.01	6,834	\$ 87,440	\$ 12.79
McPherson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	986	137,852	139.81	2,402	39,380	16.39
Nance	596	89,158	149.59	1,084	28,135	25.95
Nemaha	3,135	179,533	57.27	8,576	41,170	4.80
Nuckolls	2,037	203,748	100.02	4,039	67,734	16.77
Otoe	3,343	576,028	172.31	7,386	117,768	15.94
Pawnee	1,734	178,208	102.77	2,912	34,626	11.89
Perkins	216	38,183	176.77	1,358	22,013	16.21
Phelps	1,085	133,403	122.95	2,874	46,188	16.07
Pierce	531	67,434	126.99	1,914	39,328	20.55
Platte	2,151	292,791	136.12	3,099	71,416	23.04
Polk	1,217	111,438	91.57	245	4,889	19.96
Redwillow	1,525	133,166	87.32	3,982	74,137	18.62
*Richardson	8,140	358,314	44.02	.....	.....	.....
Rock	138	13,495	97.79	1,027	4,836	4.71
Saline	6,652	401,442	60.35	5,142	114,810	22.33
Sarpy	730	94,900	130.00	11,290	140,418	12.44
Saunders	8,000	315,767	39.47	600	12,000	20.00

* Improved and Unimproved.

REAL ESTATE—CITY AND VILLAGE LOTS—1893.

COUNTY	IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED		
	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
*Scotts Bluff.....	964	\$ 20,353	\$ 21.11	.....	\$ .....	\$ .....
Seward.....	4,362	253,504	58.12	1,451	8,163	5.63
*Sheridan.....	3,828	109,808	28.69	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	980	39,200	40.00	2,272	12,181	5.36
Sioux.....	40	10,620	265.50	136	5,055	37.17
Stanton.....	1,388	64,052	46.15	446	6,065	13.60
Thayer.....	1,499	180,001	120.08	2,863	30,010	10.48
Thomas.....	54	3,460	64.07	820	2,137	2.61
Thurston.....	199	51,200	257.29	870	19,538	22.46
*Valley.....	4,292	103,030	24.01	.....	.....	.....
*Washington.....	3,815	250,332	65.62	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	1,300	95,739	73.65	1,311	31,913	24.34
Webster.....	1,745	205,959	118.03	3,467	40,687	11.74
Wheeler.....	58	4,683	80.70	1,057	3,582	3.38
York.....	1,939	268,520	138.48	4,320	38,062	8.81
Totals.....	176,425	30,888,037	175.08	355,751	9,833,807	24.83

* Improved and unimproved.

Valuation of Live Stock---1893.

PART IV.

NUMBER, ASSESSED VALUE IN DOLLARS, AND
AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD OF CATTLE,
HORSES AND SHEEP IN THE STATE
OF NEBRASKA, BY COUNTIES,
AS RETURNED BY THE AS-
SESSORS FOR THE
YEAR 1893.

HORSES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams.....	9,313	\$ 108,402	\$ 11.64
Antelope.....	8,532	97,776	11.46
Arthur.....			
Banner.....	3,343	30,087	9.00
Blaine.....	663	7,138	10.77
Boone.....	8,514	134,593	15.81
Box Butte.....	4,590	84,091	18.32
Boyd.....	3,794	57,751	15.22
Brown.....	2,937	43,751	14.90
Buffalo.....	14,770	158,665	10.74
Burt.....	9,232	102,944	11.15
Butler.....	11,093	102,056	9.20
Cass.....	11,506	176,022	15.30
Cedar.....	8,583	73,027	8.51
Chase.....	4,184	63,516	15.18
Cherry.....	7,854	98,489	12.54
Cheyenne.....	6,720	69,807	10.39
Clay.....	11,984	126,839	10.58
Colfax.....	6,036	85,212	14.12
Cuming.....	9,058	90,229	9.96
Custer.....	21,817	159,967	7.33
Dakota.....	3,869	63,943	16.53
Dawes.....	6,574	113,310	17.24
Dawson.....	11,691	87,089	7.45
Deuel.....	3,340	32,275	9.66
Dixon.....	7,086	87,268	12.32
Dodge.....	8,781	133,013	15.15
Douglas.....	11,447	194,010	16.95
Dundy.....	3,640	47,903	13.16
Fillmore.....	12,097	127,313	10.52
Franklin.....	7,016	77,037	10.98
Frontier.....	9,321	105,304	11.30
Furnas.....	9,953	108,966	10.95

HORSES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AV'GE
Gage.....	\$ 19,213	\$ 260,571	\$ 13.56
Garfield	1,357	17,854	13.16
Gosper	5,324	77,645	14.58
Grant	622	12,200	19.61
Greeley.....	3,826	48,064	12.56
Hall	8,925	93,721	10.50
Hamilton	10,709	144,101	13.46
Harlan	7,549	69,899	9.26
Hayes.....	4,389	60,099	13.70
Hitchcock	6,539	90,651	13.86
Holt	10,241	87,065	8.50
Hooker.....	213	2,677	12.57
Howard	5,711	83,860	14.68
Jefferson.....	11,585	105,757	9.13
Johnson	7,764	112,694	14.51
Kearney.....	8,086	88,568	10.95
Keith	2,582	23,958	9.28
Keya Paha	3,328	44,040	13.23
Kimball	996	5,632	5.65
Knox	8,950	110,975	12.40
Lancaster.....	19,494	217,222	11.14
Lincoln.....	11,659	90,120	7.73
Logan.....	1,508	23,057	15.29
Loup	1,298	18,697	14.40
Madison.....	9,362	88,144	9.42
McPherson	487	8,035	16.50
Merrick	6,874	78,990	11.49
Nance.....	6,287	67,087	10.67
Nemaha	9,414	152,324	16.18
Nuckolls.....	9,330	127,601	13.68
Otoe.....	12,013	226,324	18.84
Pawnee.....	9,101	130,295	14.32
Perkins.....	4,034	55,352	13.72

HORSES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Phelps.....	9,262	\$ 112,248	\$ 12.12
Pierce.....	5,202	54,529	10.48
Platte.....	10,658	142,002	13.32
Polk.....	8,700	115,778	13.31
Red Willow.....	7,536	73,751	9.79
Richardson.....	12,451	152,382	12.24
Rock.....	2,924	28,788	9.85
Saline.....	12,958	292,944	22.53
Sarpy.....	5,765	91,570	15.88
Saunders.....	14,891	216,614	14.55
Scotts Bluff.....	3,071	56,843	18.51
Seward.....	11,912	164,238	13.79
Sheridan.....	8,474	108,632	12.82
Sherman.....	5,572	54,777	9.83
Sioux.....	3,386	60,462	17.86
Stanton.....	4,832	53,268	11.02
Thayer.....	10,122	148,296	14.65
Thomas.....	251	2,351	9.36
Thurston.....	3,320	54,510	16.42
Valley.....	5,699	91,483	16.05
Washington.....	7,850	101,866	12.97
Wayne.....	7,384	117,742	15.95
Webster.....	8,992	118,608	13.19
Wheeler.....	1,671	24,797	14.84
York.....	13,248	146,896	11.09
Total.....	674,239	8,455,447	12.54

CATTLE—1893.

COUNTY.	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams.....	15,991	\$ 50,209	\$ 3.14
Antelope.....	19,698	91,314	4.64
Arthur.....			
Banner.....	5,944	20,714	3.48
Blaine.....	2,045	6,531	3.19
Boone.....	17,871	87,693	4.91
Box Butte.....	9,040	47,625	5.27
Boyd.....	5,529	41,307	7.47
Brown.....	5,352	19,796	3.70
Buffalo.....	27,721	87,844	3.17
Burt.....	29,908	136,801	4.57
Butler.....	21,685	77,966	3.60
Cass.....	19,042	89,601	4.71
Cedar.....	24,596	63,856	2.60
Chase.....	6,142	23,183	3.77
Cherry.....	35,917	181,740	5.06
Cheyenne.....	14,819	57,045	3.85
Clay.....	20,982	77,516	3.70
Colfax.....	16,930	69,820	4.12
Cuming.....	25,708	83,294	3.24
Custer.....	39,890	128,133	3.21
Dakota.....	10,714	56,790	5.30
Dawes.....	10,958	73,530	6.70
Dawson.....	19,952	50,367	2.52
Deuel.....	13,302	56,392	4.24
Dixon.....	18,408	76,123	4.14
Dodge.....	21,653	89,148	4.12
Douglas.....	13,291	75,340	5.67
Dundy.....	5,988	25,319	4.23
Fillmore.....	19,088	70,193	3.68
Franklin.....	15,639	46,991	3.00
Frontier.....	15,666	62,996	4.02
Furnas.....	15,160	64,361	4.24

CATTLE.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AV'GE
Gage	36,661	\$ 196,115	\$ 5.35
Garfield	2,515	11,861	4.72
Gosper	9,374	40,801	4.35
Grant	9,829	59,945	6.10
Greeley	8,601	30,403	3.53
Hall	23,338	78,011	3.34
Harlan	24,663	113,700	4.61
Hamilton	14,369	66,495	4.63
Hayes	6,649	28,183	4.24
Hitchcock	8,349	34,519	4.13
Holt	28,856	118,352	4.10
Hooker	467	2,940	6.30
Howard	13,859	53,155	3.84
Jefferson	25,432	93,164	3.66
Johnson	14,864	70,302	4.73
Kearney	15,526	47,562	3.06
Keith	11,692	31,283	2.68
Keya Paha	9,512	40,805	4.29
Kimball	2,479	7,512	3.03
Knox	19,925	72,000	3.61
Lancaster	32,762	161,957	4.94
Lincoln	23,542	58,855	2.50
Logan	3,039	14,335	4.72
Loup	2,444	13,276	5.43
Madison	22,977	78,833	3.43
McPherson	2,961	14,737	4.97
Merrick	22,476	84,920	3.78
Nance	16,552	74,578	4.51
Nemaha	15,307	77,678	5.07
Nuckolls	22,939	129,083	5.63
Otoe	27,069	121,390	4.48
Pawnee	22,045	92,103	4.18
Perkins	4,050	17,251	4.26

CATTLE—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Phelps	17,444	\$ 46,331	\$ 2.66
Pierce	14,593	56,555	3.88
Platte	25,491	92,386	3.62
Polk	20,081	49,095	2.44
Red Willow	12,606	47,580	3.77
Richardson	27,288	113,191	4.15
Rock	8,784	38,785	4.42
Saline	23,053	149,133	6.47
Sarpy	8,805	53,701	6.10
Saunders	29,381	130,074	4.43
Scotts Bluff	7,275	56,854	7.95
Seward	21,664	92,137	4.25
Sheridan	17,743	71,680	4.10
Sherman	11,479	32,773	2.86
Sioux	10,879	66,210	6.08
Stanton	15,711	56,023	3.57
Thayer	18,353	87,839	4.79
Thomas	534	2,616	4.90
Thurston	5,674	37,147	6.54
Valley	11,964	62,675	5.24
Washington	19,834	69,740	3.52
Wayne	17,495	78,021	4.46
Webster	21,523	93,096	4.33
Wheeler	5,447	33,469	6.14
York	24,811	113,572	4.58
Total	1,447,664	6,057,325	4.18

SHEEP—1893.

COUNTY.	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams.....	586	\$ 271	\$.46
Antelope.....	911	497	.55
Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner.....	1,571	1,178	.75
Blaine.....	67	67	1.00
Boone.....	1,283	1,282	1.00
Box Butte.....	1,559	1,687	1.08
Boyd.....	1,187	1,300	1.10
Brown.....	25	44	1.76
Buffalo.....	18,206	11,529	.63
Burt.....	422	238	.56
Butler.....	196	85	.43
Cass.....	423	375	.89
Cedar.....	1,233	828	.67
Chase.....	31	15	.48
Cherry.....	2,146	3,219	1.50
Cheyenne.....	5,753	3,539	.62
Clay.....	446	334	.75
Colfax.....	1,471	457	.31
Cuming.....	742	376	.51
Custer.....	874	399	.46
Dakota.....	50	69	1.38
Dawes.....	1,013	1,576	1.56
Dawson.....	469	179	.38
Deuel.....	3,420	1,274	.37
Dixon.....	260	130	.50
Dodge.....	3,712	2,791	.75
Douglas.....	498	1,253	2.52
Dundy.....	794	397	.50
Fillmore.....	235	123	.52
Franklin.....	735	258	.35
Frontier.....	12	6	.50
Furnas.....	648	347	.54

SHEEP.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AV'GE
Gage	911	\$ 675	\$.74
Garfield	257	169	.66
Gosper			
Grant			
Greeley	469	235	.50
Hall	6,269	5,349	.85
Hamilton	543	415	.76
Harlan	68	24	.35
Hayes			
Hitchcock	14	10	.91
Holt	4,868	2,459	.51
Hooker			
Howard	20	25	1.25
Jefferson	3,243	2,206	.68
Johnson	496	286	.58
Kearney	4,238	3,889	.92
Keith	603	303	.50
Keya Paha	1,423	1,298	.91
Kimball	804	303	.38
Knox	80	80	1.00
Lancaster	1,852	2,144	1.16
Lincoln	1,637	677	.41
Logan	13	7	.54
Loup	266	284	1.07
Madison	741	512	.69
McPherson			
Merrick	22,976	20,312	.88
Nance	372	105	.28
Nemaha	742	373	.50
Nuckolls	1,406	361	.26
Otoe	870	748	.86
Pawnee	1,331	795	.60
Perkins	387	291	.75

SHEEP—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Phelps	56	\$ 41	\$.73
Pierce	1,988	1,118	.56
Platte	3,153	2,089	.66
Polk	2,118	703	.33
Red Willow	466	249	.53
Richardson	1,298	692	.53
Rock	2,269	1,429	.63
Saline	499	876	1.76
Sarpy	433	436	1.01
Saunders	990	671	.68
Scotts Bluff	10,872	17,289	1.59
Seward	475	444	.93
Sheridan	1,343	1,195	.89
Sherman	933	382	.41
Sioux	13,743	13,743	1.00
Stanton	691	338	.49
Thayer	1,521	1,242	.82
Thomas	2	2	1.00
Thurston	82	96	1.17
Valley	906	736	.81
Washington	2,625	2,072	.79
Wayne	869	421	.48
Webster	1,810	649	.36
Wheeler	1,015	806	.79
York	1,313	665	.51
Total	159,347	128,842	.81

HOGS—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams.....	16,710	\$ 19,663	\$ 1.18
Antelope.....	17,503	21,288	1.22
Arthur.....			
Banner.....	530	387	.73
Blaine.....	1,133	2,108	1.86
Boone.....	20,066	24,654	1.23
Box Butte.....	1,187	3,233	2.72
Boyd.....	1,501	1,470	.98
Brown.....	2,820	4,633	1.64
Buffalo.....	25,600	30,670	1.20
Burt.....	31,618	47,459	1.50
Butler.....	19,353	23,804	1.23
Cass.....	26,777	56,267	2.10
Cedar.....	18,154	10,749	.59
Chase.....	4,738	7,541	1.59
Cherry.....	2,198	3,956	1.80
Cheyenne.....	1,035	2,273	2.20
Clay.....	21,313	36,688	1.72
Colfax.....	15,995	15,712	.98
Cuming.....	30,860	31,109	1.01
Custer.....	45,874	66,351	1.45
Dakota.....	9,863	13,521	1.37
Dawes.....	1,737	3,249	1.87
Dawson.....	21,356	12,884	.60
Deuel.....	1,000	1,191	1.19
Dixon.....	12,377	12,541	1.01
Dodge.....	19,924	27,898	1.40
Douglas.....	9,159	16,094	1.76
Dundy.....	4,788	5,149	1.08
Fillmore.....	22,333	26,181	1.17
Franklin.....	13,796	18,428	1.34
Frontier.....	16,037	11,542	.72
Furnas.....	21,522	31,487	1.46

HOGS—1893.

COUNTY.	NUMBER	VALUE	AV'GE
Gage.....	43,038	\$ 90,569	\$ 2.10
Garfield	1,932	2,889	1.50
Gosper	11,607	12,951	1.12
Grant	60	191	3.18
Greeley.....	10,163	11,192	1.10
Hall	14,929	18,491	1.24
Hamilton	24,107	24,031	.99
Harlan	14,471	22,707	1.59
Hayes.....	7,748	9,862	1.27
Hitchcock	10,095	11,548	1.14
Holt	12,302	6,946	.56
Hooker.....	149	137	.92
Howard	9,881	15,768	1.60
Jefferson.....	25,436	30,403	1.20
Johnson	17,932	19,467	1.09
Kearney.....	17,033	19,752	1.16
Keith	1,582	2,080	1.31
Keya Paha	3,029	3,306	1.09
Kimball	118	148	1.25
Knox	14,700	20,950	1.43
Lancaster.....	42,171	43,860	1.04
Lincoln.....	11,712	14,264	1.22
Logan	2,211	3,716	1.68
Loup.....	2,050	7,160	3.49
Madison.....	21,368	25,590	1.20
McPherson	208	614	2.95
Merrick.....	12,624	16,429	1.30
Nance	14,443	11,527	.80
Nemaha	19,509	24,555	1.26
Nuckolls	22,974	27,284	1.19
Otoe	27,877	42,991	1.54
Pawnee.....	22,187	26,930	1.21
Perkins.....	2,752	3,348	1.22

HOGS—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Phelps.....	18,109	\$ 24,399	\$ 1.35
Pierce.....	9,336	12,388	1.33
Platte.....	25,999	16,275	.63
Polk.....	25,213	16,974	.67
Red Willow.....	12,742	14,816	1.16
Richardson.....	27,748	34,299	1.24
Rock.....	1,433	2,719	1.89
Saline.....	28,335	84,848	2.99
Sarpy.....	8,922	15,382	1.72
Saunders.....	37,611	43,671	1.16
Scotts Bluff.....	307	612	1.99
Seward.....	28,276	43,058	1.52
Sheridan.....	1,718	3,055	1.78
Sherman.....	9,977	11,682	1.17
Sioux.....	482	664	1.38
Stanton.....	14,519	17,763	1.22
Thayer.....	21,476	41,738	1.94
Thomas.....	145	64	.44
Thurston.....	3,420	7,365	2.15
Valley.....	12,441	25,027	2.01
Washington.....	23,023	33,634	1.46
Wayne.....	17,896	21,420	1.20
Webster.....	21,836	34,285	1.52
Wheeler.....	2,702	3,210	1.19
York.....	28,344	35,999	1.27
Total.....	1,283,265	1,707,183	1.33

Valuation of Steam Engines, Railroad and Sleeping Car
Property and Telegraph Lines---1893.

PART IV.

NUMBER, ASSESSED VALUE IN DOLLARS, AND
AVERAGE PRICE OF STEAM ENGINES, AND
ASSESSED VALUE IN DOLLARS OF RAIL-
ROAD AND SLEEPING CAR PROPERTY
AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA, BY COUN-
TIES, AS RETURNED BY THE
ASESSORS FOR THE
YEAR 1893.



STEAM ENGINES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Adams.....	56	\$ 2,970	\$ 53.04
Antelope.....	6	422	70.33
Arthur.....			
Banner.....	3	280	93.33
Blaine.....			
Boone.....	6	274	45.67
Box Butte.....	4	2,200	550.00
Boyd.....			
Brown.....	8	705	88.13
Buffalo.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,311	71.11
Burt.....	10	516	51.60
Butler.....	35	1,334	38.11
Cass.....	61	8,070	132.30
Cedar.....	15	1,545	103.00
Chase.....	12	1,109	92.42
Cherry.....	5	353	7.06
Cheyenne.....	6	450	75.00
Clay.....	26	2,355	90.58
Colfax.....	11	386	35.09
Cuming.....	25	707	28.28
Custer.....	16	2,070	129.38
Dakota.....	1	10	10.00
Dawes.....	20	2,730	136.50
Dawson.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,076	89.29
Deuel.....	2	300	150.00
Dixon.....	9	1,120	124.44
Dodge.....	34	1,984	58.35
Douglas.....	205	42,778	208.67
Dundy.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	776	221.72
Fillmore.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,350	69.07
Franklin.....	16	1,532	95.75
Frontier.....	5	630	126.00
Furnas.....	11	1,070	97.27

STEAM ENGINES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMB'R	VALUE	AVERAGE
Gage	70	\$ 5,682	\$ 81.17
Garfield	4	1,223	305.75
Gosper	4	1,800	450.00
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	1	25	25.00
Hall	49	3,545	72.35
Hamilton	44	2,040	46.36
Harlan	3	175	58.33
Hayes	4	335	83.75
Hitchcock	11½	1,370	119.13
Holt	6	280	46.67
Hooker .....	.....	.....	.....
Howard	12	645	53.75
Jefferson	30	2,955	98.50
Johnson	14	1,165	83.21
Kearney	40	3,605	90.13
Keith	9	682	75.78
Keya Paha	3	300	100.00
Kimball .....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	12	2,400	200.00
Lancaster	135	8,829	65.40
Lincoln	18	1,877	104.28
Logan	1½	275	183.33
Loup	1	95	95.00
Madison	24	1,647	68.63
McPherson .....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	7	443	63.29
Nance	6	395	65.83
Nemaha	20	2,755	137.75
Nuckolls	28	3,805	135.89
Otoe	64	13,720	214.38
Pawnee	11½	664	58.17
Perkins	17	2,100	123.53

STEAM ENGINES—1893.

COUNTY	NUMBER	VALUE	AVERAGE
Phelps.....	33	\$ 4,363	\$ 132.21
Pierce.....	8	1,424	178.00
Platte.....	27	1,867	69.15
Polk.....	16	650	40.63
Red Willow.....	17	2,585	152.06
Richardson.....	33	2,592	78.55
Rock.....	2	150	75.00
Saline.....	47	4,350	92.55
Sarpy.....	21	2,202	104.86
Saunders.....	33	2,280	69.09
Scotts Bluff.....	3	1,650	550.00
Seward.....	42	2,653	63.17
Sheridan.....	13	1,525	117.31
Sherman.....			
Sioux.....	4	725	181.25
Stanton.....	11	800	72.73
Thayer.....	33	2,715	82.27
Thomas.....			
Thurston.....	5	665	133.00
Valley.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	445	98.89
Washington.....	22	1,710	77.73
Wayne.....	9	885	98.33
Webster.....	17	1,060	62.59
Wheeler.....	1	150	150.00
York.....	60	4,250	70.83
Total.....	1,826 $\frac{3}{4}$	192,945	105.62

RAILROADS, SLEEPING CARS, TELEGRAPH—1893.

COUNTY	RAILROAD AND SLEEPING CAR PROPERTY.	TELEGRAPH LINES
Adams	\$ 731,407.93	\$ 2,219.00
Antelope	314,077.97	3,770.50
Arthur .....	.....	.....
Banner .....	.....	.....
Blaine	55,618.18	.....
Boone	224,182.50	2,195.20
Box Butte	127,710.22	.....
Boyd .....	.....	.....
Brown	129,088.91	1,725.40
Buffalo	710,712.04	6,879.10
Burt	176,050.00	2,736.00
Butler	616,649.50	4,555.50
Cass	842,705.82	1,851.20
Cedar	217,940.00	1,949.20
Chase	55,440.00	.....
Cherry	508,905.60	6,762.00
Cheyenne	456,509.52	4,718.40
Clay	700,928.66	3,521.20
Colfax	320,860.83	3,432.20
Cuming	168,214.04	2,558.80
Custer	244,737.27	863.20
Dakota	277,500.00	3 532.00
Dawes	359,404.29	3,105.40
Dawson	558,567.40	6,563.00
Deuel	293,764.14	3,183.60
Dixon	209,060.00	1,449.20
Dodge	546,480.26	7,644.20
Douglas	749,905.54	7,838.40
Dundy	201,667.24	.....
Fillmore	699,880.60	2,703.50
Franklin	201,694.75	.....
Frontier	122,094.00	.....
Furnas	275,849.73	.....

RAILROADS, SLEEPING CARS, TELEGRAPH—1893.

COUNTY	RAILROAD AND SLEEPING CAR PROPERTY	TELEGRAPH LINES
Gage.....	\$ 808,236.03	\$ 6,771.30
Garfield.....	14,130.00	.....
Gosper.....	79,154.00	.....
Grant.....	93,372.04	.....
Greeley.....	167,037.50	338.40
Hall.....	483,548.62	4,563.80
Hamilton.....	315,924.36	496.00
Harlan.....	338,927.62	961.20
Hayes.....	37,770.00	.....
Hitchcock.....	205,089.21	.....
Holt.....	340,035.70	4,825.20
Hooker.....	91,225.91	.....
Howard.....	340,907.50	2,047.20
Jefferson.....	575,209.84	4,163.20
Johnson.....	275,136.00	.....
Kearney.....	388,352.44	1,099.20
Keith.....	462,823.76	4,978.80
Keya Paha.....	.....	.....
Kimball.....	400,635.23	4,578.00
Knox.....	131,110.00	1,607.20
Lancaster.....	1,247,834.91	6,880.00
Lincoln.....	828,066.20	7,355.00
Logan.....	.....	.....
Loup.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	260,214.50	3,319.30
McPherson.....	.....	.....
Merrick.....	577,326.32	5,850.00
Nance.....	144,245.00	1,425.00
Nemaha.....	370,719.27	.....
Nuckolls.....	592,116.56	2,388.40
Otoe.....	543,491.76	.....
Pawnee.....	413,202.72	2,887.50
Perkins.....	166,630.00	.....

RAILROADS, SLEEPING CARS, TELEGRAPH—1893.

COUNTY	RAILROAD AND SLEEPING CAR PROPERTY	TELEGRAPH LINES
Phelps.....	\$ 173,134.37	\$ 19.60
Pierce.....	256,700.00	1,347.60
Platte.....	555,814.40	5,326.40
Polk.....	90,395.00	868.50
Red Willow.....	228,449.06	.....
Richardson.....	406,260.30	50.00
Rock.....	104,390.89	1,617.70
Saline.....	553 809.87	344.40
Sarpy.....	609,449.44	5,115.00
Saunders.....	686,656.64	4,315.30
Scotts Bluff.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	400,395.00	1,571.00
Sheridan.....	293,159.10	1,568.00
Sherman.....	196,481.82	769.60
Sioux.....	194,207.73	1,315.20
Stanton.....	104,738.11	1,776.80
Thayer.....	472,693.71	3,022.00
Thomas.....	100,656.82	.....
Thurston.....	84,400.00	966.20
Valley.....	137,585.00	546.40
Washington.....	282,598.78	4,142.60
Wayne.....	227,700.00	2,091.00
Webster.....	310,673.75	.....
Wheeler.....	10,080.00	.....
York.....	398,332.90	2,926.90
Total.....	28,668,822.63	192,051.10

Nebraska's Surplus---1893.

PART V.

PRODUCTS MARKETING DURING YEAR
1893, BY COUNTIES.

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	ADAMS	ANTELOPE	BLAINE
Cattle.....	166	328	62
Hogs.....	324	220	10
Horses and Mules.....	22	4	
Sheep.....	2	9	
Mixed Stock.....	1	4	
Wheat.....	341	71	5
Corn.....	2,239	345	
Oats.....	206	148	
Mixed Grain.....	4	12	
Flax.....	2	2	
Rye.....	1	4	
Barley.....	30	1	
Hay.....	2	22	1
Flour.....	34	26	
Dairy Products.....	50		
Brick.....	162	12	
Poultry.....	12	2	
Junk.....	11	4	
Stone.....	5		
Machinery.....	4		
Lumber.....	13		
Sand.....	85	28	
Coal.....	7		
Sugar Beets.....	47	5	
Eggs.....	9		
Miscellaneous.....	496	33	9
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	485,000	926,000	
Beet Sugar.....		12	
Total cars.....	4,275	1,292	87

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	BURT	BROWNE	BOONE
Cattle	826	72	401
Hogs	596	87	403
Horses and Mules	9	3	8
Sheep	5	2	9
Mixed Stock		2	19
Wheat	53	121	193
Corn	972	38	980
Oats	176	2	239
Mixed Grain		19	
Hay	523	86	21
Barley	3		15
Flour	2	55	86
Flax	7	4	7
Rye	1		2
Brick	5	2	
Tile	1		
Junk	4		1
Poultry			1
Sand	1		
Lumber	2		2
Potatoes	2		
Provisions		4	
Miscellaneous	54	36	23
Miscellaneous, pounds ..		320,000	2,221,000
Total cars	3,242	533	2,410

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	BOX BUTTE	BUTLER	BUFFALO
Cattle	264	762	470
Hogs	17	609	390
Horses and Mules	7	20	16
Sheep	1	3	586
Mixed Stock		21	
Wheat	108	165	417
Corn		3,436	1,166
Oats	7	668	289
Mixed Grain			
Hay	111	504	62
Barley	1	8	18
Flour	17		149
Dairy Products		3	2
Brick		54	
Junk		3	
Clover		2	
Rye		19	
Flax		14	5
Eggs		12	
Stone			7
Miscellaneous	26	222	128
Miscellaneous (pounds)		1,679,000	3,765,000
Total cars	559	6,325	3,585

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	CUSTER	CLAY	COLFAX
Cattle.....	450	662	471
Hogs.....	508	541	407
Horses and Mules.....	2	19	5
Sheep.....		22	85
Mixed Stock.....		52	3
Wheat.....	473	560	201
Corn.....	494	4,407	1,610
Oats.....	33	359	218
Mixed Grain.....		6	
Hay.....		62	1,113
Barley.....	1	28	32
Flax.....		4	23
Rye.....		2	11
Flour.....	63	43	140
Dairy Products.....		6	
Brick.....		9	
Junk.....		10	
Stone.....		1,678	
Ice.....		43	
Beets.....			10
Mill Stuff.....			300
Miscellaneous.....	156	2,128	45
Miscellaneous, (pounds).....		209,000	1,574,000
Total cars.....	2,180	10,641	4,638

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF GARS		
	CHASE	CASS	CUMING
Cattle	79	329	536
Hogs	125	330	532
Horses and Mules	1	15	1
Sheep		4	2
Mixed Stock		15	13
Wheat	136	110	374
Corn	102	3,207	1,350
Oats	5	31	81
Mixed Grain			12
Flax		1	39
Rye		4	1
Barley	1	18	2
Hay		1	46
Flour	15	4	15
Dairy Products			
Brick		196	70
Beets			42
Junk		10	3
Stone		3,479	
Apples		1	
Lime		42	
Wool		6	
Sand		1,202	1
Miscellaneous	35	271	69
Miscellaneous (pounds)		987,000	1,047,000
Total cars	509	9,276	3,189

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	CEDAR	CHEYENNE	CHERRY
Cattle.....	353	112	313
Hogs.....	241	16	18
Horses and Mules.....	2	11	9
Sheep.....	1	6	1
Mixed Stock.....			1
Wheat.....	587	99	10
Corn.....	146	1	9
Oats.....	145	2	4
Flax.....	60		
Rye.....	15		
Barley.....	6	6	
Hay.....		109	270
Flour.....	13	4	145
Brick.....	1		
Poultry.....	1		
Junk.....	1		3
Stone.....		19	
Sand.....	60		
Miscellaneous.....	21		140
Miscellaneous (pounds) .	20,000	650,000	1,400,000
Total cars.....	1,653	385	923

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	DAWSON	DOUGLAS	DUNDY
Cattle.....	357	6,592	149
Hogs.....	480	2,873	114
Horses and Mules.....	15	150	.....
Sheep.....	12	92	.....
Mixed Stock.....	.....	5	.....
Wheat.....	611	12	89
Corn.....	1,079	4,446	139
Oats.....	15	123	2
Mixed Grain.....	.....	26	.....
Flax.....	2	4	.....
Rye.....	.....	2	.....
Barley.....	12	30	7
Hay.....	108	639	89
Flour.....	139	70	.....
Dairy Products.....	.....	18	.....
Brick.....	.....	100	1
Junk.....	.....	122	.....
Stone.....	.....	215	.....
Furniture.....	.....	37	.....
Provisions.....	.....	85	.....
Beer.....	.....	394	.....
Apples.....	.....	10	.....
Paints.....	.....	5	.....
Oil.....	.....	193	.....
Packing house Products.....	.....	8,456	.....
Miscellaneous.....	21	476	36
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	1,580,000	30,775,000	.....
Lumber.....	.....	682	.....
Sugar.....	.....	31	.....
Lead.....	.....	1,042	.....
Ice.....	.....	152	.....
Coal.....	.....	288	.....
Total cars.....	2,861	27,470	625

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	DAWES	DIXON	DAKOTA
Cattle	133	508	220
Hogs	21	399	133
Horses and Mules	17	20	5
Sheep	38	5	.....
Mixed Stock	3	.....	.....
Wheat	164	445	73
Corn	1	568	151
Oats	10	173	26
Mixed Grain .....	.....	1	.....
Flax .....	.....	88	.....
Rye .....	.....	3	.....
Barley	7	2	.....
Hay	93	15	15
Flour	8	112	.....
Dairy Products	1	2	.....
Brick	4	.....	5
Lime .....	.....	.....	3
Wool .....	.....	.....	54
Stone .....	.....	.....	1
Potatoes	3	.....	1
Wood	21	.....	.....
Sand .....	.....	47	.....
Wool .....	.....	2	.....
Lumber .....	.....	2	11
Provisions .....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	167	60	6
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	676,000	57,000	11,000
Total cars	691	2,452	706

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	DEUEL	DODGE	FRONTIER
Cattle	73	759	99
Hogs	10	851	85
Horses and Mules	3	16	2
Sheep	3	190	.....
Mixed Stock .....	.....	5	.....
Wheat	78	337	131
Corn	4	2,969	420
Oats	3	205	.....
Mixed Grain .....	.....	7	.....
Provisions .....	.....	1	.....
Rye .....	.....	3	.....
Barley	5	13	2
Hay	7	596	5
Flour .....	.....	46	5
Dairy Products .....	.....	23	.....
Brick .....	.....	194	.....
Tile .....	.....	6	.....
Junk .....	.....	7	.....
Stone .....	.....	28	.....
Sand .....	.....	81	.....
Lime .....	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	57	13
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	175,000	8,628,000	.....
Total cars	186	6,395	762

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	FILLMORE	FRANKLIN	FURNAS
Cattle.....	297	221	316
Hogs.....	409	320	345
Horses and Mules.....	12	3	10
Sheep.....	14	2	14
Mixed Srock.....	8		
Wheat.....	337	161	214
Corn.....	2,980	1,372	1,405
Oats.....	272	32	12
Mixed Grain.....	1		
Hay.....	17	26	2
Barley.....	4	1	
Flour.....	91	5	13
Millet.....			3
Dairy Products.....	16		
Brick.....	11		
Poultry.....	1		
Junk.....	8	1	
Miscellaneous.....	206	65	165
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	550,000		
Total cars.....	4,684	2,209	2,490

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	GAGE	GOSPER	GARFIELD
Cattle	1,103	26	96
Hogs	961	24	117
Horses and Mules	37		2
Sheep	11		
Mixed Stock	17		
Provisions	2		
Wheat	366	45	86
Corn	3,460	229	25
Oats	218		3
Mixed Grain	1		
Flax	44		
Rye	8		
Barley	5		1
Hay	15	15	1
Flour	155		2
Dairy Products	120		
Millet	9		
Brick	141		
Tile	28		
Poultry	21		
Junk	19		
Stone	771		
Lime	4		
Miscellaneous	366	2	6
Miscellaneous (pounds)	2,900,000		
Total cars	7,882	341	339

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	GREELEY	GRANT	HITCHCOCK
Cattle.....	70	323	205
Hogs.....	58		279
Horses and Mules.....	2	1	
Wheat.....	18		326
Corn.....	80		471
Oats.....	6		13
Hay.....		42	
Barley.....	1		1
Flour.....	19		21
Brick.....			2
Miscellaneous.....	14	2	100
Miscellaneous (pounds)..<	207,000		
Total cars.....	268	368	1,418

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	HOOKEE	HAMILTON	HOWARD
Cattle	58	508	293
Hogs	3	422	323
Horses and Mules	1	7	11
Sheep		26	1
Mixed Stock		1	
Wheat	1	73	186
Corn		1,043	782
Oats		270	54
Flax			1
Hay			69
Barley			31
Four		3	104
Brick		4	12
Junk		2	
Miscellaneous	2	76	28
Miscellaneous, (pounds)		26,000	2,479,000
Total cars	65	2,435	1,895

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	HALL	HOLT	HARLAN
Cattle	445	442	246
Hogs	186	244	265
Horses and Mules	19	17	5
Sheep	121	5	.....
Provisions .....	.....	.....	3
Wheat	52	5	143
Corn	780	7	1,222
Oats	236	11	22
Mixed Grain .....	.....	2	.....
Rye	6	3	.....
Flax .....	.....	9	.....
Hay	22	2,258	2
Flour	1	5	2
Brick	350	1	.....
Junk	14	5	.....
Stone	1	1	.....
Sugar Beets	60	.....	.....
Coal .....	.....	.....	1
Sand .....	.....	.....	8
Broom Corn .....	.....	.....	10
Potatoes .....	.....	10	.....
Miscellaneous	148	29	60
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	4,900,000	485,000	38,000
Total cars	2,341	3,054	1,989

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	JOHNSON	JEFFERSON	KNOX
Cattle	274	481	343
Hogs	343	419	303
Horses and Mules	21	37	
Sheep	3	60	2
Mixed Stock		28	2
Provisions		2	
Wheat	186	208	257
Corn	1,222	1,987	21
Oats	12	32	68
Mixed Grain			1
Millett	2		
Flax			59
Rye			1
Hay			16
Barley	4		2
Flour	29	42	31
Dairy Products	3	2	
Grass Seed		1	
Brick		15	
Poultry	1	2	4
Junk		4	
Stone		30	1
Lumber			1
Sugar Beets			10
Sand			18
Miscellaneous	88	601	1
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	59,000	249,000	433,000
Total cars	2,188	3,351	1,141

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	KEITH	KIMBALL	KEARNEY
Cattle.....	269	104	30
Hogs.....	36	1	71
Horses and Mules.....	2	2	20
Sheep.....	213	2	.....
Wheat.....	50	41	206
Corn.....	7	.....	754
Oats.....	2	.....	34
Hay.....	28	10	.....
Barley.....	1	1	9
Flour.....	18	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	16
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	367,000	176,000	.....
Total cars.....	626	161	1,141

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	LINCOLN	LANCASTER	MERRICK
Cattle	308	692	603
Hogs	172	705	361
Horses and Mules	14	47	43
Sheep	9	39	287
Mixed Stock		16	
Provisions		87	
Wheat	133	46	15
Corn	133	2,677	688
Oats	1	64	179
Mixed Grain		1	
Rye		1	
Flax	1	4	
Hay	779	353	832
Barley	4	2	14
Flour	15	81	23
Millet		23	1
Dairy Products		3	
Brick		26	5
Fruit		2	
Poultry		1	
Junk		13	
Stone		21	
Lime		5	
Coal		12	
Potatoes		13	
Lumber		27	
Miscellaneous	22	791	31
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	835,000	11,237,000	1,218,000
Total cars	1,591	5,794	3,082

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	MADISON	NUCKOLLS	NEMAHA
Cattle.....	736	704	304
Hogs.....	457	455	371
Horses and Mules.....	19	8	17
Sheep.....	4	11	.....
Mixed Stock.....	10	2	.....
Provisions.....	.....	1	.....
Wheat.....	249	265	340
Corn.....	645	1,232	1,389
Oats.....	552	37	17
Mixed Grain.....	4	.....	.....
Rye.....	9	3	.....
Flax.....	2	5	.....
Hay.....	67	6	.....
Barley.....	17	2	.....
Flour.....	.....	83	7
Dairy Products.....	.....	17	.....
Brick.....	48	10	21
Fruit.....	.....	3	.....
Apples.....	.....	.....	2
Poultry.....	.....	.....	3
Junk.....	6	1	4
Stone.....	2	.....	320
Sugar Beets.....	3	.....	.....
Sugar.....	79	.....	.....
Feed.....	33	.....	.....
Lumber.....	3	4	.....
Beet Pulp.....	44	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	63	133	116
Miscellaneous (pounds)...	2,400,000	374,000	438,000
Total cars.....	3,054	2,982	2,911

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	NANCE	OTOE	PAWNEE
Cattle.....	469	588	383
Hogs.....	197	388	412
Horses and Mules.....	22	86	42
Sheep.....	2	110	4
Mixed Stock.....			24
Provisions.....		206	
Wheat.....	67	468	34
Corn.....	711	3,582	966
Oats.....	97	66	60
Mixed Grain.....			2
Flax.....	4	1	7
Rye.....		1	1
Hay.....	38	19	147
Barley.....	28	34	1
Flour.....	25	13	16
Millet.....			1
Dairy Products.....		15	13
Brick.....		242	69
Poultry.....		8	
Junk.....		7	1
Stone.....	2	3	4
Lime.....			1
Mill Stuff.....	19	561	
Miscellaneous.....		13	65
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	1,024,000	3,570,000	400,000
Total cars.....	1,681	6,411	2,253

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	PLATTE	POLK	PIERCE
Cattle	419	281	272
Hogs	441	305	159
Horses and Mules	3	2	5
Sheep	19	7	.....
Mixed Stock	2	.....	4
Wheat	256	25	339
Corn	2,318	1,363	138
Oats	634	293	74
Mixed Grain .....	.....	.....	3
Flax	3	4	5
Rye	15	.....	6
Hay	138	.....	135
Barley	48	10	42
Flour	47	.....	218
Brick .....	.....	.....	1
Stone	38	.....	.....
Lime .....	.....	.....	2
Beets	6	.....	161
Miscellaneous	34	.....	14
Miscellaneous, pounds ..	3,000,000	750,000	500,000
Total cars	4,421	2,290	1,578

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	PHELPS	PERKINS	ROCK
Cattle	322	53	24
Hogs	355	57	4
Horses and Mules	10	2	.....
Sheep	25	.....	3
Wheat	516	160	.....
Corn	2,237	25	.....
Oats	275	.....	.....
Hay	1	.....	1,029
Barley	1	2	.....
Flour	39	28	.....
Dairy Products	1	.....	7
Brick	17	.....	.....
Poultry	1	.....	.....
Junk .....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	134	45	1
Miscellaneous (pounds) .....	.....	.....	174,000
Total cars	3,934	372	1,069

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	REDWILLOW	RICHARDSON	SARPY
Cattle.....	466	604	131
Hogs.....	364	627	104
Horses and Mules.....	2	31	6
Sheep.....	4	9	1
Mixed Stock.....			6
Wheat.....	198	108	11
Corn.....	764	2,164	1,062
Oats.....	5	90	63
Millet.....	1		
Rye.....		11	
Mixed Grain.....			1
Hay.....		11	42
Barley.....	2	2	4
Flour.....	2	142	8
Brick.....	4		473
Junk.....		4	
Stone.....		1	442
Broom Corn.....			7
Apples.....			2
Sand.....			78
Gravel.....			150
Mill Stuff.....		95	
Miscellaneous.....	100	266	67
Miscellaneous, (pounds).....		512,000	450,000
Total cars.....	1,912	4,165	2,660

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	SHERMAN	SALINE	SAUNDERS
Cattle	180	405	567
Hogs	205	712	883
Horses and Mules		19	9
Sheep	8	27	8
Wheat	151	402	29
Corn	411	3,330	5,212
Oats	24	117	932
Mixed Grain			11
Rye			3
Flax			7
Hay	1		201
Barley	4		6
Flour			87
Eggs and Butter		11	
Millet		4	4
Brick	11	5	
Poultry		7	
junk		3	
Salt		1	1
Lumber			4
Miscellaneous	13	499	2,040
Miscellaneous (pounds)	210,000	750,000	2,350,000
.....			
Total cars	1,008	5,512	10,004

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	SEWARD	STANTON	SIOUX
Cattle.....	307	242	78
Hogs.....	440	170	.....
Horses and Mules.....	18	.....	2
Sheep.....	33	1	63
Mixed Stock.....	31	.....	2
Provisions.....	.....	.....	1
Wheat.....	115	183	1
Corn.....	1,271	322	24
Oats.....	206	29	3
Mixed Grain.....	5	.....	.....
Rye.....	17	6	.....
Flax.....	1	2	.....
Millett.....	1	.....	.....
Hay.....	2	1	.....
Barley.....	2	.....	.....
Flour.....	176	4	.....
Junk.....	2	1	.....
Rolled Oats.....	73	.....	.....
Oat Hulls.....	8	.....	.....
Lumber.....	7	.....	1
Ice.....	28	.....	2
Flax.....	.....	108	.....
Wool.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	1,248	6	3
Miscellaneous (pounds) .	350,000	185,000	20,000
Total cars.....	3,981	1,075	182

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	SHERIDAN	THURSTON	THOMAS
Cattle.....	362	231	47
Hogs.....	20	81	3
Horses and Mules.....	12		
Sheep.....	1		
Mixed Stock.....	8		
Wheat.....	673	131	1
Corn.....		365	
Oats.....	28	35	
Mixed Grain.....	5		
Flax.....	3	11	
Rye.....	7	2	
Millet.....	1		
Hay.....	174	21	
Barley.....	6		
Flour.....	36		
Stone.....	1		
Potatoes.....	61		
Miscellaneous.....	19		34
Miscellaneous, (pounds)	426,000		
Total cars.....	1,417	877	85

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	THAYER	VALLEY	WAYNE
Cattle	307	294	221
Hogs	414	354	121
Horses and Mules	22	1	2
Sheep	54	7	3
Mixed Stock	9		8
Wheat	519	286	262
Corn	2,367	174	215
Oats	42	22	15
Mixed Grain	17		
Flax		3	39
Rye	4		5
Hay	10	4	
Barley		3	1
Flour	34	7	2
Dairy Products	1		
Junk	5		1
Stone	463	1	
Potatoes	8		4
Miscellaneous	134	24	3
Miscellaneous (pounds) ..	350,000	475,000	
Total cars	4,410	1,180	902

PRODUCTS	NUMBER OF CARS		
	WASHING- TON	WHEELER	WEBSTER
Cattle.....	286	85	384
Hogs.....	199	59	472
Horses and Mules.....	6	1	5
Sheep.....	8		4
Mixed Stock.....	1		
Wheat.....	24	11	146
Corn.....	680	35	1,784
Oats.....	69	2	75
Mixed Grain.....	1		
Flax.....	1		
Rye.....	2		
Hay.....	13	116	11
Barley.....	31		3
Flour.....	21		13
Dairy Products.....			24
Brick.....	13		3
Junk.....	1		2
Wood.....	17		
Onions.....	16		
Canned Goods.....	23		
Sand.....	11		
Miscellaneous.....	111	6	108
Miscellaneous (pounds).....	6,000,000		
Total cars.....	1,534	315	3,034

PRODUCTS	NO. CARS
	YORK
Cattle.....	531
Hogs.....	518
Horses and Mules.....	15
Sheep.....	10
Mixed Stock.....	56
Provisions.....	1
Wheat.....	246
Corn.....	2,054
Oats.....	401
Mixed Grain.....	4
Flax.....	2
Rye.....	2
Hay.....	4
Flour.....	4
Dairy Products.....	2
Seeds.....	3
Brick.....	3
Poultry.....	2
Junk.....	9
Stone.....	1
Sand.....	9
Lumber.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	276
Miscellaneous, (pounds).....	1,325,000
Total cars.....	4,156

Nebraska's State Levy in Mills---1893.

PART VI.

SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY,
TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN DOLLARS, TO-
TAL LEVY IN MILLS, AND HOW AP-
PORTIONED, BY COUNTIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

STATE LEVY IN MILLS—1898.

COUNTY	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY	General Fund	Sinking Fund	School Fund	University Fund	Institute for Feeble-Minded	Relief Fund	Total Levy	TOTAL ASSES- MENT
Adams	\$ 3,167,446.93	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	22,172.12
Antelope	1,674,894.47	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	11,724.24
Arthur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner	346,041.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	2,119.45
Blaine	207,395.18	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	1,270.26
Boone	1,674,016.70	5	2-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	11,508.85
Box Butte	1,167,046.22	4	5-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	7,002.26
Boyd	231,687.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	1,419.07
Brown	624,398.31	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	4,370.79
Buffalo	3,575,239.14	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	25,026.64
Burt	2,422,937.00	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	16,354.87
Butler	2,518,733.00	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	17,945.96
Cass	4,816,550.02	4 4-8	2-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	28,899.32
Cedar	2,224,027.20	5	3-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 5-8	14,734.14
Chase	917,427.00	4 7-8	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	5,504.59
Cherry	1,356,956.60	4 4-8	2-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	8,141.74
Cheyenne	1,610,817.92	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	10,067.59
Clay	3,463,689.86	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	24,245.82
Colfax	1,812,782.03	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	12,689.49

STATE LEVY IN MILLS—1893.

COUNTY	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY	General Fund	Sinking Fund	School Fund	University Fund	Institute for Feeble-Minded	Relief Fund	Total Levy	TOTAL ASSES- MENT
Cuming.....	\$ 2,267,495.84	5	4-8	I	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	\$ 16,155.94
Custer.....	2,473,572.47	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	16,078.26
Dakota.....	1,544,441.00	5	5-8	I	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 2-8	11,197.24
Dawes.....	1,931,812.69	4	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	11,590.82
Dawson.....	1,951,133.40	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	12,682.35
Deuel.....	1,042,514.74	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	6,385.36
Dixon.....	1,617,142.20	5	3-8	7-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	11,117.81
Dodge.....	3,218,042.46	5	3-8	I	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	22,526.33
Douglas.....	25,423,593.94	5	2-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 3-8	162,075.42
Dundy.....	684,845.24	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	4,194.72
Fillmore.....	2,902,372.10	5	3-8	I	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	20,316.63
Franklin.....	1,181,441.75	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	7,974.73
Frontier.....	1,401,689.00	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	8,760.54
Furnas.....	1,736,406.73	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	11,720.73
Gage.....	6,039,872.33	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	37,749.16
Garfield.....	243,990.00	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	1,524.95
Gosper.....	872,505.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	5,344.06
Grant.....	207,742.04	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	1,402.29
Greeley.....	1,033,112.90	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	6,973.52

STATE LEVY IN MILLS—1893.

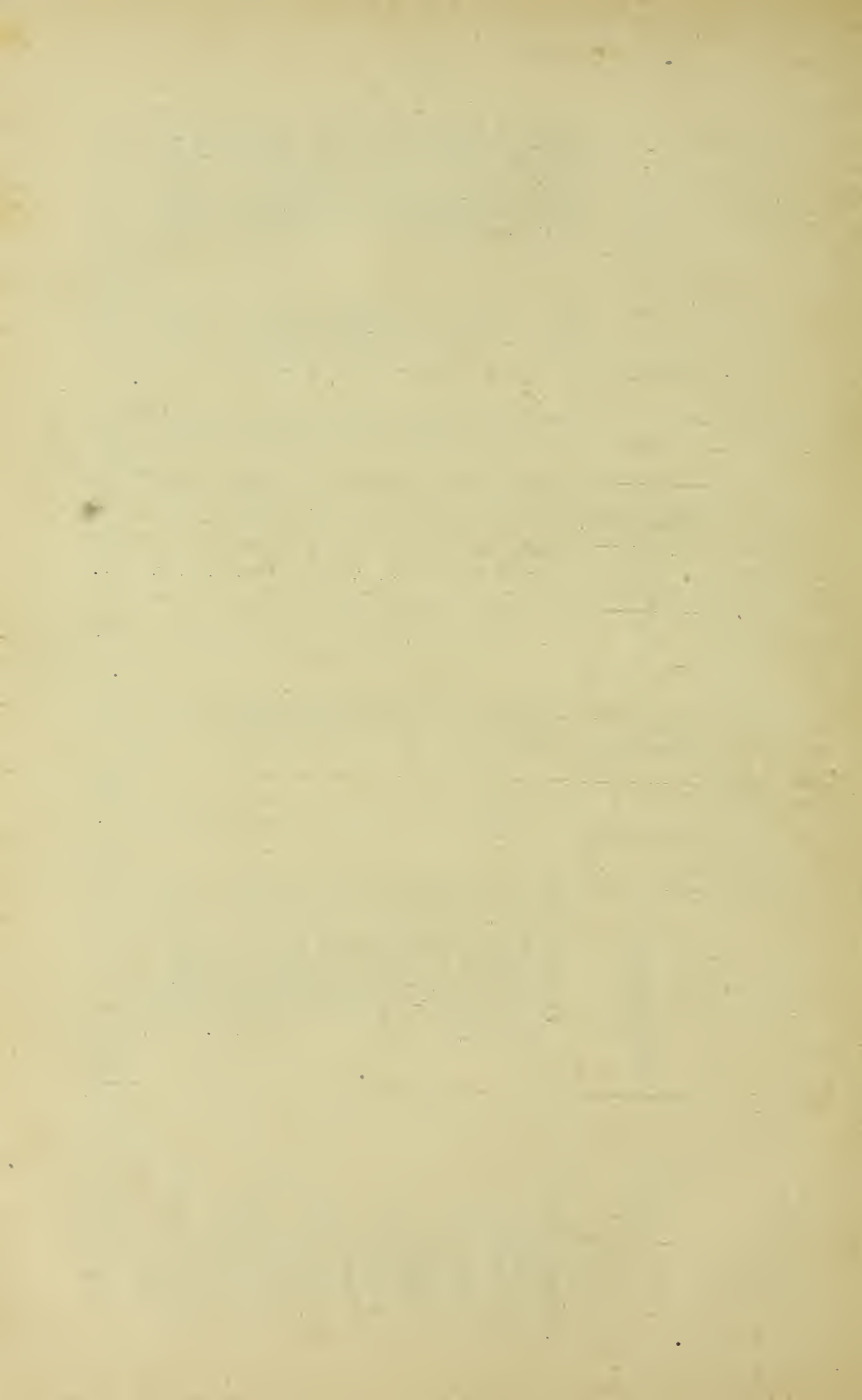
COUNTY	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY	General Fund	Sinking Fund	School Fund	University Fund	Institute for Feeble Minded	Relief Fund	Total Levy	TOTAL ASSES- MENT
*Hall.....	\$ 3,157,428.42	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8 \$	22,496.69
Hamilton.....	1,912,716.36	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	13,628.11
Harlan.....	1,341,436.82	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	9,054.70
Hayes.....	862,460.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	5,282.59
Hitchcock.....	1,104,562.21	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	6,765.44
Holt.....	3,143,579.90	4 4-8	2-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	18,861.54
Hooker.....	107,596.91	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	672.48
Howard.....	1,482,101.70	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	10,004.15
Jefferson.....	2,753,479.04	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	18,585.92
Johnson.....	2,064,745.00	5	4-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	14,195.08
Kearney.....	1,483,980.64	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	10,387.88
Keith.....	1,119,375.56	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	6,856.16
Keya Paha.....	571,603.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	3,501.06
Kimball.....	736,654.23	5	2-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 3-8	4,596.15
Knox.....	1,684,767.20	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	10,319.24
Lancaster.....	10,821,744.91	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	67,635.92
Lincoln.....	2,726,861.20	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	17,724.63
Logan.....	333,208.00	5	2-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 3-8	2,124.19
Loup.....	191,146.00	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	1,194.63

STATE LEVY IN MILLS—1893.

COUNTY	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY	General Fund	Sinking Fund	School Fund	University Fund	Institute FeebleMinded	Relief Fund	Total Levy	TOTAL ASSES- MENT
Madison	\$ 2,360,277.80	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	16,521.91
McPherson	140,906.00	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	880.63
Merrick	1,885,838.32	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	13,436.60
Nance	1,489,425.00	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	9,681.29
Nemaha	2,621,992.27	5	4-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	18,026.21
Nuckolls	2,685,957.96	5	4-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	18,465.89
Otoe	5,084,847.76	4 4-8	2-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	30,509.13
Pawnee	2,545,122.22	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	15,588.87
Perkins	1,148,626.00	5	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	7,035.37
Phelps	1,322,803.77	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	9,259.62
Pierce	1,602,938.60	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	10,018.39
Platte	2,533,015.80	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	17,731.14
Polk	1,434,793.50	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	10,043.56
Red Willow	1,330,183.06	5	3-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 6-8	8,978.70
Richardson	3,209,838.30	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	22,855.85
Rock	532,451.59	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	3,327.86
Saline	5,780,213.27	2 4-8	...	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	3 5-8	20,953.31
Sarpy	2,363,847.44	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	16,546.93
Saunders	3,457,844.94	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	24,204.90

STATE LEVY IN MILLS—1893.

COUNTY	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY	General Fund	Sinking Fund	School Fund	University Fund	Institute for FeebleMinded	Relief Fund	Total Levy	TOTAL ASSES- MENT
Scotts Bluff.....	\$ 535,413.00	4		4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	5 1-8	\$ 2,744.02
Seward.....	3,177,906.00	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	22,245.36
Sheridan.....	1,319,613.10	4 4-8	2-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6	7,917.80
Sherman.....	1,038,013.42	5	4-8	6-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 7-8	7,136.32
Sioux.....	572,223.93	5		4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	3,504.89
Stanton.....	1,357,526.91	5	3-8	5-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 5-8	8,993.60
Thayer.....	2,559,965.71	5		4-8	5-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	15,679.83
Thomas.....	131,731.82	5	2-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 3-8	839.83
Thurston.....	551,080.20	5	1-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 2-8	3,444.30
Valley.....	1,538,306.40	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	9,999.01
Washington.....	2,558,265.38	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	16,628.69
Wayne.....	1,874,110.00	5	3-8	4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 4-8	12,181.67
Webster.....	1,838,848.75	5	3-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7	12,871.97
Wheeler.....	344,646.00	5		4-8	3-8	1-8	1-8	6 1-8	2,110.95
York.....	2,621,261.80	5	4-8	1	3-8	1-8	1-8	7 1-8	18,676.51
Totals.....	\$194,733,124.73	\$ 4.87	.29	.70	3-8	1-8	1-8	6.49	\$1,263,995.50



Acres Under Cultivation---1893.

PART VII.

TABLES SHOWING CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF
ACRES CULTIVATED, BY COUNTIES,
IN NEBRASKA, FOR THE
YEAR 1893.



NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED—1893.

COUNTY	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	MEADOW	FLAX	RYE	MILLET	MISC.	OATS
Adams									
Antelope	6,570	66,506	671	2,842					20,706
Arthur									
Banner									
Blaine	415	1,156	54	750		191	8	2	135
Boone	20,279	60,534	972	6,060				1,744	32,650
Box Butte	23,923	8,087	1,587			2,310		1,200	8,359
Boyd									
Brown	12,939	14,103	397	35		140			2,378
Buffalo									
Burt	6,711	61,560	600	26,989					21,017
Butler									
Cass	24,563	120,689	1,073	35,758		791	190	9	23,502
Cedar	34,897	61,347	862	6,442	1,901	343	94	203	23,997
Chase	40,000	50,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	4,000			5,000
Cherry	10,578	10,632	730	3,132		826	539	507	2,741
Cheyenne	4,695	2,249	568	1,007		1,315		146	1,291
Clay	34,002	121,015	2,836	38,077	2,350	937	1,127	681	38,285
Colfax	10,500	80,000	2,100		4,900	5,100			18,000

NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED—1893.

COUNTY	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	MEADOW	FLAX	RYE	MILLET	MISC.	OATS
Cuming	34,773	108,695	525	49,906	.....	1,012	.....	.....	30,469
Custer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	180,300	283,200	2,000	76,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,400
Dawes	40,540	12,360	13,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,987
Dawson	37,228	36,831	817	6,627	40	345	247	.....	5,975
Deuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	19,190	68,610	1,250	.....	3,400	.....	2,500	200	21,500
Dodge	13,596	97,044	1,182	38,800	.....	535	630	1,260	40,133
Douglas	2,819	62,096	1,370	98,707	.....	1,057	1,156	1,585	18,674
Dundy	13,692	18,412	546	1,608	38	366	.....	140	2,345
Fillmore	44,342	125,350	300	28,376	1,186	215	61	45	40,140
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnas	12,073	27,286	363	4,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610
Gage	30,275	161,486	.....	.....	6,550	1,753	.....	.....	43,994
Garfield	1,587	3,123	105	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	966
Gosper	28,340	52,460	1,920	285	.....	.....	850	1,070	11,860
Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	11,556	36,338	578	1,854	.....	195	.....	.....	10,892

NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED—1893.

[illegible]

NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED—1893.

COUNTY	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	MEADOW	FLAX	RYE	MILLET	MISC.	OATS
Scotts Bluff...	...	116,694	1,617	33,425	297	1,210	25	...	39,841
Seward.....	13,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheridan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherman...	25,060	40,249	595	785	145	434	32	10	10,752
Sioux.....	1,723	1,119	60	145	...	...	69	340	1,084
Stanton...	21,004	55,740	400	14,779	368	621	117	161	12,540
Thayer.....	43,606	73,370	426	9,464	...	530	182	...	17,051
Thomas.....	...	120	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
Thurston...	5,913	5,896	60	1,795	...	...	...	...	1,620
Valley.....	27,632	40,897	635	1,609	239	708	364	...	10,082
Washington...	16,095	88,770	2,854	19,119	...	699	251	...	30,799
Wayne.....	40,000	100,000	10,000	27,348	15,000	...	...	...	20,000
Webster...	17,067	51,441	144	17,772	...	1,042	245	45	15,630
Wheeler.....	497	1,769	44	65	...	58	26	...	800
York.....	22,939	103,277	244	27,536	...	...	...	1,005	32,279
Total.....	1,340,416	3,870,689	110,171	935,155	50,124	60,978	15,595	31,095	1,203,890

MISCELLANEOUS.

This Bureau recently mailed a blank to each post office in the state, addressed to the village or city clerk, asking for answers to the following questions.

How many saloons in your city or village?

What amount of license does each saloon pay per year?

Over 1,000 blanks were sent to as many different towns and 700 replies were received. Out of this number 475 clerks reported 'no saloons' leaving 225 towns reporting a total of 873 saloons, paying license fee ranging from \$25 to \$1,500 per year, and aggregating the sum of \$713,550.00. Of this amount 80 saloons paid \$13,880 occupation and municipal tax, which amount, however, is included in the above total.

Omaha and Lincoln, the two largest cities in the state, with a total population of about 200,000, collects \$269,000 from 269 saloons annually. The average license fee the state over, including special tax on saloons imposed by ordinance, as given above is \$818.80.

A rough estimate of the total receipts of the average saloon for the year necessary to cover known expenses, including license fee and all other expenses, is certainly not less than \$4,000; 873 saloons at \$4,000 each makes \$3,492,000, or \$3.23 for every man, woman, and child constituting our population of 1,058,910. The amount appropriated by the last legislature for the current expenses of the state from April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1895, was \$2,208,940 or \$1,104,470 for the year, which is less than one-third what it costs the people to support the saloons.

Miscellaneous Statistics.

PART VIII.

AS PUBLISHED IN THE SIXTEENTH NUMBER
OF THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF
THE UNITED STATES FOR 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Statement Showing Number of Farms and the Value of Same, Including Buildings and Fences, in Nebraska, for 1880 and 1890, and the Percentage of Increase in 1890.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS			VALUE OF FARM, INCLUDING BUILDINGS AND FENCES.		
1880	1890	Per Cent	1880	1890	Per Cent
63,387	113,608	79.2	\$105,932,541	\$402,358,913	\$279.8

Dairy Products on Farms in 1869, 1879, 1889. Butter, Cheese, and Milk Produced on Farms in Nebraska.

	1869	1879	1889
Butter,	\$1,539,535	\$9,725,198	\$ 27,818,078
Cheese,	46,142	230,819	463,831
Milk,	95,059	625,819	144,768,263

Estimated Cost of the Principal Items and the Total Cost in the Production of Wheat and Corn in Nebraska, per Acre, for 1893.

WHEAT.

Rent of Land per acre	Manure	Preparing Ground	Seed	Sowing	Harvesting	Thrashing	Housing	Marketing	Total
\$2.17	\$1.63	\$1.39	.77	.28	\$1.11	\$1.07	\$0.26	.54	\$9.22

CORN.

Rent of Land per Acre	Amount Sown per Acre	Manure	Preparing Ground	Planting	Cultivating	Gathering	Harvesting	Marketing	Total
\$1.50	\$2.19	\$1.62	\$1.38	.30	\$1.16	\$1.26	.40	\$1.10	\$10.91

Total state, county, municipal and school district indebtedness of the state of Nebraska for 1880 and 1890.

	1880	1890
State debt less sinking fund	\$ 439,799	\$ 253,879
County debt less sinking fund	5,120,362	5,510,175
Municipal debt less sinking fund	1,102,172	7,124,506
School district debt less sinking fund	827,641	2,648,212
Total debt less sinking fund	7,489,974	15,536,772
Debt less sinking fund per capita	16.56	14.67

Assessed valuation and ad valorem taxation of the state of Nebraska for 1880 and 1890.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

Total	1890 in detail
1880 \$ 90,585,782	Real estate \$ 115,181,167
1890 184,770,305	Personal prop. . . 69,589,138

AD VALOREM TAXATION.

Total	Levy for schools in 1890 by the—
1880 \$2,792,480	State \$ 142,459
1890 8,325,566	Counties and minor divisions, 2,203,622

Levy in 1890 (other than for schools and school districts)
by the—

State	\$1,029,066
County	2,859,289
Minor divisions	2,091,130

Valuations of real estate in the state of Nebraska with
improvements thereon, in 1890.

Total valuation of real estate and improvements	
Total	\$708,413,098
Taxed	663,527,050
Exempt from taxation	44,886,048
Per capita of total	669.00
Per acre of total	14.41
Assessed valuation of taxed real estate and improvements	115,181,167
Value of farm lands and improvements	402,358,913

Number of commercial failures, number of business
concerns reported, per cent of failures and aggregate
liabilities involved in failures, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

	1891	1892	1893
Number of failures .	395	209	343
No. business conc'ns	20,598	20,512	20,463
Per cent of failures.	1.92	1.02	1.68
Liabilities	\$ 3,288,365	\$ 1,838,291	\$ 2,210,613

RECAPITULATION--WESTERN STATES.

	1891	1892	1893
Number of failures.	3,587	3,063	4,690
No. bus. concerns..	462,924	479,191	491,637
Per cent of failures.	.77	.64	.95
Liabilities	\$48,631,656	\$36,159,978	\$104,651,639

Commercial failures in Nebraska during calendar year, 1893.

	Manu'turing	Trading	Others	Total
Number	26	316	1	343
Assets	\$ 164,415	\$1,444,080	\$ 1,500	\$1,609,995
Liabilities . . .	238,575	1,969,538	2,500	2,210,613

NATIONAL BANKS.

Classification of the loans and discounts of the national banks in the reserve cities and in the state on Oct. 3, 1893 :

Number of banks, 121 ; on demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names, \$798,143 ; on demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, \$415,113 ; on time, paper with two or more individual or firm names, \$7,941,831 ; on time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security, \$2,762,377 ; on time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real estate security, \$4,228,115 ; total, \$16,145,581.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Quantities of distilled spirits produced in Nebraska during each year ending June 30, from 1888 to 1893, inclusive :

Year ending June 30.	Gallons.	Year ending June 30.	Gallons.
1888	2,897,239	1891	3,663,069
1889	2,174,137	1892	4,951,553
1890	2,709,496	1893	4,016,279

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Quantities of fermented liquors produced in Nebraska

during each year ending June 30, from 1888 to 1893, inclusive :

Year ending June 30.	Barrels.	Year ending June 30.	Barrels.
1888	168,379	1891	153,493
1889	174,649	1892	151,429
1890	162,339	1893	170,772

Area, in acres, of original homestead entries in the state of Nebraska, during each year ending June 30, from 1883 to 1893, inclusive :

	Acres.		Acres.
1883	716,509.90	1889	622,626.90
1884	1,362,186.23	1890	475,183.71
1885	1,748,841.54	1891	288,480.19
1886	1,590,410.71	1892	604,320.79
1887	1,098,636.01	1893	484,357.71
1888	839,675.77		

Number of acres of public lands disposed of for cash, under the Homestead Acts, under the Timber-Culture acts, located with Agricultural College and other kinds of scrip, with military bounty-land warrants, and selected in Nebraska, during each year ending June 30, from 1883 to 1893, inclusive :

Year	Acres	Year	Acres
1883	1,327,410.09	1889	1,644,686.30
1884	3,105,851.32	1890	1,678,325.04
1885	3,698,381.76	1891	938,474.64
1886	3,551,518.29	1892	1,234,193.94
1887	2,515,659.81	1893	1,047,692.14
1888	2,138,324.57		

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Public school statistics, etc., for the years 1872, 1882, and 1892, for state of Nebraska :

	1872	1882	1892
Estimated number of child- 5 to 18 years of age.....	45,400	160,500	342,400
No. pupils enrolled in public schools	28,786	115,546	253,909
Average daily attendance ..	17,700	68,500	154,402
Average duration of school in days	74	111	135
No. teachers, male	773	1,862	2,335
No. teachers, female	739	3,507	6,750
Total No. teachers.....	1,512	5,369	9,085
Salaries of superintendents \$ and teachers.....	201,496	729,477	225,897
Total expenditure.....	534,096	1,358,348	3,524,151

Teachers and pupils in the colleges of the state of Nebraska, 1886, 1890 and 1892 :

1886.

Kind of Institution	Number	Teachers	Pupils
Theological schools	1	3	15
Law schools			
Medical schools—Regular	2	24	60
Eclectic			
Homeopathic	1	6	9
College liberal arts—	4		
Prep. dept.		9	165
Collegiate dept.		33	406
Colleges for women.....			

1890.

Theological schools.....	2	5	34
Law schools.....	1	7	32
Medical schools—Regular.....	1	21	26
Eclectic.....			
Homeopathic.....			
College liberal arts—.....	7		
Preparatory dept.....		24	510
Collegiate dept.....		77	471
Colleges for women.....			

1892.

Theological schools.....	2	5	20
Law schools.....	1		
Medical schools—Regular.....	2	45	82
Eclectic.....			
Homeopathic.....			
College liberal arts—.....	9		
Preparatory dept.....		54	814
Collegiate dept.....		100	768
Colleges for women.....			

RAILROADS.

Number of miles of Railroad in operation in the state of Nebraska during the years ending December 31, 1860, 1870, 1880, and from 1888 to 1892, inclusive:

Year	Miles.	Year	Miles
1860.....		1889.....	5,124.20
1870.....	705	1890.....	5,407.47
1880.....	1,953	1891.....	5,430.49
1888.....	4,979.51	1892.....	5,524.28

Mileage, capital, cost, and revenue of the railroads in the state of Nebraska at the close of the fiscal year (of the railroad), 1892:

	Miles
Length of line.....	3,992.95
Length of lines operated.....	3,986.96

	Dollars
Capital Account—Capital stock.....	74,212,157
Funded debt	152,031,697
Total investment.....	226,246,152
Cost of railroad and equipment.....	203,257,494
Gross earnings—From passengers.....	4,746,591
From freight	18,411,679
From all sources.....	25,748,153
Net earnings.....	9,820,616
Interest paid on bonds	6,934,194
Dividends paid on stock.....	.....

FARM ANIMALS.

Number of farm animals in the state of Nebraska in 1860, 1870, and 1880:

	1860	1870	1880
Horses.....	4,449	30,511	204,864
Mules	469	2,632	19,999
Milch Cows.....	6,995	28,940	161,187
Oxen.....	30,202	50,988	597,363
Sheep.....	2,355	22,725	199,453
Swine.....	25,369	59,499	1,241,724

Number and value of Farm Animals in the state of Nebraska on January 1, 1890 and 1894:

	1890		1894	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Horses....	542,036	\$37,787,194	708,519	\$29,106,808
Mules....	45,792	4,040,759	46,939	2,672,932
Cows.....	420,069	8,464,390	535,536	10,501,861
Cattle and				
Oxen ...	1,306,372	22,242,548	1,613,223	26,941,631
Sheep ...	239,400	503,338	277,952	643,014
Swine ...	2,309,779	12,985,579	2,088,964	16,811,981

INDIANS.

Area of Indian reservations in Nebraska for the years ending June 30, 1880, 1892, 1893:

Year	Acres	Sq. Miles
1880.....	436,252	682
1892.....	126,503	198
1893.....	114,550	179

Population of Indians in Nebraska for the years ending June 30, 1880, 1890, 1892, and 1893:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1880.....	4,409	1890.....	3,254
1892.....	3,814	1893.....	3,862

Births and deaths in Nebraska for years ending June 30, 1890, 1892, 1893:

Year	Births	Deaths
1890.....	134	140
1892.....	147	113
1893.....	194	177

Comparative Debt Statement.

PART IX.

THE FOLLOWING FOURTEEN TABLES WERE
COMPILED FROM THE CENSUS REPORT
FOR THE WHOLE UNITED STATES,
AS BEING PERTINENT TO THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Iowa and Kansas, adjoining, and subject to conditions similar to Nebraska, are included for purpose of comparison.

TABLE NO. 1.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE AND NUMBER OF ACRES
AND LOTS COVERED, 1880 TO 1889, IN IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND KANSAS, BY YEARS.
IOWA.

YEARS	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT					
	TOTAL		ON ACRES		ON LOTS	
	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT
1880.....	44,484	\$ 31,558,130	33,221	\$ 25,056,093	11,263	\$ 6,502,037
1881.....	50,512	38,010,991	36,176	30,274,484	14,336	7,736,507
1882.....	58,203	46,276,687	41,257	37,216,653	16,946	9,060,034
1883.....	55,461	47,281,843	38,495	37,065,196	16,966	10,216,647
1884.....	52,675	45,888,172	36,944	35,750,243	15,731	10,137,929
1885.....	51,145	42,919,081	35,303	33,175,321	15,842	9,743,760
1886.....	50,855	43,219,116	34,651	32,994,511	16,204	10,224,605
1887.....	51,792	47,289,885	33,401	33,688,200	18,391	13,601,685
1888.....	50,826	46,447,391	31,775	32,133,293	19,051	14,314,098
1889.....	54,495	51,045,058	34,068	34,866,808	20,427	16,178,250
Grand Total....	520,448	\$ 439,936,354	355,291	\$ 332,220,802	165,157	\$ 107,715,552

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

IOWA.

YEARS	NUMBER OF ACRES COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON ACRES			NUMBER OF LOTS COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON LOTS	NUMBER OF MORT- GAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT		
	TOTAL	STATED	ESTIMATED		TOTAL	ON ACRES	ON LOTS
1880.....	3,047,171	2,985,639	61,532	18,900	40	24	16
1881.....	3,457,781	3,392,330	65,451	23,172	48	28	20
1882.....	3,998,054	3,922,603	75,451	27,025	49	25	24
1883.....	3,712,517	3,629,170	83,347	28,461	52	27	25
1884.....	3,552,741	3,484,047	68,694	27,169	12	7	5
1885.....	3,356,534	3,288,023	68,511	27,161	10	7	3
1886.....	3,292,618	3,228,678	63,940	27,929	25	24	1
1887.....	3,183,474	3,120,843	62,631	38,535	12	9	3
1888.....	3,009,089	2,947,762	61,327	47,219	16	13	3
1889.....	3,254,742	3,187,983	66,759	37,985	15	10	5
Grand Total...	33,864,721	33,187,078	677,643	303,556	279	174	105

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT

YEARS	TOTAL		ON ACRES		ON LOTS	
	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT
1880.....	17,528	\$ 9,373,585	14,109	\$ 7,583,582	3,419	\$ 1,790,003
1881.....	16,994	9,600,768	12,997	7,516,205	3,998	2,084,563
1882.....	23,751	15,329,972	18,718	12,406,438	5,033	2,923,534
1883.....	26,091	19,123,894	19,915	15,628,475	6,176	3,495,419
1884.....	29,920	23,724,408	22,227	19,447,919	7,693	4,276,489
1885.....	35,545	27,531,643	23,777	19,819,616	11,768	7,712,027
1886.....	45,303	38,808,533	30,273	25,721,263	15,030	13,087,270
1887.....	50,267	47,368,138	28,576	26,213,154	21,691	21,154,984
1888.....	43,832	38,419,867	25,823	21,690,914	18,009	16,728,953
1889.....	48,641	45,087,550	29,012	25,401,455	19,629	19,686,095
Grand Total....	337,872	\$ 274,368,358	225,426	\$ 181,429,021	112,446	\$ 92,939,337

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
NEBRASKA.

YEARS	NUMBER OF ACRES COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON ACRES			NUMBER OF LOTS COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON LOTS	NUMBER OF MORT- GAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT		
	TOTAL	STATED	ESTIMATED		TOTAL	ON ACRES	ON LOTS
1880.....	1,664,991	1,663,007	1,984	6,595	6	3	3
1881.....	1,547,698	1,543,924	3,774	7,276	2	1	1
1882.....	2,432,212	2,428,077	4,135	8,937	3	1	2
1883.....	2,788,558	2,782,257	6,301	11,702	5	4	1
1884.....	4,329,104	4,324,586	4,518	13,682	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	3,235,598	3,229,369	6,229	20,877	4	4	.....
1886.....	3,957,741	3,949,910	7,831	24,980	1	.....	1
1887.....	3,756,446	3,747,267	9,179	39,242	3	2	1
1888.....	3,402,187	3,391,651	10,536	34,782	7	3	4
1889.....	3,821,146	3,812,202	8,944	40,895	9	5	4
Grand Total...	30,935,681	30,872,250	63,431	208,969	40	23	17

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

KANSAS.

MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT

YEARS	TOTAL		ON ACRES		ON LOTS	
	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT
1880.....	37,450	\$ 19,573,047	30,314	\$ 16,360,314	7,136	\$ 3,212,733
1881.....	37,011	22,022,092	29,154	18,174,522	7,857	3,842,570
1882.....	35,783	23,524,582	26,801	18,733,675	8,982	4,790,907
1883.....	41,563	29,684,293	30,077	23,422,002	11,482	6,262,291
1884.....	56,038	42,581,263	40,474	34,189,871	15,564	8,391,392
1885.....	80,832	57,628,235	58,106	46,423,442	22,726	11,204,793
1886.....	101,169	77,426,447	68,766	57,775,436	32,403	19,651,011
1887.....	113,948	99,541,696	66,893	63,198,464	47,055	36,343,232
1888.....	87,946	70,474,556	54,451	45,339,635	33,495	25,134,921
1889.....	62,503	56,197,692	36,370	35,113,666	26,133	21,084,026
Grand Total.....	654,243	\$ 498,653,903	441,406	\$ 358,736,027	212,837	\$ 139,917,876

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

KANSAS.

YEARS	NUMBER OF ACRES COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON ACRES			NUMBER OF LOTS COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON LOTS	NUMBER OF MORT- GAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT		
	TOTAL	STATED	ESTIMATED		TOTAL	ON ACRES	ON LOTS
1880.....	3,862,448	3,827,852	34,596	17,370	31	26	5
1881.....	3,641,946	3,608,220	33,726	22,088	29	20	9
1882.....	3,458,933	3,422,488	36,445	22,770	24	19	5
1883.....	4,060,808	4,022,145	38,663	26,401	32	17	15
1884.....	5,652,333	5,618,646	33,687	36,082	18	12	6
1885.....	8,218,421	8,178,616	39,805	50,128	32	26	6
1885.....	8,976,893	8,914,427	62,466	75,389	43	28	15
1887.....	8,917,633	8,845,028	72,605	123,780	39	25	14
1888.....	7,014,741	6,957,853	56,888	95,854	35	24	21
1889.....	4,705,933	4,649,875	56,058	75,067	49	28	21
Grand Total...	58,510,089	58,045,150	464,939	544,929	342	225	117

TABLE 2—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, AND NUMBER OF ACRES AND LOTS MORTGAGED IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

STATES	TOTAL		ON ACRES	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Nebraska	155,377	\$132,902,322	107,175	\$ 90,506,968
Iowa	252,559	199,774,171	171,452	149,457,144
Kansas	298,884	243,146,826	203,306	174,720,071

STATES	ON LOTS		NUMBER MORTGAGED	
	Number	Amount	Acres	Lots
Nebraska	48,202	\$ 42,395,354	14,085,290	94,772
Iowa	81,107	50,317,027	16,307,145	163,701
Kansas	95,578	68,426,755	26,577,522	265,341

TABLE 3—AVERAGE LIFE OF MORTGAGES AND PERCENTAGE OF PARTIAL PAYMENTS IN NEBRASKA, IOWA, AND KANSAS.

STATE	AVERAGE LIFE OF MORTGAGES IN YEARS			PERCENTAGE OF PARTIAL PAYMENTS OF ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF EXISTING LOANS		
	Total	For acres	For lots	Total	For acre	For lots
Nebraska . . .	3.241	3.785	2.487	5.21	3.20	9.24
Iowa	4.924	5.061	4.444	12.25	11.58	14.19
Kansas	3.384	3.663	2.764	5.00	3.98	7.50

TABLE 4—AVERAGE AMOUNT OF EACH REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, RATIO OF EXISTING DEBT TO VALUE AND POPULATION, AND THE INCREASE OF DEBT IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

STATE	Average amount of each Mortgage in force			Percentage of Debt in force of true value of all taxed real estate	Percentage of Debt in force against acres of true value of all taxed acres
	Total	For acres	For lots		
Nebraska	855	844	880	20.03	21.20
Iowa	791	872	620	16.64	16.86
Kansas	814	859	716	26.83	27.22

STATE	Percentage of Debt in force against lots of true value of all taxed lots	Per capita existing debt	Average Population to each Mortgage in force	Percentage of increase of debt incurred in 1889 over 1880
Nebraska	17.92	126	7	381.01
Iowa	16.02	104	8	61.75
Kansas	25.87	170	5	187.12

TABLE 5—PERCENTAGE OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGED INCUMBRANCE REACHED BY THE EXISTING INCUMBRANCE IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

States	Percentage
Nebraska	30.04
Iowa	24.90
Kansas	40.24

TABLE 6—RATIO OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, TO NUMBER OF ACRES AND LOTS, IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

STATE	Average amount of debt in force to each taxed		Average amount of debt in force to each mortgaged	
	Acre	Lot	Acre	Lot
Nebraska	\$ 3.52	\$.91	\$ 6.43	\$ 4.47
Iowa	4.30	.....	9.17	3.07
Kansas	3.97	.55	6.57	2.58

TABLE 6—Continued.

STATE	Average number covered by each mortgage in force		Percentage of Number Mortgaged of Number Taxed	
	Acres	Lots	For acres	For lots
Nebraska.....	131	1.97	54.73	20.41
Iowa.....	95	2.02	46.95	.....
Kansas.....	131	2.78	60.32	21.24

TABLE 7—ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE DEBT IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

STATE	Annual Interest Charge		
	Total	On acres	On lots
Nebraska.....	\$11,034,084	\$7,629,737	\$3,404,347
Iowa.....	15,239,082	11,269,069	3,970,013
Kansas.....	21,115,907	15,025,926	6,089,981

STATE	Average rate of interest		
	Total	On acres	On lots
Nebraska.....	\$8.30	\$8.43	\$8.03
Iowa.....	7.63	7.54	7.89
Kansas.....	8.68	8.60	8.90

State	Average amount of annual interest charge to each mortgage		
	Total	On acres	On lots
Nebraska.....	.71	.71	.71
Iowa.....	.60	.66	.49
Kansas.....	.71	.74	.64

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE DURING THE TEN YEARS 1880-1889, BELONGING TO SPECIFIED CLASSES OF AMOUNTS IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

States	For Mortgages for Amounts of—					
	Under \$100		Under \$500		Under \$1000	
	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska . . .	3.69	0.30	43.68	14.38	76.31	40.38
Iowa	5.25	0.38	44.29	12.71	72.01	34.15
Kansas	4.45	0.33	46.85	16.07	77.34	41.60

States	For Mortgages for Amounts of—					
	\$100 and under \$500		\$500 and under \$1000		\$1000 and under \$5000	
	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska . . .	39.99	14.08	32.63	26.00	22.43	44.27
Iowa	39.04	12.33	27.72	21.44	26.75	53.15
Kansas	42.40	15.74	30.49	25.53	21.56	45.50

States	For Mortgages for Amounts of—					
	\$5000 and under \$25000		\$5000 and over		\$25000 and over	
	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska . . .	1.20	11.80	1.26	15.35	0.06	3.55
Iowa	1.20	10.27	1.24	12.70	0.04	2.43
Kansas	1.06	10.73	1.10	12.90	0.04	2.17

TABLE 9. — PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE DURING THE TEN
YEARS, 1880—1889, BEARING SPECIFIED RATES
OF INTEREST, IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND
KANSAS.

State	Mortgage bearing interest at rate of—					
	Under 6 per cent		6 per cent		7 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	0.41	0.56	5.60	9.87	9.98	11.30
Iowa	0.33	0.66	9.81	14.33	15.17	21.54
Kansas	0.10	0.19	3.48	4.50	10.41	11.62

State	Mortgages bearing interest at rate of—					
	8 per cent		6 to 8 per cent inclusive		Over 6 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	24.01	33.14	40.41	55.76	93.99	89.57
Iowa	47.64	47.71	73.31	84.64	89.86	85.01
Kansas	21.86	27.14	36.02	43.72	96.42	95.31

State	Mortgages bearing interest at rate of—					
	Over 8 per cent		Over 10 per cent		Over 12 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	59.18	43.68	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.02
Iowa	26.36	14.70	0.03	0.02	.....	.....
Kansas	63.88	56.09	11.76	7.34	0.12	0.08

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF
MORTGAGES ON ACRES MADE DURING THE TEN
YEARS 1880-1889, BEARING SPECIFIED RATES
OF INTEREST IN NEBRASKA, IOWA,
AND KANSAS.

States	Mortgages Bearing Interest at Rates of—					
	Under 6 per cent		6 per cent		7 per cent	
	For N mber	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska . . .	0.40	0.62	6.74	8.23	12.61	12.55
Iowa.	0.32	0.66	12.53	15.48	17.37	23.02
Kansas	0.10	0.18	4.42	5.03	12.99	13.07

States	Mortgages Bearing Interest at Rates of—					
	8 per cent		6 to 8 per cent inclusive		Over 6 per cent	
	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska. . . .	20.98	29.39	41.12	51.30	92.86	91.15
Iowa.	49.80	47.98	80.39	87.56	87.15	83.86
Kansas.	20.81	25.87	38.58	44.49	95.48	94.79

States	Mortgages Bearing Interest at Rates of—					
	Over 8 per cent		Over 10 per cent		Over 12 per cent	
	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount	For Number	For Amount
Nebraska. . . .	58.48	48.08	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.02
Iowa.	19.29	11.78	0.02	0.02	.....	.....
Kansas.	61.32	55.33	8.29	5.45	0.11	0.08

TABLE 11—PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MORTGAGES ON LOTS, MADE DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1880—1889, BEARING SPECIFIED RATES OF INTEREST, IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

State	Mortgages bearing interest at rate of—					
	Under 6 per cent		6 per cent		7 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	0.43	0.41	3.30	13.08	4.69	8.87
Iowa	0.35	0.66	3.97	10.80	10.43	16.95
Kansas	0.11	0.20	1.53	3.14	5.07	7.89

State	Mortgages bearing interest at rate of—					
	8 per cent		6 to 8 per cent inclusive		Over 6 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	30.09	40.48	38.97	64.50	96.27	86.48
Iowa	42.98	46.87	58.08	75.64	95.68	88.54
Kansas	24.03	30.42	30.71	41.74	98.36	96.66

State	Mortgages bearing interest at rate of—					
	Over 8 per cent		Over 10 per cent		Over 12 per cent	
	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt	For No.	For Amt
Nebraska	60.60	35.06	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.01
Iowa	41.57	23.70	0.05	0.04	.....	.....
Kansas	69.18	58.06	18.94	12.20	0.13	0.07

TABLE 12.—PERCENTAGES SHOWING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL
RATES OF INTEREST BORNE BY THE REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGES MADE DURING THE TEN YEARS
1880-1889, IN NEBRASKA, IOWA
AND KANSAS.

States	Av. for 10 years	1880	1881	1882	1883
Nebraska	8.38	8.82	8.83	8.42	8.41
Iowa	7.74	8.29	7.94	7.80	7.73
Kansas	8.83	9.47	9.20	8.98	8.97

States	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Nebraska ...	8.38	8.64	8.50	8.34	8.28	8.04
Iowa	7.71	7.83	7.68	7.59	7.62	7.48
Kansas	8.89	8.86	8.86	8.71	8.80	8.48

TABLE 13.—PERCENTAGES SHOWING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL
RATES OF INTEREST BORNE BY THE MORTGAGES
ON ACRES MADE DURING THE TEN YEARS
1880-1889 IN NEBRASKA, IOWA,
AND KANSAS.

States	Av. for 10 years	1880	1881	1882	1883
Nebraska	8.44	8.70	8.74	8.32	8.31
Iowa	7.65	8.20	7.84	7.70	7.61
Kansas	8.71	9.36	9.10	8.88	8.82

TABLE 13—Continued.

State	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Nebraska . . .	8.24	8.64	8.61	8.50	8.43	8.19
Iowa	7.59	7.72	7.57	7.47	7.49	7.41
Kansas	8.71	8.68	8.72	8.58	8.66	8.38

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGES SHOWING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL
 RATES OF INTEREST BORNE BY THE MORTGAGES ON
 LOTS, MADE DURING THE 10 YEARS, 1880—1889,
 IN NEBRASKA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

State	Av. for 10 years	1880	1881	1882	1883
Nebraska	8.27	9.33	9.16	8.86	8.87
Iowa	8.04	8.60	8.34	8.19	8.18
Kansas	9.14	10.01	9.67	9.40	9.53

State	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Nebraska . . .	8.99	8.63	8.28	8.15	8.08	7.86
Iowa	8.14	8.19	8.01	7.88	7.91	7.65
Kansas	9.64	9.63	9.26	8.94	9.05	8.65

For the information of those who may wish to make a study of mortgage statistics, and who have not the census report at hand, the following summary of the salient features of the report of the census department for the whole United States is appended:

It appears that during the decade of 1880-89, 9,517,747 real estate mortgages, stating the amount of debt incurred, were made in the United States. The mortgages represented an incurred indebtedness of \$12,094,877,793. The number of mortgages made annually increased from 643,143 in 1880 to 1,226,323 in 1889, or 90.68 per cent, and the yearly incurred indebtedness increased from \$710,888,504 in 1880 to \$1,752,568,274 in 1889, or 146.53 per cent. The mortgages made on acre tracts during the decade numbered 4,747,078, representing an incurred indebtedness of \$4,896,771,112. The number of these mortgages made annually increased from 370,984 in 1880 to 525,094 in 1889, an increase of 41.54 per cent, while the incurred indebtedness increased from \$342,566,477 in 1880 to \$585,729,719 in 1889, an increase of 70.98 per cent. Mortgages on lots during the same period numbered 4,770,669, representing an incurred indebtedness of \$7,198,106,631. The number made annually increased from 272,159 to 701,229, an increase of 157.65 per cent, while the amount of annual indebtedness increased from \$368,322,027 in 1880 to \$1,166,838,555, an increase of 216.80 per cent. The increase, it will be seen, was relatively greater in the case of mortgages on lots than in that of mortgages on acres.

At the end of the decade the real estate mortgage indebtedness amounted to \$6,019,679,985, represented by 4,777,698 mortgages. Of these mortgages those on acres numbered 2,303,061, representing an indebtedness amounting to \$2,209,148,431, while the mortgages on lots numbered 2,474,637, representing an indebtedness amounting

to \$3,810,531,554. There were then 273,352,109 acres and 4,161,138 lots covered by existing mortgages. New York State was conspicuous for having a real estate mortgage indebtedness amounting to \$1,607,874,301, which was 26.71 per cent of the total for the United States. The average life of a mortgage in the United States is shown by the statistics to be 4.660 years, that of a mortgage on acres being 4.540 years, and that of a mortgage on lots being 4.749 years. Of the original amount of indebtedness incurred under the mortgages existing at the close of the decade, 12.68 per cent was extinguished by partial payments, the percentage being 11.67 per cent in the case of mortgages on acres, and 13.25 per cent in the case of mortgages on lots. The percentage of partial payments was highest in the South and lowest in the more newly settled regions. Regarding the proportion of debt to value, it appears that the real estate mortgage indebtedness in force in the United States was 16.67 per cent, or one-sixth of the true value of all taxed real estate and untaxed mines.

In thirty States the debt on acres was 12.67 per cent of the true value of all taxed acres and untaxed mines, and in these states the mortgage debt on lots was 13.96 per cent of the true value of all taxed lots mortgaged and not mortgaged. Upon the assumption that all taxed real estate can be incumbered for two-thirds of its true value without increasing the rate of interest to cover additional risk, it follows that 25 per cent of the real estate mortgage debt limit has been reached in the United States. The mortgage debt per capita existing in the United States at the end of the decade was \$96, the average being largest in the States of New York (\$268), Colorado (\$206), and California (\$200), and the smaller ones being found in the south and the Rocky Mountain region. In 41 states 28.86 per cent of the taxed acres was covered by mort-

gages in force. The average amount of debt in force against acres to each mortgaged acre in the United States was \$8.08, and of debt in force against lots to each mortgaged lot \$916, an average of 119 acres being covered by each mortgage in force against acres, and 1.68 lots by each mortgage in force against lots. The average rate of interest for all mortgages in the United States was 6.60 per cent, 7.36 being the average for mortgages on acres and 6.16 per cent for mortgages on lots. The annual interest charge on the existing real estate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted to \$397,442,792, the amount on the debt in force against acres being \$162,652,944, and on lots \$234,789,848.

On each mortgage in force in the United States the average annual interest charged is \$83; on each mortgage in force against acres, \$71; on each mortgage in force against lots, \$95. It appears that 6.03 per cent of the number of mortgages made during the decade were for amounts for less than \$100 each; while 45.17 per cent of the entire number were for amounts less than \$500, 68.54 per cent of the entire number were for amounts less than \$1,000, 27.41 per cent of the entire number were for amounts of \$1,000 and under \$5,000 each, and 4.05 per cent of the entire number were for amounts of \$5,000 and over.

It appears that 41.89 per cent of the real estate mortgage indebtedness incurred in the United States during the decade was subject to a 6 per cent rate of interest; 16.06 per cent of the debt incurred was subject to rates less than 6 per cent; 42.05 per cent of the debt incurred was subject to rates greater than 6 per cent; and 14.41 per cent of the debt incurred was subject to rates greater than 8 per cent.

The average rate of interest on real estate mortgages declined from 7.14 per cent in 1880 to 6.75 per cent in

1889, with some interruptions to the continuity of the decline in the mean time.

The average rate of interest on mortgages on acres declines from 7.62 per cent in 1880 to 7.52 per cent in 1889, subject to interruption to the continuity in the meantime; and the average rate of interest on the mortgages on lots declined from 6.69 per cent in 1880 to 6.37 per cent in 1889, with some annual interruption to the continuity of the decline.

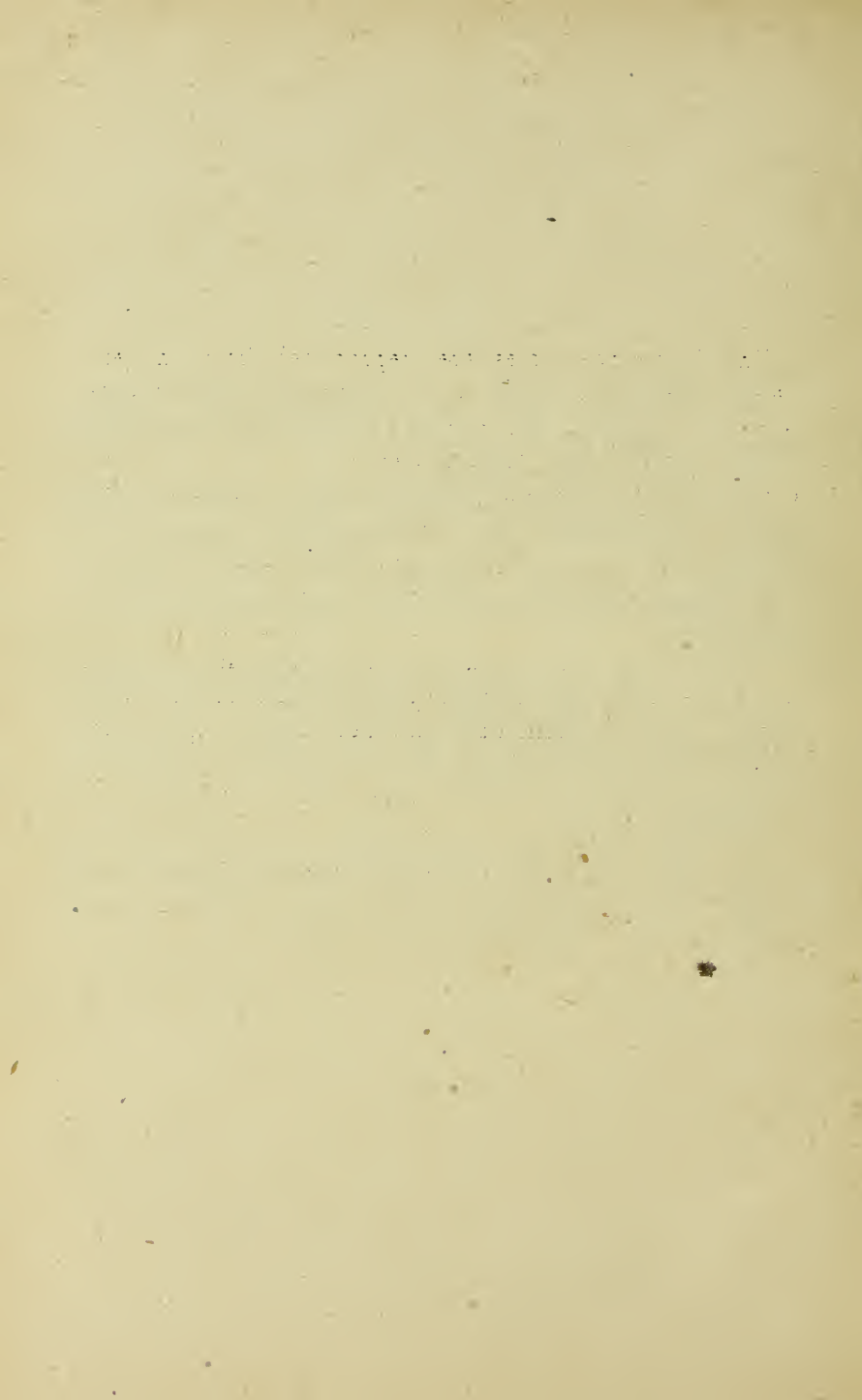


The following tables are reproduced from the exhaustive report by Mr. Aldrich of the finance committee of the Fifty-second congress.

The report alluded to embraces four volumes, covering every conceivable phase of production, domestic and foreign, of wages at home and abroad, and of prices of all products, both agricultural and manufactured, for fifty-two years.

These tables were selected for the reason that they present in a clear and concise manner the trend of prices and wages as compiled through high official sources with every facility at command, and because the figures are absolutely correct.

To read the tables intelligently, take notice that the year 1860 is taken as the basis of the calculations, other years being expressed as percentages, reckoning from 100.0.



RELATIVE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS.

Year	Barley	Clover Seed	Corn	Cotton— Upland Middling	Flax Seed	Hemp, Rough	Hides	Meat— Beef
1840	83.1	173.3	85.1	83.2	74.5	88.0	88.0	65.8
1841	88.3	96.7	103.3	85.5	82.2	148.0	93.5	60.5
1842	70.8	100.0	85.1	68.2	68.6	80.0	70.8	57.9
1843	71.4	55.2	74.9	78.6	72.2	64.0	58.1	66.2
1844	73.4	141.3	71.3	55.5	83.8	56.0	63.2	57.9
1845	77.3	88.3	83.6	70.5	95.4	56.0	70.3	82.8
1846	81.2	110.0	.....	85.5	67.0	50.4	57.3	89.4
1847	90.9	98.3	97.7	107.5	68.4	88.0	50.1	98.9
1848	100.0	101.8	112.0	62.4	77.6	92.0	45.5	86.9
1849	81.2	83.3	93.8	97.1	80.9	108.0	51.0	83.1
1850	101.9	86.7	95.3	129.5	106.8	80.0	64.2	97.2
1851	103.9	118.3	90.9	84.4	87.5	72.0	70.7	118.9
1852	98.7	120.0	102.5	93.6	84.6	76.0	76.8	134.0
1853	109.1	133.9	120.4	98.8	96.4	.....	75.7	114.3
1854	151.0	116.4	109.8	86.1	121.0	120.0	76.3	123.2
1855	162.3	135.2	125.5	91.3	123.1	124.0	95.7	111.5
1856	161.0	180.3	99.6	113.3	140.1	144.0	121.4	103.5
1857	116.9	176.0	102.2	143.4	90.7	100.0	112.1	114.2
1858	142.9	115.3	104.0	123.7	111.2	88.0	109.1	96.3
1859	111.7	120.0	133.8	106.4	98.9	100.0	108.9	99.1
1860	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0
1861	84.4	99.4	79.3	198.8	88.8	56.0	100.9	93.9
1862	77.3	112.1	86.5	522.5	121.0	84.0	118.2	91.4
1863	168.8	123.0	126.2	781.5	196.3	108.0	130.5	110.3
1864	240.3	176.1	229.8	1119.1	220.1	.....	136.8	192.3
1865	165.6	326.1	132.4	453.2	223.9	188.0	99.3	212.9

RELATIVE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS.

Year	Barley	Clover Seed	Corn	Cotton— Upland Middling	Flax Seed	Hemp, Rough	Hides	Meat—Beeves
1866..	181.8	130.0	138.2	365.3	232.8	240.0	101.8	202.0
1867..	191.6	226.6	192.7	198.8	191.8	.....	109.9	174.7
1868..	250.0	154.1	164.4	247.4	205.3	160.0	119.3	158.6
1869..	178.6	209.3	141.1	254.3	176.3	156.0	122.7	179.0
1870..	142.9	199.0	126.5	156.1	154.8	176.0	119.1	169.0
1871..	120.1	134.7	110.5	182.7	136.3	120.0	124.6	143.2
1872..	136.4	124.0	93.8	173.4	135.4	84.0	134.1	157.0
1873..	178.6	114.3	97.1	169.9	143.4	96.0	128.2	137.6
1874..	152.6	139.9	139.3	143.4	146.1	128.0	121.0	147.4
1875..	149.4	151.4	96.4	121.4	117.2	116.0	110.0	154.3
1876..	128.2	225.6	82.5	101.7	97.8	88.0	98.8	128.6
1877..	110.4	200.9	84.7	102.9	102.0	100.0	114.3	118.0
1878..	146.1	98.1	70.7	99.4	111.9	76.0	111.9	114.1
1879..	129.9	84.7	76.4	96.0	97.8	80.0	109.8	124.8
1880..	116.9	90.3	75.4	106.4	97.9	104.0	120.6	128.3
1881..	149.4	112.1	109.3	109.2	104.9	96.0	115.7	155.3
1882..	122.1	107.5	105.8	105.8	94.3	84.0	114.6	168.8
1883..	.....	187.3	98.3	98.3	107.1	88.0	103.1	154.3
1884..	110.4	139.9	93.6	93.6	107.1	88.0	105.7	160.1
1885..	100.0	114.4	93.1	93.1	96.3	140.0	104.5	136.2
1886..	103.9	140.2	87.9	87.9	89.7	108.0	99.3	129.1
1887..	102.6	97.3	87.9	87.9	87.9	92.0	98.4	124.5
1888..	110.4	90.5	96.5	96.5	112.0	76.0	90.0	140.7
1889..	89.3	115.1	100.6	100.6	110.8	96.0	74.8	111.2
1890..	101.0	78.5	96.0	96.0	127.3	104.0	80.1	121.0
1891..	92.9	104.8	80.3	80.3	82.8	92.0	70.0	138.1

RELATIVE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS.

Year	Meat—Hogs	Meat—Sheep	Oats	Rye	Timothy Seed	Tobacco	Wheat	General Average
1840..	50.5	.....	102.0	79.6	82.8	94.1	72.8	87.3
1841..	54.8	.....	126.8	89.2	98.3	91.2	61.6	91.4
1842..	53.3	.....	70.6	75.8	66.2	55.9	95.6	72.8
1843..	43.5	40.0	69.9	80.3	88.4	58.8	56.3	65.2
1844..	59.8	.....	86.3	84.7	68.4	51.5	70.2	73.1
1845..	61.0	.....	105.9	87.3	81.6	60.3	71.2	78.0
1846..	61.7	.....	100.7	100.6	76.6	57.4	92.2	79.2
1847..	75.9	46.0	142.5	108.3	87.0	69.1	81.4	100.6
1848..	65.5	.....	89.5	87.9	101.4	61.8	88.3	83.8
1849..	53.2	....	94.1	76.4	107.0	79.4	78.3	83.3
1850..	61.8	.....	111.1	86.9	120.0	102.9	76.4	94.3
1851..	68.2	90.0	104.6	86.9	117.2	103.1	70.2	92.5
1852..	91.2	80.0	118.3	109.3	99.2	73.5	64.2	94.8
1853..	92.4	100.0	127.5	115.3	86.3	76.8	81.7	102.0
1854..	73.7	120.0	132.7	152.9	125.7	78.5	122.0	114.0
1855..	102.6	120.0	117.6	147.8	125.6	73.7	152.4	120.6
1856..	92.0	....	117.6	108.3	133.8	124.1	131.2	126.4
1857..	104.9	....	117.6	89.2	122.6	174.4	107.0	119.4
1858..	74.2	....	134.6	101.9	78.1	134.4	76.2	106.4
1859..	82.1	66.0	108.5	103.8	97.5	100.7	96.6	102.3
1860..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861..	56.0	85.3	90.2	87.3	67.8	95.3	92.3	91.7
1862..	58.7	127.4	150.3	80.0	71.9	186.9	86.7	131.7
1863..	61.7	137.4	183.7	138.5	103.4	178.3	101.2	176.6
1864..	186.3	196.2	227.5	184.7	211.6	200.2	116.4	259.8
1865..	218.4	174.3	156.9	127.4	174.6	125.8	140.5	194.6

RELATIVE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS.

Year	Meat—Hogs	Meat—Sheep	Oats	Rye	Timothy Seed	Tobacco	Wheat	General Average
1866..	166.1	151.0	149.0	159.2	134.1	107.7	115.9	171.7
1867..	110.3	139.8	198.7	204.5	109.4	137.9	213.4	171.4
1868..	150.4	115.7	189.5	191.1	127.1	166.5	193.0	172.8
1869..	155.8	126.8	167.3	148.4	133.0	168.0	119.1	162.4
1870..	134.3	124.8	139.9	114.6	212.2	158.1	84.7	146.9
1871..	77.1	119.8	138.6	118.6	124.0	187.5	118.2	130.4
1872..	80.6	156.7	115.0	108.3	139.4	181.0	118.5	129.2
1873..	77.2	127.2	136.6	113.4	124.2	215.5	130.3	132.6
1874..	103.3	147.2	158.8	119.7	114.5	180.2	121.5	137.5
1875..	133.2	146.9	117.6	114.6	107.0	160.8	94.6	126.1
1876..	97.4	137.2	112.4	104.5	76.7	145.7	101.3	115.1
1877..	86.8	131.2	88.9	94.9	58.7	148.9	117.2	110.7
1878..	60.8	116.5	75.8	82.2	73.9	137.4	106.6	98.8
1879..	63.0	121.5	94.1	101.9	92.6	119.3	84.2	98.4
1880..	83.6	137.5	110.1	122.3	105.1	137.8	112.3	109.9
1881..	105.8	149.0	119.6	140.8	121.7	134.4	93.3	121.1
1882..	134.4	137.4	103.4	101.3	83.8	141.1	116.4	114.4
1883..	82.0	126.6	92.0	92.4	56.3	138.2	88.8	100.3
1884..	83.6	126.5	81.5	88.2	60.2	152.6	83.5	104.7
1885..	68.3	118.3	86.0	79.0	76.3	122.3	71.1	93.9
1886..	74.8	124.7	93.5	70.1	83.1	100.6	74.0	96.5
1887..	81.2	121.6	92.6	70.1	96.9	122.5	73.6	94.9
1888..	100.8	125.9	78.1	83.4	75.0	110.8	71.0	95.7
1889..	74.7	140.5	68.3	63.7	58.5	122.2	86.0	91.3
1890..	70.0	139.0	114.7	87.9	58.9	129.8	70.8	97.4
1891..	79.3	137.8	86.6	123.6	51.4	140.0	87.7	97.1

The tables include a final column containing the average of the quotations, giving each an equal importance in the result. Of the fifteen articles on the list the prices have increased since 1860 in five cases, while prices have fallen in the remaining cases. The range of relative prices is from 51.4 for timothy seed to 140 for tobacco. On the whole measured by the system here adopted, prices stand somewhat below those of 1860, the average being 97.1. An omission of the comparatively unimportant prices for clover seed, timothy seed, flax seed, and hemp in the formation of the average would bring about a change of five per cent. The average of the remaining eleven articles is 102.1. But this does not give the true result. An average of all the articles except hides, seeds, clover and timothy and flax seed, on the basis of the production of those articles in 1880, gives for 1891 the result 98.4. Whatever method be applied, it is clear that the prices of these farm products are today about what they were in 1860. This confirms what has been previously said about the price of food in 1891 as compared with 1860.

If we make our comparison with 1840, we shall find that of fourteen articles represented in 1840, prices were lower than in 1891 in ten cases, and higher in but four. These four are oats, clover seed, timothy seed, and hides. The general average, assigning each article an equal weight, was 87.3 in 1840, and 97.1 in 1891. Prices having advanced something over 10 per cent since 1840.

If we consider the course of these prices as portrayed in the columns of table 33, we shall find much fluctuation in prices. In nearly all the important articles low prices ruled in the 40's, while in the 50's an advance in price took place which culminated in 1855-6, and subsided again towards 1860.

The level of 1855 and 1856, is in some instances high

above that of 1860. In 1855 barley reached 162.3, corn 125.5, oats 117.6, rye 147.8 and wheat 152.4. There is a falling off of prices in 1861, which in the main continues, except for cotton, until 1863, when prices moved briskly upwards. After 1875 we note fewer cases where prices are very much in advance of 1860.

If we turn from the individual quotations to the average, we shall find that before 1853, but a single year (1847) exceeds the average of 1860, and here the excess is less than 1 per cent. After 1853 prices average higher than in 1860, although the excess is slight in 1858 and 1859. On the other hand, 1861 stands at 91.7. With the war and the paper currency, prices rise rapidly, reaching 259.8 in 1864, when cotton had advanced ten fold in price. After this date, the average falls until it is lower than the level of 1860 in 1878 and 1879, when it stands at 98.8 and 98.4. In the years which follow, the average again rises, but since 1885 it has been permanently below the 1860 level.

This method of following the course of prices should be supplemented by a more exact approximation. Since 1860, at least, we are able to approximate the importance of the main products and give to each a proportionate influence in the result.

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Agricultural Implements	Ale, Beer and Porter	Books and Newspapers	Building Trades	Carriages and Wagons	City Public Works	Cotton Goods
1840	.....	.....	.....	85.0	100.0	.....	86.0
1841	.....	.....	.....	85.0	100.0	.....	80.6
1842	.....	.....	68.6	86.2	100.0	.....	87.5
1843	.....	78.2	72.3	84.7	100.0	.....	87.6
1844	.....	68.8	73.8	85.0	100.0	.....	85.7
1845	.....	.....	74.8	86.6	100.0	.....	86.6
1846	.....	.....	77.3	88.9	100.0	.....	90.8
1847	.....	.....	78.2	92.6	100.0	.....	91.9
1848	.....	.....	81.6	92.0	100.0	.....	93.4
1849	.....	.....	85.3	89.6	100.0	.....	94.5
1850	.....	.....	89.1	86.2	100.0	.....	93.9
1851	.....	.....	80.3	87.9	100.0	.....	87.7
1852	.....	.....	82.1	88.7	100.0	.....	87.9
1853	.....	.....	84.7	90.6	100.0	.....	90.4
1854	.....	98.8	86.8	93.4	100.0	102.1	94.5
1855	.....	84.5	88.9	95.7	100.0	103.1	98.7
1856	.....	90.6	86.1	96.5	100.0	100.2	101.2
1857	98.0	93.0	92.0	98.7	100.0	102.1	102.0
1858	103.1	96.0	98.0	95.8	100.0	97.5	96.9
1859	94.9	97.2	97.2	100.8	100.0	102.5	98.6
1860	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861	102.1	105.3	96.6	100.4	100.0	98.4	98.9
1862	99.8	115.4	98.9	106.3	169.9	97.8	99.2
1863	105.5	116.1	103.5	119.7	169.9	108.7	106.0
1864	111.7	127.8	114.0	143.7	169.9	135.8	122.3
1865	141.9	134.0	135.0	161.1	169.9	150.8	134.7

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Agricultural Implements	Ale, Beer and Porter	Books and Newspapers	Building Trades	Carriages and Wagons	City Public Works	Cotton Goods
1866.....	156.8	157.7	139.2	170.0	169.9	154.4	153.2
1867.....	155.6	158.9	145.4	185.1	169.9	165.0	160.4
1868.....	152.3	163.9	156.0	185.5	169.9	169.9	160.9
1869.....	151.5	168.3	157.7	189.2	179.9	171.4	161.8
1870.....	152.6	168.5	156.1	185.5	179.9	172.9	160.6
1871.....	152.1	168.1	159.8	182.7	179.9	175.3	165.3
1872.....	154.0	169.1	159.4	183.3	179.9	182.4	169.0
1873.....	152.4	172.4	164.0	179.4	179.9	177.5	167.2
1874.....	157.1	178.2	159.3	178.1	179.9	179.5	155.8
1875.....	158.5	174.6	159.2	169.2	179.9	178.8	150.3
1876.....	141.3	159.4	155.9	158.6	179.9	168.0	142.1
1877.....	129.4	159.4	150.7	146.3	179.9	155.1	135.5
1878.....	130.6	179.2	145.6	140.7	179.9	141.9	135.3
1879.....	128.1	171.7	141.9	137.9	179.9	138.7	136.2
1880.....	124.9	176.2	140.7	142.7	202.4	141.5	139.9
1881.....	124.6	182.4	141.3	160.1	202.4	145.5	144.8
1882.....	133.4	183.7	139.0	165.1	202.4	151.9	146.8
1883.....	139.8	158.5	146.6	166.0	202.4	158.4	146.5
1884.....	137.7	177.6	142.6	168.5	202.4	162.0	146.6
1885.....	132.0	179.9	145.2	169.9	202.4	162.8	143.5
1886.....	140.0	180.2	143.5	170.3	202.4	163.5	147.0
1887.....	140.3	202.1	144.0	170.1	202.4	163.8	150.6
1888.....	139.0	225.2	146.1	170.9	202.4	166.0	153.7
1889.....	137.8	224.7	148.7	170.1	202.4	164.8	157.0
1890.....	139.0	224.5	147.6	172.7	202.4	164.8	159.7
1891.....	137.9	224.7	148.6	172.5	202.4	164.6	165.1

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Dry Goods	Clingham	Groceries	Illuminating Gas	Leather	Lumber	Metals and Metallic Goods
1840.				92.7		59.1	84.6
1841.				94.3		56.3	78.9
1842.				91.3		61.5	94.2
1843.				93.1		70.7	85.1
1844.				93.4		76.0	88.5
1845.				96.4		89.9	83.3
1846.				93.8		92.8	85.7
1847.				95.2		93.8	89.2
1848.				96.6		100.7	89.4
1849.		94.2		93.7		97.4	91.5
1850.	102.7	98.1		94.6		91.8	88.8
1851.	102.7	94.5		94.6		91.3	88.5
1852.	102.7	94.5		92.9		90.7	89.9
1853.	102.7	94.6		95.3		95.3	89.9
1854.	102.7	97.0		98.1		99.0	95.8
1855.	102.7	99.0	100.0	100.5		100.0	98.6
1856.	102.7	101.1	100.0	99.4	88.9	96.3	100.1
1857.	102.7	101.9	100.0	99.5	84.4	90.8	101.7
1858.	102.7	101.9	100.0	99.0	93.2	95.2	100.3
1859.	100.0	102.9	100.0	100.2	102.6	95.5	98.4
1860.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861.		101.2	100.0	100.9	110.6	103.6	102.2
1862.	100.0	102.8	145.2	101.6	123.4	107.2	102.8
1863.	126.9	104.4	159.5	113.7	138.4	131.8	106.5
1864.	126.9	106.7	159.5	141.6	153.7	144.6	121.3
1865.	135.7	123.2	159.5	164.0	160.4	153.2	144.9

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Dry Goods	Ginghams	Groceries	Illuminating Gas	Leather	Lumber	Metals and Metallic Goods
1866.....	135.7	146.0	159.5	171.0	158.1	154.2	148.0
1867.....	135.7	151.5	159.5	172.8	151.7	157.1	151.2
1868.....	135.7	153.7	159.5	182.9	150.7	163.7	153.6
1869.....	134.3	153.1	159.5	188.0	152.1	165.6	156.3
1870.....	134.3	154.2	147.5	186.1	151.6	169.0	157.1
1871.....	134.3	161.9	147.5	188.9	153.4	168.1	155.6
1872.....	132.8	164.2	147.5	189.4	153.3	172.6	157.7
1873.....	132.8	165.5	147.5	207.0	154.9	177.7	160.2
1874.....	132.8	163.3	147.3	201.7	153.0	179.5	157.2
1875.....	132.8	158.2	157.2	193.7	141.9	171.8	154.2
1876.....	132.8	156.9	157.2	190.3	136.4	173.0	149.1
1877.....	132.8	149.8	157.2	180.1	136.8	176.8	143.8
1878.....	134.0	148.5	159.5	174.2	139.1	177.9	140.6
1879.....	134.0	147.3	159.5	159.4	128.9	175.4	134.6
1880.....	134.0	143.8	159.5	154.3	131.3	173.3	134.3
1881.....	134.0	146.0	159.5	158.1	130.8	176.8	139.0
1882.....	134.0	147.5	159.5	163.2	131.6	175.3	144.0
1883.....	...	148.9	159.5	168.3	133.7	175.4	147.2
1884.....	132.8	144.1	159.5	166.2	134.3	169.9	147.0
1885.....	132.8	137.4	194.7	166.4	128.2	170.3	143.0
1886.....	135.7	137.0	194.7	164.5	132.0	169.6	139.6
1887.....	135.7	143.3	194.7	163.8	134.4	170.9	143.3
1888.....	135.7	145.2	194.7	166.5	134.9	170.6	144.6
1889.....	162.6	146.5	194.7	166.8	131.5	175.1	146.3
1890.....	185.3	152.4	194.7	166.9	132.4	176.7	148.0
1891.....	183.6	152.7	194.7	167.7	137.6	177.9	148.6

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Paper	Railroads	Sidewalks	Spice	Stone	White Lead	Woolen Goods	All Industries
1840 . . . .	.....	89.5	.....	.....	80.4	90.7	.....	87.7
1841 . . . .	.....	90.1	.....	.....	87.4	.....	.....	88.0
1842 . . . .	.....	91.2	87.5	.....	79.2	73.8	.....	87.1
1843 . . . .	.....	90.6	87.5	.....	71.8	73.8	.....	86.6
1844 . . . .	.....	89.0	87.5	.....	76.5	73.8	.....	86.5
1845 . . . .	.....	89.6	87.5	.....	80.2	89.5	.....	86.8
1846 . . . .	.....	89.9	87.5	.....	97.8	91.8	.....	89.3
1847 . . . .	.....	92.0	87.5	.....	85.9	89.3	.....	90.8
1848 . . . .	.....	91.8	87.5	.....	82.9	89.3	.....	91.4
1849 . . . .	.....	90.6	87.5	.....	79.2	83.9	...	92.5
1850 . . . .	.....	92.5	100.0	.....	93.6	88.6	94.0	92.7
1851 . . . .	.....	91.5	100.0	.....	93.8	93.7	94.1	90.4
1852 . . . .	.....	90.0	100.0	.....	96.1	94.2	94.3	90.8
1853 . . . .	.....	91.2	100.0	.....	99.7	93.9	94.9	91.8
1854 . . . .	.....	96.8	100.0	.....	103.7	100.9	95.2	95.8
1855 . . . .	.....	97.5	100.0	.....	98.8	94.5	95.4	98.0
1856 . . . .	.....	96.9	100.0	.....	103.1	97.6	96.9	99.2
1857 . . . .	.....	96.7	100.0	.....	103.3	96.6	97.4	99.9
1858 . . . .	.....	97.0	100.0	.....	101.9	98.8	98.5	98.5
1859	97.6	98.6	100.0	.....	100.9	98.3	91.7	99.1
1860	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861	100.0	103.3	100.0	100.4	90.7	101.4	103.1	100.8
1862	89.5	101.4	100.0	114.0	91.5	104.8	103.6	102.9
1863	107.2	103.0	112.6	98.5	109.5	109.9	111.7	110.5
1864	108.9	111.7	137.5	106.6	135.7	120.6	120.7	125.6
1865	143.6	133.0	175.0	134.9	146.8	130.3	137.3	143.1

RATE OF WAGES FOR 52 YEARS—RELATIVE WAGES BY INDUSTRIES.

Years	Paper	Railroads	Sidewalks	Spice	Stone	White Lead	Woolen Goods	All Industries
1866...	153.9	142.1	187.5	145.9	152.5	131.9	146.1	152.4
1867....	161.3	150.7	.....	125.5	159.3	135.2	150.5	157.6
1868....	171.4	154.2	.....	129.3	163.8	134.9	144.0	159.2
1869....	171.9	157.2	212.5	118.6	169.8	154.5	149.1	162.0
1870....	171.1	164.8	212.5	143.9	168.8	119.0	154.5	162.2
1871....	173.9	164.4	200.0	122.2	169.9	136.1	155.1	163.6
1872....	176.5	164.1	200.0	157.2	173.0	128.9	156.1	166.0
1873....	190.1	165.3	200.0	149.2	171.3	140.0	158.2	167.1
1874....	181.8	154.5	181.3	143.5	166.7	144.8	148.1	161.5
1875....	191.9	157.4	162.5	156.2	161.3	144.8	154.7	158.4
1876....	207.1	147.4	150.0	161.1	153.8	136.4	151.8	152.5
1877....	167.6	141.9	150.0	160.9	138.9	133.0	142.1	144.9
1878....	145.0	136.3	150.0	162.7	137.4	113.0	144.0	142.5
1879....	165.3	137.9	150.0	157.1	129.6	119.0	145.0	139.9
1880....	158.5	143.8	150.0	151.6	128.7	117.4	151.6	141.5
1881....	168.1	148.9	150.0	153.0	136.1	119.7	153.8	146.5
1882....	170.2	146.0	181.3	144.2	149.5	124.4	155.7	149.9
1883....	181.4	149.4	181.3	155.2	147.4	135.2	163.6	152.7
1884....	178.2	147.2	181.3	158.8	150.1	121.1	166.7	152.7
1885....	178.8	155.1	181.3	158.2	150.4	129.3	163.1	150.7
1886....	181.5	146.5	181.3	156.0	152.5	135.4	165.3	150.9
1887....	181.8	145.6	181.3	162.4	153.1	141.1	167.9	153.7
1888....	179.1	149.1	181.3	161.0	156.8	140.6	165.6	155.4
1889....	182.7	148.3	181.3	162.4	156.9	140.3	165.0	156.7
1890....	175.2	147.0	181.3	164.0	161.9	140.8	168.0	158.9
1891....	182.3	146.4	187.5	164.2	165.2	140.6	167.8	160.7

Imports and Exports of the U. S.

The statement given below shows the value of imports and exports of the United States, dutiable and free, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, as compared with the same period for 1892, as per report of the Secretary of the Treasury :

IMPORTS.

	1892	1893
Merchandise—Dutiable	\$369,402,804	\$421,856,711
Free	457,999,658	444,544,211
Total	\$827,402,462	\$866,400,922
Gold	49,699,454	21,174,381
Silver	19,955,086	23,193,252

EXPORTS.

	1892	1893
Merchandise—Domestic	\$1,015,732,011	\$831,030,785
Foreign	14,546,137	16,634,409
Total	\$1,030,278,148	\$847,665,194
Gold	50,195,327	108,680,844
Silver	32,810,559	40,737,319

TONNAGE.

	1892	1893
Entered (tons)	21,013,424	19,581,816
Cleared (tons)	21,161,033	19,760,746

IMMIGRATION.

	1892	1893
Number	623,084	502,617

The noticeable features of these figures are: The value of imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial history of the country; the export of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the government.

In 1864 the export of gold reached the figure \$100,-661,634, and this has been the high-water mark of gold exports until last year.

In 1893 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports in 1864, being \$87,506,463, as compared with \$89,484,865 in 1864. The exports in 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issue of bank and government paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true, the country in 1893 was better able to lose \$87,500,000 in gold than it was in 1864.

An import and export trade of \$1,714,066,000 is good evidence of an economic standing and capacity, immeasurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when trade of the country was only about one-fourth as great as in 1893, viz: \$475,285,000.

Total value of imports into the United

States for the year ended June 30, 1893	\$866,400,922
Total imports dutiable	421,856,711
Total imports free from duty	444,544,211
Imported direct from foreign countries	815,059,709
Entered for immediate consumption	758,003,562
Total value of domestic exports from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893	831,030,758

Arrived in cars and other land vehicles . . .	40,388,660
Carried in American vessels	68,679,145
Carried in foreign vessels	721,962,980

There are other features worthy of mention. The imports as well as the exports of silver coin and bullion attained an amount greater than is recorded in any one year in the history of the country. In 1873, which will be remembered as the year of panic and important monetary legislation, the exports of silver reached \$39,751,859, a point that had never been attained in previous years, and has never been touched or exceeded in subsequent years until 1893, when the exports were \$40,737,319. In 1890 the imports of silver touched the high-level of \$21,032,984, a movement probably due to anticipated legislation on silver. In 1893 the imports were \$23,193,252, thus making a new record in the imports of silver. While the year 1892 gave the highest figures for exports of merchandise, commercially and financially the year of 1893 will be more notable, because of the larger number of achievements, surpassing previous performances in no less than four items. The year 1893 also marked one step down in the relative importance of the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade of the country. Low as was the percentage of exports and imports carried in American vessels in 1892, so low as to give foundation to a belief that no lower point could be reached, there was an actual decrease in 1893, and 12.2 per cent must be recorded as the lowest point this feature of our commercial history has touched.

[From official data.]

CONDENSED SUMMARY

OF THE

Financial and Commercial Statistics .....	331

OF THE

UNITED STATES, 1867 to 1893.

PART X.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Years	Population June 30—	Debt, less cash in Treasury	Interest paid	Net ordinary receipts	Net ordinary expenditures	Disbursement for pensions	Merchandise imported for consumption
		Per capita					
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1867	36,211,000	69.26	3.84	13.55	9.87	.51	10.44
1868	36,973,000	67.10	3.48	10.97	10.21	.65	9.33
1869	37,756,000	64.43	3.32	9.82	8.55	.78	10.45
1870	38,558,371	60.46	3.08	10.67	8.03	.72	11.06
1871	39,555,000	56.81	2.83	9.69	7.39	.84	12.65
1872	40,596,000	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84	.74	13.80
1873	41,677,000	50.52	2.35	8.01	6.97	.70	15.91
1874	42,796,000	49.17	2.31	7.13	7.07	.71	13.26
1875	43,951,000	47.55	2.20	6.55	6.25	.68	11.97
1876	45,137,000	45.66	2.11	6.52	5.87	.63	10.29
1877	46,353,000	43.56	2.01	6.07	5.21	.62	9.49
1878	47,598,000	42.01	1.99	5.41	4.98	.56	9.21
1879	48,866,000	40.86	1.71	5.60	5.46	.69	8.99
1880	50,155,783	38.27	1.59	6.65	5.34	1.14	12.51
1881	51,316,000	35.46	1.46	7.01	5.07	.98	12.68
1882	52,495,000	31.91	1.09	7.64	4.89	1.03	13.64
1883	53,693,000	28.66	.96	7.37	4.90	1.13	13.05
1884	54,911,000	26.20	.87	6.27	4.39	1.04	12.16
1885	56,148,000	24.50	.84	5.77	4.64	1.17	10.32
1886	57,404,000	22.34	.79	5.76	4.15	1.13	10.89
1887	58,680,000	20.03	.71	6.20	4.47	1.27	11.65
1888	59,974,000	17.72	.65	6.32	4.33	1.33	11.88
1889	61,289,000	15.92	.53	6.01	7.38	1.45	12.10
1890	62,622,250	14.22	.47	6.44	4.75	1.71	12.35
1891	63,975,000	13.32	.37	6.14	5.55	1.85	13.36
1892	65,403,000	12.86	.35	5.43	5.28	2.16	12.44
1893	66,826,000	12.55	.34	6.91	6.87	2.37	12.64

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Year	Customs revenue				Internal revenue	
	Duty collected	Average ad valorem rate of duty		Expenses of collecting customs revenue.	Collected	Expenses of collecting
		On dutiable	On free & dutiable			
	Per capita	Per cent		Per cent	Per capita	Per cent
	<i>Dollars</i>				<i>Dollars</i>	
1867.....	4.65	46.67	44.56	3.26	7.34	2.77
1868.....	4.34	48.63	46.49	4.65	5.17	4.55
1869.....	4.68	47.22	44.65	2.99	4.19	4.59
1870.....	4.96	47.08	42.23	3.20	4.79	3.92
1871.....	5.12	43.95	38.94	3.18	3.62	5.30
1872.....	5.23	41.35	37.00	3.21	3.22	4.36
1873.....	4.44	38.07	26.95	3.76	2.75	4.69
1874.....	3.75	38.53	26.88	4.49	2.39	4.40
1875.....	3.51	40.62	28.20	4.47	3.52	3.80
1876.....	3.22	44.74	30.19	4.53	2.59	3.38
1877.....	2.77	42.89	26.68	4.96	2.56	2.99
1878.....	2.67	42.75	27.13	4.48	2.32	2.96
1879.....	2.73	44.87	28.97	3.99	2.32	3.10
1880.....	3.64	43.48	29.07	3.23	2.47	2.95
1881.....	3.78	43.20	29.75	3.22	2.64	3.20
1882.....	4.12	42.66	30.11	2.95	2.79	2.80
1883.....	3.92	42.45	29.92	3.07	2.69	3.06
1884.....	3.47	41.61	28.44	3.44	2.21	3.46
1885.....	3.17	45.86	30.59	3.58	2.00	3.42
1886.....	3.30	45.55	30.13	3.33	2.03	3.05
1887.....	3.65	47.10	31.02	3.16	2.02	3.22
1888.....	3.60	45.63	29.99	3.27	2.07	2.92
1889.....	3.60	45.13	29.50	3.14	2.13	2.88
1890.....	3.62	44.41	29.12	2.99	2.28	2.65
1891.....	3.39	46.28	25.25	3.17	2.28	2.75
1892.....	2.66	48.71	21.26	3.75	2.35	2.52
1893.....	2.97	49.58	23.49	3.32	2.41	2.57

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Year	Amount of money in the United States	Money in circula- tion	Coin value of paper money, July 1	Commer- cial ratio of silver to gold	Annual av- erage price of sil- ver in Lon- don per ounce for calendar years	Bullion value of U. S. silver dollar, at average price of silver exchange at par
	Per capita	Per capita				
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents</i>
1867.....	20.11	18.28	71.7	15.57	1.328	.....
1868.....	19.38	18.39	70.1	15.59	1.326	.....
1869.....	18.95	17.60	73.5	15.60	1.325	.....
1870.....	18.73	17.50	85.6	15.57	1.328	.....
1871.....	18.75	18.10	89.0	15.57	1.326	.....
1872.....	18.79	18.19	87.5	15.63	1.322	.....
1873.....	18.58	18.04	86.4	15.92	1.298	.....
1874.....	18.83	18.13	91.0	16.13	1.278	.....
1875.....	18.16	17.16	87.2	16.59	1.249	.....
1876.....	17.53	16.12	89.5	17.88	1.156	.....
1877.....	16.46	15.58	94.7	17.22	1.201	.....
1878.....	16.62	15.32	99.4	17.94	1.152	.....
1879.....	21.52	16.75	100	18.40	1.123	.....
1880.....	24.04	19.41	100	18.05	1.145	88.5
1881.....	27.41	21.71	100	18.16	1.138	88.1
1882.....	28.20	22.37	100	18.19	1.136	87.9
1883.....	30.61	22.91	100	18.64	1.110	86.5
1884.....	31.06	22.65	100	18.57	1.113	86.1
1885.....	32.37	23.02	100	19.41	1.065	84.5
1886.....	31.51	21.82	100	20.78	.995	79.8
1887.....	32.39	22.45	100	21.13	.978	76.0
1888.....	34.40	22.88	100	21.99	.940	74.0
1889.....	33.86	22.52	100	22.09	.936	72.1
1890.....	34.24	22.82	100	19.76	1.046	74.9
1891.....	34.31	23.41	100	20.92	.988	80.6
1892.....	36.21	24.44	100	23.72	.871	72.4
1893.....	34.75	23.87	100	26.49	.780	65

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Years	Coinage, per capita of --		Domestic merchandise		Imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels
	Gold	Silver	Exports	Exports of agricultural products	
			Per capita	Per cent of total exp'ts	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		
1867.....	.66	.03	7.73	75.34	33.87
1868.....	.52	.03	7.29	70.17	35.11
1869.....	.47	.03	7.29	75.35	33.18
1870.....	.60	.04	9.77	78.40	35.59
1871.....	.53	.08	10.83	70.74	31.87
1872.....	.54	.06	10.55	74.13	29.15
1873.....	1.37	.10	12.12	76.10	26.37
1874.....	.82	.16	13.31	79.37	27.17
1875.....	.75	.35	11.36	76.95	26.21
1876.....	1.03	.54	11.64	71.67	27.67
1877.....	.95	.61	12.72	72.63	26.91
1878.....	1.05	.60	14.30	77.07	26.31
1879.....	.80	.56	14.29	78.12	22.99
1880.....	1.24	.55	16.43	83.25	17.43
1881.....	1.89	.54	17.23	82.63	16.49
1882.....	1.26	.53	13.97	75.31	15.77
1883.....	.54	.54	14.98	77.00	16.04
1884.....	.44	.52	13.20	73.98	17.16
1885.....	.49	.51	12.94	72.96	15.29
1886.....	.50	.56	11.60	72.82	15.52
1887.....	.41	.60	11.98	74.40	14.30
1888.....	.52	.57	11.40	73.23	13.98
1889.....	.35	.58	11.92	72.87	14.34
1890.....	.33	.63	13.50	74.51	12.87
1891.....	.46	.43	13.63	73.69	12.46
1892.....	.53	.19	15.53	78.69	12.34
1893.....	.85	.13	12.44	74.05	11.54

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Years	Consumption per capita of—							
	Wheat	Corn	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	distill'd spirits	Malt liquors	Wines
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Proof galls.</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
1867....	3.92	23.52	24.1	5.01	1.09	.....	5.31	.....
1868....	5.36	20.44	30.9	6.52	.96	.....	5.15	.....
1869....	5.21	23.79	35.0	6.45	1.08	1.69	5.21	.....
1870....	5.41	22.62	33.0	6.00	1.10	2.07	5.31	.32
1871....	4.69	27.40	36.2	7.91	1.14	1.62	6.10	.40
1872....	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.28	1.46	1.68	6.66	.41
1873....	4.81	22.86	39.8	6.87	1.53	1.63	7.21	.45
1874....	4.46	20.95	41.5	6.59	1.27	1.51	7.00	.48
1875....	5.38	18.66	43.6	7.08	1.44	1.50	6.71	.45
1876....	4.89	28.14	35.2	7.33	1.35	1.33	6.83	.45
1877....	5.01	26.13	38.9	6.94	1.23	1.28	6.58	.47
1878....	5.72	26.37	34.3	6.24	1.33	1.09	6.68	.47
1879....	5.58	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.50
1880....	5.35	28.88	42.9	8.78	1.39	1.27	8.26	.56
1881....	6.09	31.64	44.2	8.25	1.54	1.38	8.65	.47
1882....	4.98	21.92	48.4	8.30	1.47	1.40	10.03	.49
1883....	6.64	29.24	51.1	8.91	1.30	1.46	10.27	.48
1884....	5.64	27.40	53.4	9.26	1.09	1.48	10.74	.37
1885....	6.77	81.04	51.8	9.60	1.18	1.26	10.62	.39
1886....	4.57	32.60	56.9	9.36	1.37	1.26	11.20	.45
1887....	5.17	27.68	52.7	8.53	1.49	1.21	11.23	.55
1888....	5.62	23.86	56.7	6.81	1.40	1.26	12.80	.61
1889....	5.34	31.28	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.56
1890....	6.09	32.09	52.8	7.83	1.33	1.40	13.67	.46
1891....	4.58	22.79	66.1	7.99	1.29	1.42	15.28	.45
1892....	5.91	30.33	63.5	9.63	1.37	1.50	15.10	.44
1893....	4.85	23.66	63.4	8.25	1.32	1.51	16.08	.48

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Years	Consumption of wool		Per cent of domestic production exported				Tonnage of vessels	Immigration
	Total per capita	Per cent foreign	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Mineral oil	Per cent annual increase or decrease (+ or -)	Per cent of annual increase of population
	<i>Pounds</i>							
1867..	5.45	19.0	68.32	12.50	1.85	46.58	—14	.....
1868..	5.14	11.9	66.90	13.45	1.63	52.34	+1.10	39.23
1869..	5.78	17.8	57.01	20.92	.94	60.01	+4.76	36.04
1870..	5.43	22.7	65.98	22.50	.24	61.37	+2.41	43.95
1871..	5.73	29.4	72.39	22.30	.98	69.62	+8.5	38.71
1872..	6.75	45.3	67.44	16.88	3.60	54.60	+3.62	30.87
1873..	5.67	33.2	65.47	20.80	3.68	57.85	+5.82	37.45
1874..	4.81	17.5	70.03	32.54	3.86	51.23	+2.23	41.09
1875..	5.28	22.1	70.69	23.60	3.53	46.50	+1.10	27.13
1876..	5.21	18.3	70.75	25.34	3.86	68.69	—11.83	19.18
1877..	5.16	16.3	68.97	19.73	5.66	64.54	—86	13.98
1878..	5.28	16.9	71.23	25.29	6.19	54.02	—70	11.39
1879..	5.03	14.2	67.74	35.16	6.33	50.42	—1.02	10.92
1880..	6.11	34.9	65.73	40.18	6.43	31.41	—2.43	13.78
1881..	5.66	17.3	68.47	37.38	5.46	44.29	—25	39.40
1882..	6.36	19.0	67.23	31.82	3.71	39.21	+2.66	56.78
1883..	6.62	18.7	67.20	29.33	2.58	54.13	+1.67	65.86
1884..	6.85	20.6	67.56	26.49	2.99	53.55	+84	49.53
1885..	6.69	18.0	68.96	25.86	2.95	61.11	—12	41.92
1886..	7.39	28.9	64.68	26.48	3.35	50.21	—3.16	31.48
1887..	6.68	27.4	68.71	33.66	2.48	50.67	—60	26.19
1888..	6.31	28.9	65.83	26.23	1.74	49.37	+2.10	37.87
1889..	6.33	31.8	69.33	21.31	3.57	46.09	+2.74	41.59
1890..	6.03	27.0	68.15	22.31	4.85	36.06	+2.71	33.34
1891..	6.43	30.8	67.36	26.60	2.15	29.73	+5.88	33.66
1892..	6.72	33.1	65.13	36.88	3.72	35.10	+1.71	39.24
1893..	7.05	35.7	65.99	37.20	2.89	39.55	+79	43.79

Imports of Merchandise--1893.

PART XI.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY CUSTOMS
DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1893.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
Alexandria, Va.....	68	\$ 3,895	\$ 3,963	3,963
Aroostook, Me.....	106,889	62,471	169,360	169,360
Baltimore, Md.....	8,731,814	7,419,132	16,150,946	15,850,741
Bangor, Me.....	688,169	267,743	955,912	955,912
Barnstable, Mass.....	897	1,297	2,194	2,194
Bath, Me.....	55,739	18,342	74,081	73,581
Beaufort, N. C.....	48	88,121	88,169	88,169
Belfast, Me.....	1,139	19,953	21,092	21,092
Boston & Charlestown, Mass	39,328,279	40,029,375	79,357,654	76,859,287
Bridgeton, N. J.....		23,220	23,220	23,220
Brunswick, Ga.....	1,412	7,629	9,041	9,041
Castine, Me.....	855	153	1,008	1,008
Charleston, S. C.....	19,805	581,622	601,427	595,691
Delaware.....	35,055	270,011	305,066	202,324
Fairfield, Conn.....	258,027	13,035	271,062	18,435
Fall River, Mass.....	15,621		15,621	15,621
Fernandina, Fla.....	30		30	30
Frenchman Bay, Me.....	4	340	344	344
Georgetown, D. C.....	197,018	49,775	246,793	33,515
Gloucester, Mass.....	45,905	9,072	54,977	54,977

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
Hartford, Conn.	\$ 375,508	\$ 43,662	\$ 419,170	1,074
Machias, Me.	513	1,526	2,039	2,039
Marblehead, Mass.	22,844	2,172	25,016	25,016
Nantucket, Mass.	300	.....	300	300
Newark, N. J.	62,004	38,312	100,316	53,559
New Bedford, Mass.	20,932	8,630	29,562	29,562
Newburyport, Mass.	1,342	.....	1,342	1,342
New Haven, Conn.	231,685	191,343	423,028	177,438
New London, Conn.	8,071	18,801	26,872	26,872
Newport, R. I.	9,539	.....	9,539	9,539
Newport News, Va.	29,184	1,353	30,537	30,537
New York, N. Y.	278,627,563	269,931,030	548,558,593	541,680,837
Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.	18,381	21,772	40,153	26,326
Pamlico, N. C.	6	2,858	2,864	2,864
Passamaquoddy, Me.	455,710	289,555	745,265	745,265
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,655	21,540	60,195	60,195
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,226,420	43,895,727	66,122,147	62,121,759
Plymouth, Mass.	392	.....	392	392
Portland & Falmouth, Me.	325,847	225,943	551,830	511,485
Portsmouth, N. H.	2,519	4,661	7,180	6,944

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
Providence, R. I.	\$ 764,762	\$ 407,001	\$ 1,171,763	410,167
Richmond, Va.	21,922	60,538	82,460	31,099
St. Augustine, Fla.	1,437	4,772	6,209	6,209
St. Johns, Fla.	41,698	19,952	61,650	22,700
Salem & Beverly, Mass.	3,466	2,101	5,567	5,567
Savannah, Ga.	69,265	268,602	337,867	288,914
Stonington, Conn.	5,505	1,737	7,242	7,242
Waldoboro, Me.	5,473	84,377	89,850	89,850
Wilmington, N. C.	12,308	62,243	74,551	73,091
Wiseasset, Me. ....	.....	14,615	14,615	14,615
Apalachicola, Fla.	156	.....	156	156
Brazos de Santiago, Tex. ...	4,680	125,984	130,664	130,664
Corpus Christi, Tex.	198,941	2,865,479	3,064,420	3,064,420
Galveston, Tex.	308,695	554,757	863,452	838,664
Key West, Fla.	868,693	43,954	912,647	912,647
Mobile, Ala.	20,295	494,769	515,064	504,363
New Orleans, La.	3,774,485	18,015,247	21,789,732	21,688,752
Paso del Norte, Tex.	986,106	4,792,531	5,778,637	5,778,637
Pearl River, Miss.	116	.....	116	116
Pensacola, Fla.	9,394	56,026	65,420	65,420

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Marks, Fla.....	.....	8	8	8
Saluria, Tex.....	261,310	1,837,947	2,099,257	2,090,455
Tampa, Fla.....	518,572	17,165	535,737	9,082
Alaska.....	33,362	4,000	37,362	37,362
Arizona.....	143,735	2,608,837	2,752,572	2,752,572
Humboldt, Cal.....	1,571	.....	1,571	1,571
Los Angeles, Cal.....	496,795	5,249	502,044	486,680
Oregon, Ore.....	128,479	903	129,382	129,382
Puget Sound, Wash.....	582,040	257,669	839,709	836,913
San Diego, Cal.....	334,729	72,507	407,236	400,363
San Francisco, Cal.....	12,769,830	32,521,269	45,291,099	42,430,954
Willamette, Ore.....	770,619	336,013	1,106,632	817,499
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	3,999,186	570,543	4,569,729	3,957,749
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	181,914	90,315	272,229	272,229
Champlain, N. Y.....	3,777,391	723,775	4,501,166	4,501,166
Chicago, Ill.....	14,159,433	4,288,971	18,448,404	1,557,675
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	1,163,028	110,984	1,274,012	139,114
Detroit, Mich.....	1,915,217	1,482,072	3,397,289	2,479,435
Duluth, Minn.....	523,036	34,720	557,756	538,207
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	7,761	1,306	9,067	5,901

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
Erie, Pa.	\$ 23,466	\$ 1,576	\$ 25,042	25,042
Genesee, N. Y.	545,575	153,029	698,604	147,393
Huron, Mich.	869,635	2,399,754	3,269,389	3,268,288
Miami, Ohio.	329,416	19,859	349,275	191,249
Michagin, Mich.	8	142,986	142,994	142,994
Milwaukee, Wis.	867,966	179,797	1,047,763	47,643
Minnesota, Minn.	970,819	319,801	1,290,620	203,226
Montana & Idaho.	100,694	94,154	194,848	194,848
Niagara, N. Y.	2,284,752	656,127	2,940,879	2,940,879
North & South Dakota.	107,813	202,973	310,786	310,786
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	1,094,915	751,355	1,846,270	1,846,170
Oswego, N. Y.	1,935,865	28,253	1,964,118	1,964,118
Sandusky, Ohio.	23,517	83,774	107,291	106,585
Superior, Mich.	59,217	251,159	310,376	308,186
Vermont.	3,895,830	1,499,693	5,395,523	5,395,523
Albany, N. Y.	199,355	3,873	203,228	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	14,817	193	15,010	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,879,289	443,501	2,322,790	70
Columbus, Ohio.	196,174	23,729	219,903	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	2,132	.....	2,132	.....

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued

Districts into which Imported	Total Dutiable	Total Free of Duty	Total Value of Imports	Imported direct from Foreign Countries
Denver, Col	\$ 142,208	\$ 17,574	\$ 159,782	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	15,202	140	15,342	1
Dubuque, Iowa	33,723	4,825	38,548	1,540
Evansville, Ind	15,220	847	16,067	.....
Grand Island, Mich	156,581	14,015	170,596	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	374,908	31,001	405,909	.....
Kansas City, Mo	475,488	21,288	496,776	7,503
LINCOLN, NEB	21,492	15,497	36,989	11,185
Louisville, Ky	237,759	164,320	402,077	.....
Memphis, Tenn	50,428	12,935	63,363	.....
Nashville, Tenn	46,909	705	47,614	.....
OMAHA, NEB	222,576	103,724	326,300	34,709
Pittsburg, Pa	647,936	67,298	715,234	15,048
St. Joseph, Mo	190,964	17,410	208,374	5,718
St. Louis, Mo	2,905,910	399,441	3,305,351	17,238
Sioux City, Iowa	3,768	11,630	15,398	4,327
Springfield, Mass	104,752	2,966	107,718	.....
Total	\$ 421,856,711	\$ 444,544,211	\$ 866,400,922	\$ 815,059,709

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

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Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for I medi- ate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
	\$	\$		\$
Alexandria, Va	.....	3,963	.....	.....
Aroostook, Me	.....	169,360	.....	169,360
Baltimore, Md	300,205	14,179,765	1,971,181	27,687
Bangor, Me	.....	955,533	379	936,792
Barnstable, Mass	.....	2,194	.....	.....
Bath, Me	500	40,039	34,042	38,084
Beaufort, N. C	.....	88,169	.....	.....
Belfast, Me	.....	21,092	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown, Mass	2,498,367	65,051,689	14,305,965	10,209
Bridgeton, N. J	.....	23,220	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga	.....	9,041	.....	.....
Castine, Me	.....	358	650	.....
Charleston, S. C	5,736	601,205	222	.....
Delaware	102,742	305,066	.....	.....
Fairfield, Conn	252,627	261,025	10,037	.....
Fall River, Mass	.....	15,621	.....	.....
Fernandina, Fla	.....	30	.....	.....
Frenchman Bay, Me	.....	344	.....	.....
Georgetown, D. C	213,278	235,858	10,935	.....
Gloucester, Mass	.....	24,025	30,952	.....

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for Im- mediate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
Hartford, Conn.....	\$ 418,096	237,674	\$ 181,496	.....
Machias, Me.....	.....	2,039	.....	700
Marblehead, Mass.....	.....	25,016	.....	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.....	46,757	55,596	44,720	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	29,562	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	.....	1,342	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.....	245,590	375,385	47,643	.....
New London, Conn.....	.....	26,872	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	.....	9,539	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	.....	30,537	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	6,877,756,477	914,104	70,644,489	6,032,840
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va	13,827	39,247	906	.....
Pamlico, N. C.....	.....	2,864	.....	.....
Passamaquaddy, Me.....	.....	650,985	94,280	119,937
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	.....	60,195	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4,000,388	59,938,963	6,183,184	46,482
Plymouth, Mass.....	.....	392	.....	.....
Portland, and Falmouth, Me	40,345	474,109	77,721	72,844
Portsmouth, N. H.....	236	7,180	1,667

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

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Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for Immedi- ate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
Providence, R. I.	\$ 761,596	\$ 1,094,287	\$ 77,679	\$ 835
Richmond, Va.	51,361	82,460		
St. Augustine, Fla.		6,209		
St. Johns, Fla.	38,950	61,650		
Salem and Beverly, Mass.		5,567		3
Savannah, Ga.	48,953	323,700	14,167	
Stonington, Con.		7,242		
Waldoboro, Me.		89,850		
Wilmington, N. C.	1,460	73,308	1,243	
Wescasset, Me.		14,615		
Apalachicola, Fla.		156		
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.		127,998	2,666	
Corpus Christi, Tex.		2,562,748	501,672	3,064,420
Galveston, Tex.	24,788	806,557	56,835	
Key West, Fla.		113,132	799,515	
Mobile, Ala.	10,701	508,379	6,685	75
New Orleans, La.	100,980	20,949,189	840,543	
Paso del Norte, Tex.		5,773,166	5,471	5,778,637
Pearl River, Miss.		116		
Pensacola, Fla.		65,420		

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for Immedi- ate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
St. Marks, Fla.	.....	8	.....	.....
Saluria, Tex.	8,802	2,007,961	91,296	2,090,455
Tampa, Fla.	526,655	153,309	382,428	.....
Alaska.	.....	37,362	.....	1,000
Arizona.	.....	2,752,572	.....	2,752,572
Humboldt, Cal.	.....	1,571	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	15,364	502,044	.....	2,105
Oregon, Oreg.	.....	49,322	80,060	.....
Puget Sound, Wash.	2,796	952,305	87,404	26,872
San Diego, Cal.	6,873	395,468	11,768	38,385
San Francisco, Cal.	2,860,145	41,950,972	3,340,127	.....
Willamette, Oreg.	289,133	1,043,382	63,250	.....
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	611,980	4,327,515	242,214	.....
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	.....	272,222	.....	3,355,493
Champlain, N. Y.	.....	3,641,894	859,272	36,793
Chicago, Ill.	16,890,729	15,106,508	3,341,896	3,612,323
Cuyahoga, Ohio.	1,134,898	1,001,005	273,007	1,388,013
Detroit, Mich.	917,854	3,025,623	371,666	439
Duluth, Minn.	19,549	104,147	453,609	1,848,634
Dunkirk, N. Y.	3,166	9,067	.....	451,839

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for Immedi- ate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
Erie, Pa.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Genesee, N. Y.	551,231	25,042	91,696	
Huron, Mich.	1,101	606,908		
Miami, Ohio.	158,026	3,096,395	172,994	2,226,737
Michagin, Mich.		347,759	1,516	973
Milwaukee, Wis.		142,994		
Minnesota, Minn.	1,000,120	1,020,665	27,098	11,655
Montana and Idaho.	1,087,394	1,191,306	99,314	60,546
Niagara, N. Y.		182,914	11,934	82,343
North and South Dakota.		2,523,486	417,393	2,548,421
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	100	296,674	14,112	310,786
Oswego, N. Y.		1,817,014	29,256	1,253,542
Sandusky, Ohio.	706	1,551,761	412,357	36
Superior, Mich.	2,190	107,291		176
Vermont.		304,667	5,09	209,577
Albany, N. Y.	203,228	5,049,842	345,681	5,395,523
Atlanta, Ga.	15,010	175,955	27,273	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,322,720	15,010		
Columbus, Ohio.	219,903	2,017,495	305,295	12,927
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	2,132	204,379	15,524	
		2,132		

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Districts into which Imported	Imported through Ex- terior Ports without Appraisement	Entered for Immedi- ate Consumption	Entered for Ware- house	Brought in Cars and Other Land Vehicles
Denver, Colo	\$ 159,782	\$ 150,400	\$ 9,382	\$ 62
Des Moines, Iowa	15,341	15,342	.....	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	37,008	38,548	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind	16,067	16,067	.....	.....
Grand Island, Mch	170,596	82,888	87,708	3,033
Indianapolis, Ind	405,909	391,921	13,988	866
Kansas City, Mo	489,273	430,416	66,360	24,443
LINCOLN, NEB	25,804	25,205	11,784	4,802
Louisville, Ky	402,077	222,052	180,025	.....
Memphis, Tenn	63,363	42,321	21,042	.....
Nashville, Tenn	47,614	43,669	3,945	.....
OMAHA, NEB	291,591	302,110	24,190	25,868
Pittsburg, Pa	700,186	582,259	132,975	15,048
St. Joseph, Mo	202,656	204,142	4,232	7,466
St. Louis, Mo	3,288,113	2,984,109	321,242	16,442
Sioux City, Iowa	11,071	15,398	.....	4,327
Springfield, Mass	107,718	107,718	.....	.....
Total	\$ 51,341,213	\$ 758,003,562	\$ 108,397,360	\$ 44,121,094

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

Districts into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
Alexandria, Va.	\$	\$ 3,963	\$	\$
Aroostook, Me. ....	..	..	..	..
Baltimore, Md.	45,175	3,177,147	12,398,234	502,703
Bangor, Me.	1,500	3,287	..	14,333
Barnstable, Mass. ....	..	316	..	1,878
Bath, Me. ....	..	..	34,542	1,455
Beaufort, N. C. ....	..	..	88,169	..
Belfast, Me. ....	..	2,828	..	18,264
Boston & Charlestown, Mass.	2,142,428	9,203,142	60,771,944	7,229,931
Bridgeton, N. J. ....	..	..	..	23,220
Brunswick, Ga. ....	..	..	6,893	2,148
Castine, Me. ....	..	..	..	1,008
Charleston, S. C.	4,618	35,977	343,837	216,995
Delaware	12,244	78,535	90,498	123,789
Fairfield, Conn. ....	..	3,896	252,627	14,539
Fall River, Mass. ....	..	1,011	..	14,610
Fernandino, Fla. ....	..	..	30	..
Frenchman Bay, Me. ....	..	..	4	340
Georgetown, D. C.	5,409	30,863	207,869	2,652
Gloucester, Mass. ....	..	10,215	12,015	32,747

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

Districts into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
Hartford, Conn.....	\$	119 \$	904 \$	15,974
Machias, Me.....			268	1,071
Marblehead, Mass.....				25,016
Nantucket, Mass.....				300
Newark, N. J.....	150	29,959		11,682
New Bedford, Mass.....		10,336	58,525	19,226
Newburyport, Mass.....			2	1,340
New Haven, Conn.....	18,736	54,785	226,854	122,653
New London, Conn.....		19,406		7,466
Newport, R. I.....				9,539
Newport News, Va.....			30,537	
New York, N. Y.....	44,387,555	19,712,163	455,906,526	22,519,509
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.....	4,577		27,252	8,324
Pamlico, N. C.....		2,858	6	
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	575,367	1,445	10,736	37,780
Perth Amboy, N. J.....		13,750	22,750	23,742
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,207,809	7,925,134	51,498,726	3,443,996
Plymouth, Mass.....				392
Portland and Falmouth, Me.....		72,911	194,522	211,553
Portsmouth, N. H.....		818	236	4,459

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

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District into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
Providence, R. I.	\$ 23,415	\$ 337,314	\$ 736,572	\$ 73,627
Richmond, Va.	330	23,040	51,031	8,059
St. Augustine, Fla.	1,263	1,981		2,965
St. Johns, Fla.	32,108	1,301	6,842	21,399
Salem and Beverly, Mass.			1	5,563
Savannah, Ga.	2,592	20,783	168,616	136,876
Stonington, Conn.				7,242
Waldeboro, Me.		6,430		83,424
Wilmington, N. C.		11,512	14,648	48,391
Wiscasset, Me.		7,470		7,145
Apalachicola, Fla.		7		149
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.		130,664		
Corpus Christi, Tex.				
Galveston, Tex.	99	198,314	613,825	51,214
Key West, Fla.	865,803	13,425		33,419
Mobile, Ala.	9,450	19,804	416,630	69,105
New Orleans, La.	5,069,430	81,509	16,444,398	194,395
Paso del Norte, Tex.				
Pearl River, Miss.				116
Pensacola, Fla.		360	46,177	18,883

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

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District into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
St. Marks, Fla.....	\$	\$	\$	
Saluria, Tex.....			8,802	
Tampa, Fla.....	525,581		5,562	4,594
Alaska.....	25,177	8,556		2,629
Arizona.....				
Humboldt, Cal.....		1,571		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	350	359,006	81,700	58,873
Oregon, Ore.....	10,657			118,725
Puget Sound, Wash.....	366,996	5,559	295,122	145,160
San Diego, Cal.....	23,447	14,207	86,561	244,636
San Francisco, Cal.....	13,169,293	8,838,033	15,956,011	7,327,762
Willamette, Ore.....	448,126	45,778	292,325	320,403
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	90,461	106,115	788,018	229,642
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	41,695	16,688	117,919	59,134
Champlain, N. Y.....		858,349		30,494
Chicago, Ills.....	1,100,192	31,961	15,906,294	21,944
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	60,233	21,140	1,152,373	39,827
Detroit, Mich.....	563,395	15,943	840,846	128,471
Duluth, Minn.....	5,260		100,657	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	40	5,861	3,166	

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

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Districts into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
Erie, Pa.	\$ 26	\$	\$ 21,005	\$ 4,011
Genesee, N. Y.	4,271	1,918	619,788	72,627
Huron, Mich.	980,567	.....	61,062	1,023
Miami, Ohio.	8,867	37,038	207,725	94,672
Michagin, Mich.	142,794	.....	200	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29,141	14,745	992,222	.....
Minnesota, Minn.	37,596	.....	1,192,478	.....
Montana and Idaho.	83,999	.....	28,506	.....
Niagara, N. Y.	56,554	149,999	83,312	102,593
North and South Dakota. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	322,400	139,845	88,510	41,971
Oswego, N. Y.	3,117	138,643	683,897	1,138,425
Sandusky, Ohio.	35,057	39,357	7,395	25,306
Superior, Mich.	69,065	1,913	29,708	113
Vermont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	203,228	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	9,356	.....	5,654	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	61,922	.....	2,244,941	.....
Columbus, Ohio. ....	.....	.....	219,903	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa. ....	.....	.....	2,132	.....

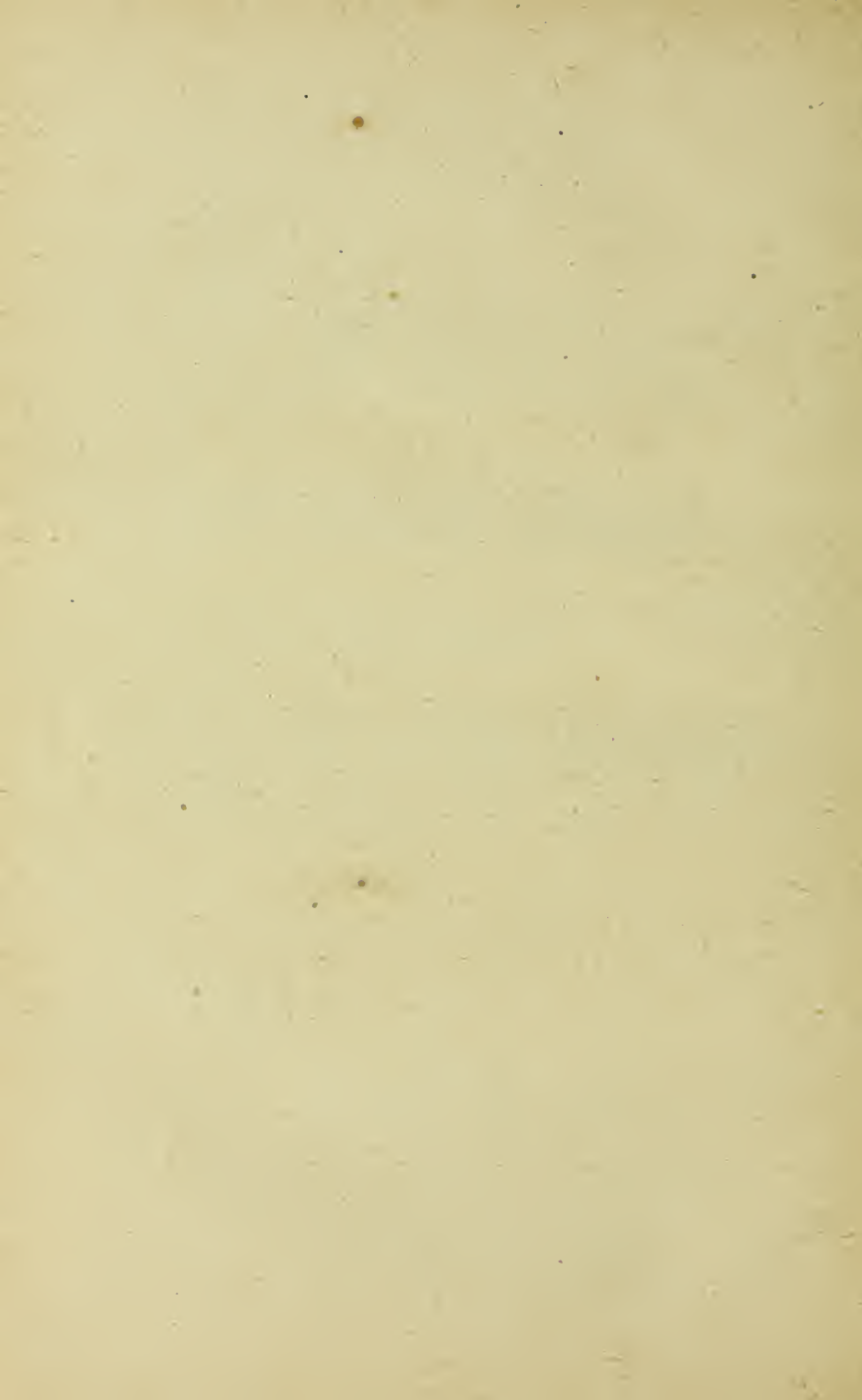
IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

Districts into which imported	Brought in American vessels		Brought in foreign vessels	
	Steam	Sailing	Steam	Sailing
Denver, Colo.....	\$ 14,208	\$	\$ 145,755	\$
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2,587		38,548	
Dubuque, Iowa.....			16,067	
Evansville, Ind.....			167,563	
Grand Island, Mich.....			392,434	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	12,609		470,632	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,701		32,187	
LINCOLN, NEB.			402,077	
Louisville, Ky.....			51,925	
Memphis, Tenn.....	11,438		47,219	
Nashville, Tenn.....	395		297,412	
OMAHA, NEB.	3,020		659,491	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	40,695		200,389	
St. Joseph, Mo.....	519		3,079,610	
St. Louis, Mo.....	209,299		10,984	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	87		107,718	
Springfield, Mass.....				
Total.....	\$ 74,984,370	\$ 52,111,064	\$ 649,544,755	\$ 45,639,639

Irrigation Statistics---1894.

PART XII.

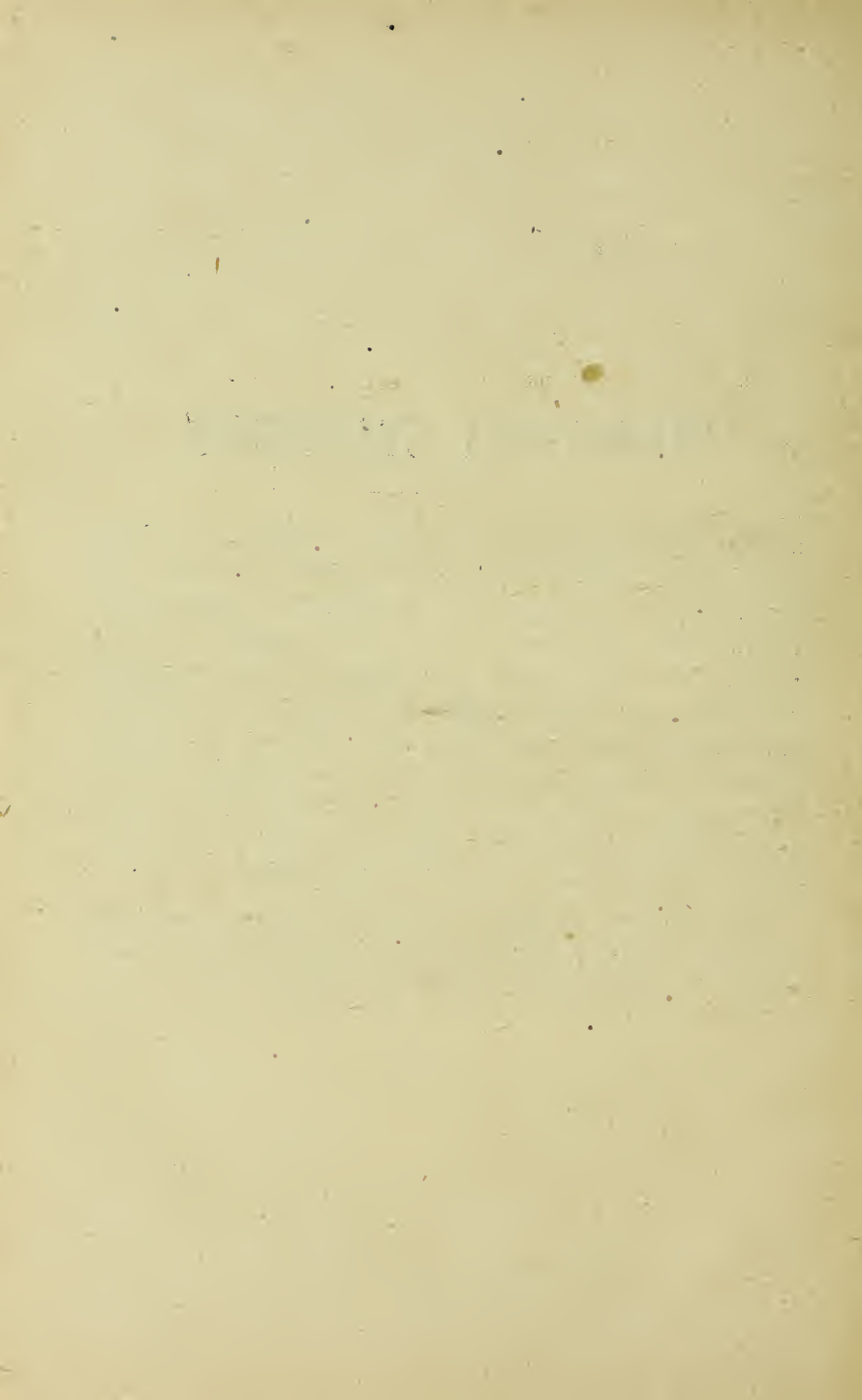
SHOWING MILES OF CANAL COMPLETED AND
PROPOSED IN NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 15TH,
1894, AND OTHER FACTS PERTI-
NENT TO IRRIGATION.



IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

The following tabulated statement showing the extent of irrigation in Nebraska, was completed October 15th, 1894. As active work was in progress all along the line at that time, a revision at this time (January 1st, 1895) would show many miles of proposed canals completed and many new lines proposed. Thousands of acres have since been placed under ditch and thousands more under survey. The last season has been one of great activity in irrigation enterprise in Nebraska, the farmers of the state having become thoroughly convinced of the necessity of applying water to the land by artificial means.

The accompanying map shows the location, name and number of miles of canal completed and proposed in each county in the state on October 15th, 1894.



County	Name of Canal	Miles Completed	Miles Proposed	Acres under Canal	Acres under Survey	Width of Bottom	Depth	Cost
Boone	*Neb. Irrigation & W. P. Co	..	20	..	..	..	\$	..
Buffalo	Kearney Canal & W. S. Co	16	15½	..	17,000	21	4½	40,000
Blaine	†Middle L. V. Irr. & Canal Co.	..	8	..	..	24	4½	..
"	"	15	20	..	..	..	..	..
Brown	Niobrara River Irr. & P. Co.	..	35	..	60,000	..	..	..
Banner	Laramie & Scotts Bluff Co.	..	11	..	7,000	15	2½	..
"	Ashtord Canal	4	..	800	..	5	2	..
Cheyenne	Alliance	6	10	5,000	7,000	25	2	5,000
"	Bellmont	43	15	45,000	20,000	30	6	75,000
"	Browne Creek	12	12	5,000	10,000	12	3	15,000
"	Bayard	5	..	2,500	..	8	2	2,000
"	Chimney Rock	13	..	7,000	..	16	2½	10,000
"	Clarks	3½	..	1,000	..	8	2	2,000
"	Empire	7	..	1,600	..	8	2	5,000
"	Haxby	2	..	1,000	..	5	3	1,000
"	Lees Creek	..	10	..	7,000	48	3	1,000
"	Logan	3½	..	1,200	..	8	2	4,000
"	Liscoe	6	..	5,000	..	8	3	6,000
"	Nine Mile	2	11	3,000	15,000	10	3½	1,500
"	Cooper	2	..	2,000	..	3	1	1,000

* Making Survey.

† Grading.

‡ Working on.

County	Name of Canal	Miles Completed	Miles Proposed	Acres under Canal	Acres under Survey	Width of Bottom	Depth	Cost
Cheyenne	Van Gorden	3		1,800		8	2	\$ 3,000
"	Farmers		15		25,000			
Cherry			96		15,000			
"		15		1,500				
Custer	*M. L. V. I. & C. Co.		40		30,000	24	4½	
"	†		25		18,000	18	4	
"	Daly	4		1,200		4	2	
Colfax	Columbus W. P. Canal Co.		12		12,000			
Dawson	†Gothenburg	10½				16	3	
"	††Farmers & Merchants		32		50,000	28	4	125,000
Dundy	Haigler L. & C. Co., No. 2	25		15,000				
"	Haigler L. & C. Co., No. 3	28		15,000				
"	Farmers	11		4,500				
"	Dundy Irrigation Co.	11		5,000		12	3	
Douglas	§Platte River Canal Co.		48			60	8	
Deuel	Midland Irrigation Co.		30		20,000			
"		18		2,500				
Dawes	Crawford & Chadron		24		15,000			
"		20		3,000				

* Constructing. † Constructing. †† Constructing. § Water Power and Irrigation.

County	Name of canal	Miles completd	Miles proposed	Acres un- der canal	Acres under survey	Width of bottom	Depth	Cost
Furnas	Cambridge & Arapahoe	20	10	6,500	7,500	...	...	\$
"	Meeker	...	18	...	20,000	...	...	...
Frontier	Culbertson	...	25	...	1,200	...	...	...
Greeley	Neb. Irr. W. P. Co.	...	12	...	2,000	...	...	...
Hitchcock	*Culbertson	37	20	18,000	10,000	...	...	150,000
"	Trenton	...	27	...	16,000	...	...	...
"	†Meeker	4	...	900	...	...	...	...
Hayes	*Culbertson Canal Co.	3	...	500	...	...	...	...
Holt	Niobrara River I. & P. Co.	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
"	Elkborn Irr. Co.	13	...	10,000	...	16	3	10,000
Howard	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Kearney	Not known	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Keith	†Midland Irr. & Land Co.	...	65	...	400,000	...	...	...
"	S. P. L. & I. Co.	19	5	10,000	5,000	40	3	16,000
"	§Ogalalla	13	...	8,000	...	10	2½	33,000
"	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Keya Paha	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Kimball	Kimball ditch	5	...	800	...	6	2	2,000
Lincoln	||No. Platte Irr. & L. Co. Canal	25	...	40,000	...	16	2½	50,000
"	Paxton & Hershey Canal	7	...	7,000	...	20	3½	13,000

*Cost of water to consumer \$2 per acre. In addition to main ditch, one lateral 2 miles long and one 12 miles long. Irrigated in 1894.
 †See Red Willow.
 ‡See Douglas.
 §Not used. ||Pioneer ditch.

County	Name of canal	Miles completed	Miles proposed	Acres under canal	Acres under survey	Width of bottom	Depth	Cost
Lincoln	Cody & Diller Canal	6		7,000			3	\$ 10,000
"	Farmers & Merchants	17		8,000		40	3½	
"	*Midland Irrigation & Land Co.		30		100,000			
"	Not known		70		50,000			
"	†Gotienburg Canal	4				16	3½	
Loup	Not known		20		18,000			
Perkins	†No Company formed							
Phelps	‡Meeker	21½	4½	10,000	3,500			
Platte	Columbus W. P. Conal Co.		33		70,000	25	4½	216,000
Red Willow	Meeker Canal	16	40	12,000	30,000			50,000
"	Culbertson "		35		140,000			
Rock	Niobrara Irrigation & P. Co.		24		30,000			
Saunders	¶Fremont W. P. Canal		26			30	6	
Scotts Bluff	Farmers Canal	20	55	7,200	68,000	30	8	28,000
"	Rams Horn Ditch	6		2,000		12	2	7,000
"	Enterprise Canal	31		10,400		20	3	30,000
"	Winters Creek	14		7,200		24	2½	21,000
"	Minatare	17½		7,500		30	2½	14,200
"	Nine Mile	7		7,000		20	3½	7,500
"	Lawrence Canal	7½		5,500		16	4	15,000

*See Douglas.

†See Dawson.

‡See Douglas.

¶Water Power.

¶Bonds voted.

¶1,000 acres cultivated in 1893, and 3,000 in 1894.

County	Name of canal	Miles completd	Miles proposed	Acres un- der canal	Acres under survey	Width of bottom	Depth	Cost
Scotts Bluff	Mitchell's	26	..	19,200	..	24	3	\$ 45,000
"	*Laramie & Scotts Bluffs	..	82	..	72,000	40	8	15,000
"	Central ditch	5	..	1,100	..	24	3	15,000
"	Castle Rock ditch	16	..	5,300	..	16	2½	20,000
Sheridan	Not known	5	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
"	..	5	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Sherman	†Not known	14	30	..	..	..	..	..
Sioux	About 30 canals from 1 to 6 miles in length	..	..	..	5,500	..	..	..
Thomas	..	6	10	1,000	..	8	2	..
"	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Valley	†Ord Canal Co.	13	..	15,000	..	12	3½	30,000
"	Middle Loup Valley	..	12	..	8,000	..	..	..
"	North Loup	..	25	..	18,000	..	..	..
Wheeler	§Neb. Ir. & W. P. Co.	..	12	..	4,000	10	3	..
Totals	..	689	1,411	364,200	1,422,000	..	..	..

*Surveys only.

†Fourteen miles nearly completed.

‡Estimated.

§Grading.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

THE COMING MAN WITH TEN ACRES.

An old Roman orator says: "He is not to be accounted as a good citizen who can not content himself with seven acres of land."

The time has passed in this country when the ownership and operation of thousands of acres in one "farm" are vested in a single individual.

As the public domain slowly decreases, and our population increases, there will of necessity be fewer large holdings.

The present time is a veritable golden opportunity for the man of small means. Ten acres of irrigated land in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, or Nebraska, producing fruit and vegetables, will afford a living and an income for a man and his family. In the old countries, notably in Ireland, it is amazing to see how small a piece of land will support a family. In China and Japan appears the same condition. In either of these countries a family of four people get along comfortable on an acre of ground, and this is done in Ireland at an expense of not more than two months labor in the year.

Irrigation, more than any other device of which we can avail ourselves, does away with the element of chance. By making the crop larger and more certain it reduces the number of acres that the farmer must culti-

vate. This enables him to give better cultivation to that land, which fact, in turn, again operates toward better crops.

The man who finds himself fully occupied with and gaining a satisfactory remuneration from the cultivation of a few acres, is very near to the attainment of the highest degree of agricultural success.

This is the best outcome of "the practical operation of irrigation." It heralds the era of the small farmer, who secures from a few acres all that is needed to make and maintain a comfortable home and the surplus from which and the gain in value—that is as certain to come as the land is to remain—will make a satisfactory provision for his old age.

On this vital point Mr. J. K. Reeve is most emphatic :

"In comparing the profits from agriculture now with what they have been in the recent past, we should not lose sight of the fact that much of this last profit has come from an increase in the value of our lands. This will still remain a factor, but a less considerable one than it has been. I mean in regard to farms in general. We have left now comparatively little land ready for the occupancy of the farmer, that may be had for a song, and so located that the ever-flowing tide of immigration will gather around it and make it rapidly increase in value.

"It is true that we still have great bodies of land unoccupied, which will be made ready for the farmer; but it will be through irrigation, and they will not be cheap lands, as we have understood these in the past. The young farmer of the future, seeking a new home and possessed mainly of strong arms and a willing heart, must be content with less acres; and if with these he had to rely merely upon the practices and promises of the old methods his outlook would not be very encouraging.

"But happily this is not his outlook. The author of 'Ten Acres Enough' was very nearly a prophet. Wherever in our country agriculture is now practiced by the aid of irrigation, 10 acres is found to be enough to fully occupy the time and skill of most men.

"The era of small farms, and of the more certain system of agriculture which will come in with them, will entice men countryward who otherwise could never have attempted rural life with any hope of success. That the increase in our agricultural population does not keep pace with the increase of our cities and towns is a well known fact. This trend of the times will not change until rural life offers more attractions and more promise to the man of small means than it now does. Mr. Hamlin Garland has written well and truthfully of some of the phases in agricultural life in our great West; but he would have been just as truthful, and would have drawn a much pleasanter picture—and have taught, too, just as valuable a lesson—if he had taken Jason Edwards from the toil of the factory and the poor conditions of a city tenement and given him his new start in life upon a little, homelike irrigated farm within the limits of 'the great American desert,' instead of sending him to the desperate chances of a wheat farm in a drought-burned plain.

"Upon that plain where Jason Edwards reared the frail edifice of his new hopes and aspirations, and where, too, he went down in the ruins, was all that was needed for the making of a successful agriculture—except water. With that, upon one-tenth the acres he tilled so futilely, Edwards could have procured with almost the certainty of success such crops as would have given him ample support and gradually built him up into a new and more courageous man.

"It is probable that nowhere in the world have such drastic changes been wrought in the condition of any

land in so brief a time as in portions of California, Arizona and New Mexico, where within the last decade the desert has been turned into a garden. Other writers have told in detail how this has been accomplished. I wish to emphasize the fact that it has built up a land of homes. These are the homes of the people, the workers; yet in the comforts and elegancies of their surroundings they vie easily with the homes that money builds for the leisure classes. Fruits and flowers come easily where water is abundant, and the refining influence of these about a home cannot be overestimated.

"The lack of refinement about our farm homes is a fact that is often too apparent. I do not mean this in any hypercritical way. It is simply a condition which exists because the grinding toil and the slight rewards often leave neither time nor means for the cultivation of any of the graces of life. I do not wish to suggest that upon the irrigated farm there is no need of labor; nor that it is an open sesame to wealth. But to secure the same ends much less labor is required, and that of a nature in which skill and intelligence play a greater part.

"There is an impression among some that irrigation can be successfully applied only to certain limited branches of agriculture; that horticulture is the industry especially benefitted by it, and that nowhere else does it very much better the financial aspect. And as all farmers cannot be fruit growers, they doubt the possibility of any general application of the system. It is true that fruit culture will usually give larger returns per acre under irrigation than most other branches; but it also does this under ordinary conditions. The desirable points of a more certain crop and of a larger yield are just as certainly secured with wheat and corn as with oranges and apples. Stock raising is as much benefitted as anything by irrigation, as pastures are kept always green and fresh, and

great crops of hay are produced. Alfalfa, the great forage crop of the southwest, is made to give four or five cuttings in a season, which aggregates a tonnage that it would be impossible to secure from any meadow under ordinary conditions, and which in value will sometimes rival a productive fruit orchard. Grain crops may likewise be largely increased, and almost every product known to our agriculture will not only yield more, but will give a greater return above the cost of production.

“The greatest proof of the value of irrigation lies in the fact that no farmer who has once practiced it would willingly return to the pursuit of agriculture in any district where he would be dependent upon the natural and unevenly distributed rainfall. The satisfaction of knowing the labors of half a season will not be rendered void because of a week of untimely drought, is one that cannot be too much appreciated. The normal condition of the average farmer is one of inquiry as to tomorrow’s weather. He must wait for rains in order to plow, to sow, to cultivate. His work is often delayed because they do not come. The farmer who has the water under his control turns on the amount needed and fits his land easily for any of these operations.

“There are drawbacks and disappointments in the business of farming, as in any other business; but that these are reduced to the minimum by the practice of irrigation cannot be questioned. That it also lessens the disagreeable conditions that surround farm life cannot be doubted by any who will compare, as I have done, any properly irrigated district of the Southwest with even the richest and most fertile regions of the East.

“We shall, probably, never see again such an exodus from one agricultural section of our country to another, as a few years ago was marked by the rush from the East to the great wheat fields of the West. Nor would

such a movement be desirable, for such usually over-shoot their aim and only intensify the unfortunate conditions that they aim to correct. But the succeeding decades will witness a steady movement towards the West, and the emigrants will always include a good proportion of home-seekers who desire to earn their bread direct from the soil."

The low average rainfall during the years 1890, 1893 and 1894 has forced the question of overcoming the losses incurred by these drouths upon the people of our state, and the subject of irrigation has been very generally discussed. Nebraskans as a rule have never, to any extent, up to the years given, attempted to discuss this question.

Irrigation is not by any means a new question. The art of applying water to growing crops by artificial methods far antedates written history of any character. Biblical writers frequently refer to the question in a brief and terse manner, showing that the art was so general that it did not require any explanation. It can be truthfully asserted that great empires of the past, in both Asia and Africa, owed their greatness and power directly to irrigation, enabling them to sustain a dense and compact population with an immense annual food supply, irrespective of rainfall or accidental conditions of any character.

The question as to how far Nebraska can be benefitted by taking up this question is not difficult, in a general way, to answer.

Admitting that all portions of the state can be generally irrigated, the first and most important question is as to what is our present available water supply.

The extreme western portion of the state lays directly within the arid portions of America as per the U. S. Senate report for 1889 on irrigation and the reclamation of the arid and sub-arid lands of the United States. This

report divides the state into three divisions, arid, sub-arid and humid. The line dividing the arid from the sub-arid passes through Cheyenne county at a point about five miles west of Sidney, Neb., or the 103d meridian. West of this line the mean annual rainfall does not exceed fourteen inches per annum, about the same amount that falls in the Salt Lake valley, Utah, and also in the vicinity of Greeley and Denver, Colo.

The sub-arid or partially dry and partially humid region lies within the lines of the 103d and 97th meridians, the 103d running west of Sidney. The 97th meridian passes through the eastern portion of Jefferson county on the south, through Colfax in the immediate vicinity of Schuyler in the Platte valley, and through Cedar county in the northeastern portion of the state.

All that portion of Nebraska included within these lines would be benefitted by irrigation. In the western portion of this territory, irrigation becomes for the farmer an imperative necessity, for, accepting the reports of experts on irrigation as being correct, we find that the least amount of rainfall as a mean average upon which the farmer can depend to grow crops successfully, is twenty-four inches. The rainfall in Nebraska is influenced largely by altitude, for we find that the rainfall of the Republican valley as per the U. S. report on the rainfall and temperature of Nebraska for 1890, is greater than the rainfall for the Platte valley on the same line running directly north and south. We therefore find that the line of twenty-four inches of rainfall passes through Beaver City on the south, thence in a northeasterly direction through Elm Creek in the valley of the Platte in Dawson county, thence northeasterly to the town of Niobrara in Knox county. Between this line and the line of twenty-eight inches of rainfall that can be located at Superior in Nuckolls county, thence running northeast-

erly and terminating at Covington, Neb., or Sioux City, Iowa, the farmer can have for the years of average rainfall a fair assurance of a good return for his seed, time, labor and capital invested.

East of the line of the twenty-eight inch limit the farmer can feel assured of crops for the great majority of years, although years of severe drouth may, and always will, occur and reduce the yield per acre to a very light amount. Between the lines of twenty-eight and twenty-four inches of rainfall it is not only advisable, but will pay to irrigate, as no complete reliance can be placed upon the varying annual rainfall.

The farmer, gardener or horticulturist should by all means irrigate a tract large enough to insure himself against a total loss, but it can be safely asserted that with the two last named classes irrigation will pay in any portion of Nebraska.

The rainfall of our state shows extreme variation. The mean annual amount that is precipitated at Rulo, in the southeastern corner in Richardson county, is very nearly three times as great as that precipitated annually on the extreme west line, at Bushnell, in Kimball county. There the mean annual rainfall is about twelve inches, while at Rulo the amount is about thirty-six inches, with the advantage of a lighter evaporation per annum for the last named point. This also varies greatly, as the evaporation is nearly double at Kimball, in Kimball county, than that of Falls City, in Richardson county.

The means adopted to ascertain the amount of the evaporation at the U. S. signal station is the placing of a floating pan of water, provided with a graduating scale, in a tank containing water. By this method the water in the pan is maintained at the same temperature of the water in the tank. While commenting on the question it may be well to state that evaporation varies greatly at

different points. At Yuma, Arizona, the annual evaporation is between nine and ten feet, while at points along the vicinity of the northern shore of Lake Superior it is but little over thirty-six inches per annum. Again, the evaporation is necessarily less in winter than in summer. July and August are the months when evaporation is greatest. The U. S. rainfall charts show some peculiarities in relation to our rainfall. The lines of the heaviest rainfall seems to follow lowest altitudes. The Republican Valley records show that it receives a much greater rainfall than that of the Platte or Niobrara, while for a small territory in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln, a lighter rainfall is recorded than at points either east or west of that city. This may be accounted for, however, by the greater accuracy of the reports coming from the U. S. signal office and also, that giving the general average for a number of years, the amount is less than has been returned by the inexpert local observers who send in the reports from the different towns in the state. As an illustration of the difference, U. S. offices commenced taking the precipitation and variation in temperature at old Fort Kearney, in Kearney county, in 1849. They continued to forward reports up to 1862. The annual rainfall is given at 25.44 inches, while at Minden, about twenty miles south, the observations as returned from 1882 to 1889 show an annual fall of 33.25 inches, owing to the inaccurate manner in which the returns have been made, and the errors which naturally follow the introduction of new methods, and the want of experience of volunteer local observers, in connection with the interruptions that have been of frequent occurrence. For instance, at some stations reports would be sent in for several months, then there would be an omission of certain months. The same would occur with the omission, in some cases, of a number of years.

There are now, however, local stations in nearly every town of any size in the state, and in the course of the next twenty years some exact data can be secured. The first point at which the variations of temperature and rainfall were taken in our state was old Fort Calhoun, in 1820, and were continued until 1826. No further observations were taken until 1849 at old Fort Kearney, and these were discontinued at the last named point in 1862. The observations as given seem to confirm the cycle theory of wet and dry years, or favorable and unfavorable terms of seasons, for we find that at old Fort Kearney, for the years 1859-60-61, there were three years in succession when the annual rainfall remained below the average. The annual precipitation as recorded shows that about that time the deposit was less in other places. The points where observations were taken, commencing with Fort Kearney and including other stations in the immediate vicinity of the state, viz., Fort Randall, S. D., Fort Laramie, Wyo., Fort Riley, Kas., and Oregon, Mo., as compared with the reports as given at Bellevue and Omaha, show for this term of years a low average of rainfall. About this time it will be remembered that Kansas sent out an appeal for aid, complaining that grasshoppers and drouth had placed them in destitute circumstances. From the data given in the U. S. report of 1890 we are led to infer that between 1868-78 there was a period of light average of rainfall for the great plains west of the Missouri river. We know that these years were years when we were afflicted with the grasshopper pest and losses and suffering ensued.

The central and western portions of the state did not receive the average amount of rainfall during these years. Just how far the drouth intensified these undesirable conditions cannot be known. From 1878 until 1889 Nebraska seemed to have been generally favored by nature.

During this period we had a succession of very fair to very good years. When years of low rainfall occurred they had almost invariably been preceded by years of fair or more than average rainfall, or they were succeeded by years of average or heavy rainfall, and during these years Nebraska was blessed with an era of fortunate conditions of every character, and it could be termed a favorable cycle of years.

The current theory that rainfall follows settlement is not, however, being sustained. The U. S. report on the climate, rainfall and temperature for Nebraska makes the following comment on page 9: "It is still a mooted question as to whether or not the rainfall of Nebraska is increasing. From the amount and character of the data at hand it can be said that contrary to an impression somewhat prevalent there is no increase in the amount of precipitation shown." If we now add to this report of the U. S. the low average of rainfall of 1890, '92, '93 and '94, including the heavy rainfall of 1891 so as to make the average general, it is doubtful if the rainfall would show any increase in the state, and there is a possibility of a slight decrease.

The following from the pen of G. D. Swezey, meteorologist of the experiment station at Lincoln, is right to the point in this connection:

ARE WE DRYING UP?

A few years ago the impression was quite general here in Nebraska that our rainfall was increasing from year to year, and various causes were adduced to explain it, such as the setting out of timber, or the breaking up of the virgin sod of the prairies. Now all this is changed and we hear instead anxious forebodings and a discouraged outlook into the future. The impression, if not the conviction, that our rainfall is growing less, and that this

garden of the West is to become an arid region unless it can be irrigated, is probably as common now as was the belief a few years ago that settlement, and cultivation and tree planting were destined to increase our rainfall and render the future of farming here in Nebraska an uninterrupted succession of hopeful seedtime and exuberant harvest.

In view of this waxing and waning of hope and courage and enthusiasm, a glance at the records of rainfall for past years is in order. It is just here that these old records, patiently gathered by many observers for many years, become exceedingly interesting and useful. "What is the use of knowing what the weather has been?" says the caviller to the meteorologist. If we could only forecast the future for a considerable time ahead, that would be worth while, but what is the use of all this patient gathering of statistics, this reading of thermometers and inspection of rain gauges?

Let us see what an examination of past records will show. How do early years compare with later years as to the amount of rainfall? Is it increasing? Is it decreasing? Or are there periods of years in which the rainfall record runs low and periods in which it recovers itself, and may we hope for the oldtime rainfall again?

The following table, compiled from a vast number of individual observations and monthly and yearly averages, presents about all that can be known with regard to the rainfall of Nebraska for the past twenty-three years. The average rainfall of the state for each year is determined as follows: The state is divided into six sections of nearly equal area; all the stations that have complete year's records of rainfall are thus divided into six groups and the average rainfall of each of the six sections thus determined for each year; then the rainfall for the state as a whole is determined by averaging that of the six

sections. The reason for this method is obvious; since the great preponderance of these stations is in the eastern and especially the southeastern part of the state; if all these stations were lumped together and a mean taken of the whole it would give more nearly an average for eastern Nebraska than for the state as a whole; but by the method of sections a fair average for the whole state is determined.

The following are the amounts of rainfall for the state as a whole for the last twenty-three years:

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1871.....	27.40	1883.....	31.30
1872.....	24.02	1884.....	25.33
1873.....	20.53	1885.....	25.28
1874.....	26.50	1886.....	23.36
1875.....	29.25	1887.....	24.45
1876.....	21.25	1888.....	23.56
1877.....	25.78	1889.....	22.71
1878.....	25.74	1890.....	17.61
1879.....	24.79	1891.....	30.62
1880.....	22.31	1892.....	24.12
1881.....	31.92	1893.....	16.80
1882.....	25.01	1894 (for 10 months) ..	12.78
Mean.....			24.76

The prominent fact that strikes one upon inspecting this table is not so much that of increase or of decrease as it is that our rainfall is exceedingly fluctuating, the the rainfall of 1881 for example is almost double that of 1893. The rainfall drops in 1876 eight inches below that of the preceding year, and in 1891 it rises thirteen inches above that of 1890. It is only by comparing periods of say five or ten years with each other that any true conception can be gained of the situation. The following table shows the average by five-year periods, the last period, however, not being complete:

	Inches
1871 to 1875.....	25.54
1876 to 1880.....	23.98
1881 to 1885.....	27.77
1886 to 1890.....	22.34
1891 to 1893.....	23.85

It will now be seen that there is no marked change either for the better or the worse in the amount of our annual rainfall. We are now in a group of years whose average is running low, about as low as that of the second five-year period, but not as low as that of the fourth unless our average for this year and next shall bring it down an inch and a half, as very likely it may.

If we divide the series of twenty-three years into two parts we shall find that the average rainfall for the first twelve years was 25.38 inches or about six-tenths of an inch more than the mean of the whole twenty-three years, while the average of the last eleven years is 24.10 inches or about six-tenths of an inch less than the normal.

There is then no reason to think from an inspection of the records of the past that Nebraska is becoming a Sahara. Six-tenths of an inch of annual rainfall is not worth getting discouraged about since a single year like 1881 would bring the average up to the normal.

Nor is there any reason to think that anything we have yet done in the way of tree planting or cultivation has produced any measurable result. The earth's atmosphere is so vast, so constantly interchanging from equator to pole and from continent to ocean that it is very difficult for us to change materially its condition.

It is exceedingly probable that Nebraska will continue in the future as in the past to have years of plenty and years of drouth, and, that as heretofore, the years of abundance will greatly outnumber the years of want."

The theory of an increase in rainfall has naturally been

a very popular one, for the land speculators used this theory as a means of disposing of their surplus acres to excellent advantage up to the year 1890 and as late as July, 1893.

The people of this state are now desirous of knowing the true conditions, so that they can build on a firm and permanent foundation. As it can not be proven that the rainfall has increased, and as a large portion of the state lies west of the line of the 28 inch limit and knowing that even east of that limit there are years when a greater rainfall is desired, the question is generally asked, how shall we overcome this defect? As irrigation for centuries past has been one of the means of solving this question, it can be profitably adopted in Nebraska with the same if not greater success than has resulted from its adoption by the people of other states of the west, as well as the nations of the old world.

The question naturally arises as to what is the available water supply for this purpose.

Nebraska is peculiarly fortunate in this respect. We have flowing into our state the waters coming from the great drainage basins of Colorado and Wyoming. The area drained by the North and South Platte rivers, the Republican, Niobrara, Key Paha rivers, and by the Beaver and Sappa creeks, would include an area fully as great as our entire state. With the exception of the heads of two rivers in the north and west portion of the state in Dawes and Sioux counties, all the water falling in Nebraska is carried through its arid or semi-arid portions. The Republican and Blue rivers do not leave the state until they have passed through all its semi-arid portions. We have, therefore, a large amount of water available coming from other states that seem destined for the use of the Nebraska farmer. Add to this supply the rainfall of Nebraska that can be made avail-

able by means of canals, reservoirs, tanks, artificial lakes, by pumping plants of various kinds and methods.

And now take into consideration that in a semi-arid country not over one-half the water is required for irrigation that is necessary in an arid country, also that our evaporation with the exception of the extreme western portion of the state is not so heavy, and Nebraskans have every reason to congratulate themselves over their water supply for irrigation purposes. The under ground or subterranean supplies are great. The earth is a natural impounder of water. Were it not so, all its surface would become arid, its rivers and streams would become merely ravines down which would rush the rainfall to the seas, and its whole surface would be similar in character to the canyon region of the Colorado river. Springs would be few and weak, marshes and lakes would be unknown.

Where artesian wells have been sunk and deep wells have been bored or dug in this state, it has been shown that underlying nearly all of Nebraska are great beds of sand stone as well as deep deposits of sand and gravel. Accepting as true, the statement made by French irrigation engineering experts, we have an inexhaustible reserve of water for future use that is being annually replenished. One French scientist states that a body of sandstone 100 feet thick and one mile square will, when once thoroughly saturated with water, discharge one cubic foot of water per minute for 13 years before the original supply is exhausted. The same engineer claims that sandstone will absorb about 37 per cent of its bulk in water, and different kinds of sand and gravel from 23 to 33 per cent. As the underlying beds of Nebraska are of great depth we have here an immense body of water that could be called upon as a reserve in case of necessity. But this supply must be obtained by pumping plants

as it will be impractical to obtain any great body of water from the so called underflow by canals, owing to the slowness with which water travels underground, as the same engineer states that the flow of water per year underground, giving the country or land a slope of one foot per mile, is only one mile per year. As it will be impossible to excavate to any great depth for canals and as the tendency of the underflow would be to create a caving of the sides of the canal and also the hydrostatic pressure would be wanting, and even could it be obtained, it would only tend to increase the caving in of the sides of the canal, the idea of securing water for canals by this source of supply may be abandoned with advantage to the state. It is to be regreted that some of our people have already expended some hundreds of thousands of dollars in trying to prove that water could be obtained from this source. The underflow water can be utilized by means of wells where the casings or points have penetrated a number of feet below the surface of the water thereby securing the hydrostatic pressure from above or pressure of upper water, thereby securing a more ample supply.

Pumping plants operated by the different means for supplying power, will some day be seen on every farm in Nebraska where the supply can not be obtained by surface canals. These, in connection with a reservoir system, will guarantee a given supply of food products to our people annually, regardless of the rainfall.

Wind power is the cheapest power on earth to day in Nebraska.

Following the wind mills we have the gasoline engine that would seem from the claims set forth by its agents as a cheap and desirable power for pumping purposes. Steam comes next, and if practical and available, electricity.

Great improvements have been made of late years in windmills for irrigation purposes. One company claims that they have constructed a windmill that will hold itself in gear in a forty-mile wind, and that it can be attached to an additional pump. A good, well built mill will last from ten to fifteen years.

To illustrate what is being done by irrigation from wells in other countries, Donald W. Campbell of Denver, Colo., stated at the interstate convention which met at Omaha last March, that there were 60,000,000 people living on 20,000,000 acres of land in India who depended entirely on wells for irrigation. The power by which they lifted the water to the surface was very crude and antique, nearly all the water being raised by hand power, quite a quantity being lifted by oxen attached to a sweep, and by other rude contrivances. The family owning a windmill was looked upon as wealthy.

The size of the mill required must be governed by the amount of water needed, the depth of the well and other conditions. The coming mill for irrigation will be from twelve to sixteen feet in diameter. Larger mills can be used, but will require more expensive wells. It is always well to consider that the supply of water underground is slow in its movements, and additional wells with more mills may furnish a more free supply. At a depth of 100 feet a pumping plant worked by wind power, with a reservoir attachment to store the water, and a fourteen-foot mill, should not cost more than three hundred dollars and five or more acres should be irrigated.

In the semi-arid portions of Nebraska this proposition involves the knowledge of carefully and intelligently using and applying the water.

The following tables give the amount of water that can be lifted by a certain class of windmills:

PUMPING CAPACITIES OF IDEAL WINDMILLS
—Back Geared.

[illegible]

PUMPING CAPACITIES OF IDEAL WINDMILLS
—Back Geared—*Continued.*

Lifting Water	12 foot Back Geared— has 9 and 12 inch stroke		Number of Cyl- inders to use	Diameter of Cyl- inders to use	Dis- charge pipe	14 foot Back Gear- ed—has 7, 9½ and 12 inch stroke		Number of Cyl- inders to use	Diameter of Cyl- inders to use	Dis- charge pipe
	Bbbs. per hour	Gals. per hour				Bbbs. per hour	Gals. per hour			
			1	18	12			1	24	16
5.	354	10,622	5	8	6	500	5000	8	8	6
			1	12	8			1	18	12
10.	177	5,311	3	8	6	250	7500	4	8	6
			1	10	6½			1	15	10
15.	118	3,540	2	8	6	166⅔	5000	3	8	6
								1	10	6½
25.	71	2,124	1	8	6	100	3000	2	7	5
50.	35 2-5	1,062	1	6	4	50	1500	1	7	5
75.	23⅓	710	1	5	3	33⅓	1000	1	6	4
100.	17⅔	531	1	4	2	25	750	1	5	3
125.	14	424	1	3¾	2	20	600	1	4½	3
150.	11⅔	354	1	3½	2	16⅔	500	1	4	2½
175.	10 1-30	303	1	3¼	2	14 4-15	428	1	3¾	2
200.	8¾	265	1	3	2	12½	375	1	3½	2
225.	7¾	236	1	2¾	1½	11 1-10	333	1	3¼	2
250.	6⅔	200	1	2½	1¼	10	300	1	3¼	2
300.	5 5-6	175	1	2¼	1¼	8⅓	250	1	3	2
350.	5	150	1	2¼	1¼	7 1-6	215	1	2¾	1½
400.	4⅓	130	1	2	1¼	6 1-6	185	1	2½	1½
450.	3⅓	100	1	1¾	1¼	5½	165	1	2¼	1½
500.						5	150	1	2¼	1½

Above estimates are based on twelve to fifteen mile wind per hour and mill placed directly over well, mill working on intermediate stroke.

OBSERVATION.

1st. When a large body of water is to be handled, as in draining land, or in supplying water for irrigation, and the height water is to be raised is less than twenty-five feet, best results will be obtained by using one large cylinder (size given in table) and using for discharge pipe size not less than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the diameter of the cylinder. The more nearly equal the diameter of cylinder and discharge pipe the better the results.

2nd. When one cylinder of sufficient diameter cannot be obtained, then two or more cylinders may be substituted. Each cylinder requires a separate discharge pipe.

3d. Lift pumps are best adapted to irrigation and drainage.

4th. Nor irrigation, where water is to be stored in an elevated tank, and where a lift pump cannot be used successfully, a force pump may be used.

5th. Discharge pipe should never be less than one-half the diameter of cylinder in all depths of wells, and the more nearly the discharge pipe equals the cylinder in diameter, the better the results.

6th. Back geared mills give best results when working on intermediate or longest stroke.

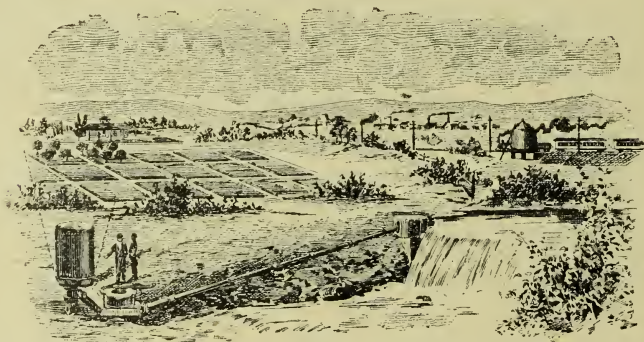
25 feet elevation of water							50 feet elevation of water							75 feet elevation of water							100 feet elevation of water							125 feet elevation of water						
Diam.		Wind Wheel		Diam. Pump Piston			Length of Stroke		Size of Pipe			Gallons per hour		Diam. Pump Piston		Length of Stroke		Size of Pipe			Gallons per hour		Diam. Pump Piston		Length of Stroke		Size of Pipe			Gallons per hour				
8	3½	8	808	2½	1½	412	10	4½	10	1½	445	12	6	12	2	461	14	6	14	2	488	16	8	16	2	517	18	8	18	2	546			
10	4½	10	1336	3½	2	401	12	6	12	2	497	14	8	14	2	507	16	8	16	2	517	18	8	18	2	527	20	8	20	2	537			
10	5	7½	123	3½	2	695	12	7½	12	2	695	14	8	14	2	712	16	8	16	2	729	18	8	18	2	746	20	8	20	2	763			
10	5	12	1738	4½	2½	668	12	6	12	2	962	14	8	14	2	1053	16	8	16	2	1066	18	8	18	2	1078	20	8	20	2	1090			
12	6	9	1866	4	2	830	12	6	12	2	864	14	8	14	2	883	16	8	16	2	897	18	8	18	2	911	20	8	20	2	925			
12	6	9	1866	4	2	830	12	6	12	2	864	14	8	14	2	883	16	8	16	2	897	18	8	18	2	911	20	8	20	2	925			
16	7	16	3232	5	16	1648	16	7	16	2	1780	16	7	16	2	1808	16	7	16	2	1836	16	7	16	2	1864	16	7	16	2	1892			
16	8	12	3168	6	12	1780	16	8	12	3½	1616	16	8	12	3½	1616	16	8	12	3½	1616	16	8	12	3½	1616	16	8	12	3½	1616			
16				7	8	3½	1616	16				16					16					16				16								

150 feet elevation of water				200 feet elevation of water			250 feet elevation of water			300 feet elevation of water			350 feet elevation of water								
Diam.	Wind Wheel	Diam.	Pump Piston	Length of Stroke	Size of Pipe	Gallons per hour	Diam.	Pump Piston	Length of Stroke	Size of Pipe	Gallons per hour	Diam.	Pump Piston	Length of Stroke	Size of Pipe	Gallons per hour	Diam.	Pump Piston	Length of Stroke	Size of Pipe	Gallons per hour
8	1½	8	149	1½	1	149	10	2½	10	1½	149	12	3½	12	1½	149	14	4½	14	1½	149
8	1¾	8	152	1½	1	152	10	2½	10	1½	152	12	3½	12	1½	152	14	4½	14	1½	152
10	1¾	10	202	2½	1½	202	12	3½	12	2	202	14	4½	14	2	202	16	5½	16	2	202
10	2¼	10	250	2½	1½	250	12	3½	12	2	250	14	4½	14	2	250	16	5½	16	2	250
12	2¼	12	311	3½	2	311	14	5½	14	2	311	16	6½	16	2	311	18	7½	18	2	311
12	2½	12	350	3½	2	350	14	5½	14	2	350	16	6½	16	2	350	18	7½	18	2	350
12	2½	12	324	3½	2	324	14	5½	14	2	324	16	6½	16	2	324	18	7½	18	2	324
12	3	12	311	3½	2	311	14	5½	14	2	311	16	6½	16	2	311	18	7½	18	2	311
16	3	16	596	4	2	596	16	4	16	2	596	16	4	16	2	596	16	4	16	2	596
16	3½	16	608	4	2	608	16	4	16	2	608	16	4	16	2	608	16	4	16	2	608
16	4	16	528	4	2	528	16	4	16	2	528	16	4	16	2	528	16	4	16	2	528

The easiest way to ascertain how much water can be secured for irrigation is to estimate the amount by cubic feet, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons making a cubic foot. This amount would cover one surface foot one foot deep. A cubic foot of water per second flowing through a 12 x 12 inch opening with a 4 inch pressure would cover two acres one foot in depth in 24 hours. Divide this so as to cover the land to a depth of 6 inches on a level and four acres would be irrigated. Where there are large bodies of water engineers estimate the amount for irrigation in acre feet. That is 160 acres of land covered with water to the depth of one foot would be 160 acres of water, while covering the same area to the depth of four feet would make 640 acre feet; to the depth of eight feet 1280 acre feet. This is a rapid and easy way to estimate water in large amounts. For a reservoir for a windmill, containing an acre foot of water, probably the best way is to lay off a quarter of an acre for the interior dimensions. Two hundred and nine feet on each side makes one square acre. Reducing this amount to $104\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the sides, or say 418 feet, interior size, then filling the reservoir to the depth of four feet we have one acre foot; to the depth of six feet one and one-half acre feet. As the depth is increased the rate of evaporation is decreased. Now allowing that with the ice cut in winter time and allowing for say four feet of water evaporated annually, you can figure about the amount of water you will have to apply to your land. The seepage can be reduced by careful construction of the bottom and sides of the reservoir.

The cheapest power for raising the water by mechanical means is by the water itself, provided that there is a sufficient supply to be allowed to go to waste. All over Nebraska there are a great number of small streams that flow in deep and narrow channels where it is impossible to lead the water out on the land by means of canals.

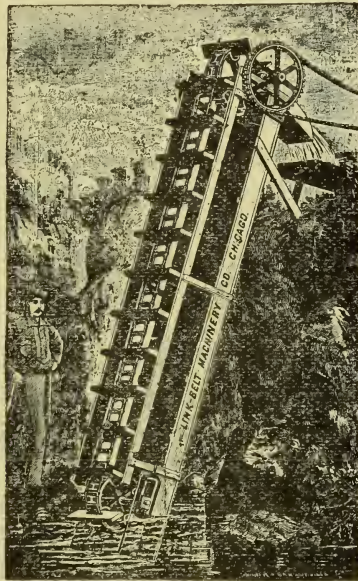
Here hydraulic rams can be made use of to a great advantage. The pipe working the ram can be carried up the stream so far as to secure from five to seven feet head or fall; or small dams can be thrown across the stream and the ram placed directly below the dam. Water can be carried to great heights by these machines and when they are properly made they very seldom get out of repair. A new hydraulic ram that is manufactured by the Rife Hydraulic Ram Company of Roanoke, Va., is claimed to be one of the most efficient machines of this class in use.



The above cut shows Rife's Automatic Hydraulic Engine No. 80 in operation, which under a 7 foot head with a supply of 300 gallons per minute, is elevating 86,000 gallons per day to a height of 34 feet.

When there is sufficient fall so that a swift runway can be made, or where there is velocity enough in the current, an undershot wheel can be made by the irrigators themselves. Attached to the inner or land side of these wheels can be secured swinging buckets that will fill with water as the wheel revolves, and empty the water as they reach the highest point attained by the wheel in its revolution. These wheels cost but little. They seldom get out of repair and will raise a large quantity of water in twenty-four hours. Mr. David Hunter, of Sutherland, Nebraska, has two of these wheels at work on his farm. One is worked by the current of the North Platte River and one by current of the water of the old North Platte

canal of Lincoln county. Mr. Hunter irrigates about 160 acres with these wheels. The water is poured from the buckets automatically into a receiving box and is thence conveyed by a trough to the small laterals or canals from whence it is distributed over the land. A wheel that will irrigate 40 acres will not cost over \$100 in material and labor, in some cases even less.



There are many places in Nebraska where a water wheel, either an undershot or an overshot or turbine can be placed in a stream or some natural or artificial dam and power applied to a centrifugal or rotary pump and by this means quite an amount of water raised. When power is applied by either gasoline or steam engines or by water wheels, probably the rotary or centrifugal pump will give the best results. When wind power is used the direct acting pump should be used. The latest style of irrigation pumps aim to admit a very free flow of water, avoid

all friction and the receiving pipe, cylinder and discharge pipe are all of the same dimensions. In deep wells a long stroke and narrow cylinder gives the best results. There is a steady improvement going on in pumping machinery for the purpose of elevating water for irrigation. A chain lift bucket elevator manufactured by The Link Belt Co., Chicago, gives good results, the principle being the same as that used in elevating grain in elevators.

Mr. D. N. Blood, of York, Nebr., made excellent use of one of these elevators during the past summer, pumping water from the Blue river and irrigating a number of acres of land. His power was obtained by working two mules on a tread mill or endless chain platform situated near the elevator. Mr. Blood claims that his water cost him but little and his machine nothing for repairs. The principle is the same as invented by Alexander Hoagland, of this state.

Siphon pumps have been invented by a French engineer that will lift water out of the bottom of a well provided the waste pipe is lower than the supply in the well. It is a question as to whether it has any advantage over the hydraulic ram. Some engineers think it has not.

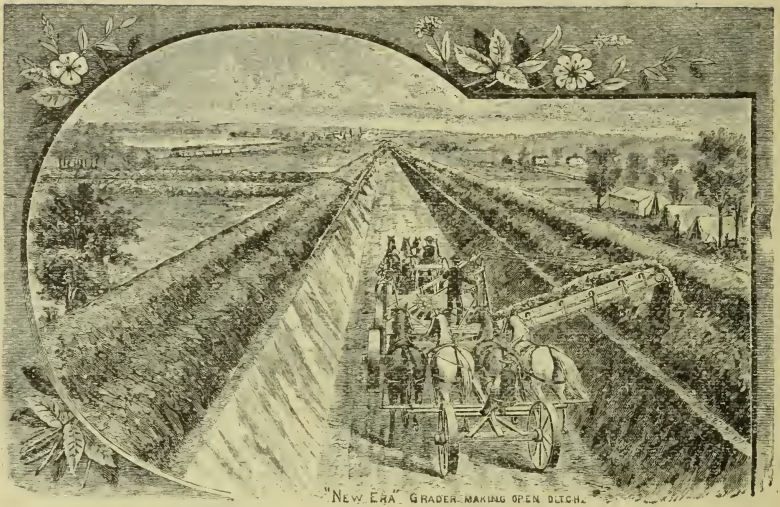
There are hundreds of devices for raising water that might be mentioned, but in the direct acting lift pump for the application of power the centrifugal and rotary for gearing attachment, the Hydraulic ram where there is waste of water to be utilized, the bucket or chain elevator embody about all the valuable methods that can be adopted at present for our lands.

The cheapest means by which water can be conveyed to irrigable lands is the open canals provided the topographical difficulties are not too great to be economically overcome.

Nebraska has been peculiarly favored by nature in this respect. On most of her streams and rivers that flow

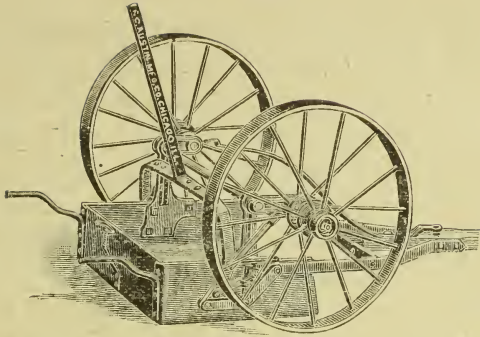
eastward, the fall per mile varies from six to twelve feet, the average fall where the streams are any size, being about seven feet to the mile. As the fall permits in canals, where they are over thirty feet on the bottom and carry over three feet of water should not exceed 12 or 14 inches of a fall per mile, we have here a possibility of a gain in elevation of sixty feet in ten miles, 120 feet in twenty miles, allowing that the canal follows about the same course as the river. Thus on the average stream a gain of from eighty to ninety feet will be made in elevation in twenty miles of canal. In some cases there will be the maximum gain of 120 feet. On small canals or laterals the fall per mile will vary from two to three feet. In another respect our state is fortunate. The surface of Nebraska is almost entirely of an alluvium formation that presents no obstacles to the use of the ordinary earth moving machine and tools in common use. We have no rock to blast, no mountains to tunnel, no quarrying nor deep and expensive cuttings to make. Skillful engineering will largely overcome the necessity of any extensive system of fluming and canals can without doubt be constructed in Nebraska at a lower cost than in any of the states located westward of our limits.

Dirt is now being moved on the canals in Lincoln county by the New Era Grading Machine for as low as three and one-half cents per cubic yard. It is safe to say that for the great portion of canals that will be constructed in Nebraska the average cost of moving the dirt need not exceed this amount. The machine will excavate a canal where a counter balance is used, 39 feet on the bottom, 48 feet on top and 3 feet deep. By allowing for the embankment from four to five feet of water can be carried in these canals at a velocity of two miles per hour. A canal of this size will irrigate in the semi arid portion of Nebraska from 25,000 to 35,000 acres. We find the cost to



"NEW ERA" GRADER MAKING OPEN DITCH.

be \$1,125.76 per mile. Canals in Nebraska can be constructed by the farmers themselves at a cost varying from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. This will not include the right of way that in many cases can be secured or obtained at a very low cost, as the right of way for canals comes under the head of public improvements in our statutes and it can be appraised and condemned by the same means used by railroad companies and for other public purposes. In the construction of small canals or laterals the reversible scrapers are largely used, and where the width does not exceed sixteen feet dirt can be moved at less than four cents per cubic yard. These reversible road scrapers are peculiarly adapted to the construction of laterals and are now largely used in Lincoln and Scotts Bluff counties for this purpose. The farmers claim that dirt can be moved with these machines for two cents per cubic yard. The cost of maintaining and keeping in repair the irrigation canals of this state will vary, owing to the location of the canal, the character of the soil, the amount of lumber



that may be used, but it is safe to assume that the cost will be between fifteen and eighteen cents per acre, allowing that the entire capacity is made available by the use of the water, which corresponds with the report of the Utah farmers, who state that five to twenty-five cents per acre per year is the cost of maintaining and keeping in repair their irrigation canals. The Colorado farmers, where they own and use their own canals, report the same figures. These figures will be exceeded if there are any lengthy expensive flumes or pipe lines to be replaced every five or seven years, but in the great majority of cases this will not be the case. On low line canals, with the present improved methods of construction, canals can be constructed at about the original cost of breaking the prairie. These figures are for the main canals, as the laterals can be constructed by the farmer using the water.

Just how far the canal system will be extended in Nebraska is a question of time and engineering, as our state has entered a new era in her development. Topographical difficulties now deemed insurmountable will be overcome and the high lands of Nebraska will be generally irrigated. We have another advantage in our favor that will greatly aid the people of the Republican and Loup river valleys. The Platte river flows through the state on the summit of a great divide, the land sloping from the

river, both north and south. McCook, Nebraska, which lays 8 miles east and 72 miles south of North Platte, is 290 feet lower than North Platte. Valentine, on the Niobrara river, 12 miles east and 140 miles north of North Platte, is 217 feet lower than North Platte. It is claimed that the same condition exists on the Loup river where the altitudes have been taken on lines running north and south from the Platte valley. St. Paul, on the Loup river, 25 miles north of Grand Island, is 64 feet lower than Grand Island.

From a recent article on "Nebraska's Water Supply," written by A. F. McKay, M. D., we quote the following which more fully explains this peculiar topographical feature of the state :

"The great water shed of Nebraska, sloping from west to east, has been compared to a veritable roof, its geological strata rising course on course as you climb from the eave trough, the Missouri river, to the ridge pole at the western border. This comparison, so far as geological strata is concerned, is a true one, but a comparison of surface altitudes will show that there is a ridge pole extending east and west, with decided sloping roofs to both the north and south as well as to the east. Along this second ridge pole, flowing across the entire state, is the Platte river, a very important factor in the water supply of Nebraska, being higher than the country either north or south of it. A cross section running through Sterling, Colo., Sidney, a point on the North Platte river, Alliance and Chadron, Neb., five places on a direct line north and south, shows Sterling on the South Platte river altitude 3,795 feet, Sidney on the Union Pacific railroad, 4,090 feet. Point on the North Platte altitude (estimated by multiplying distance from North Platte, Neb., by $10\frac{2}{3}$ feet per mile), 4,246 feet, Alliance 3,968 feet and Chadron 3,360 feet. Thus it will be seen that the North Platte

is 451 feet higher than Sterling on the south, and 886 feet higher than Chadron on the north, Chadron being north of the headwaters of the Niobrara river. A cross section on the longitude of North Platte running through McCook, on the Republican river, on the south, and Valentine, on the Niobrara river, on the north, shows McCook and the valley of the Republican to be 290 feet below the Platte, and Valentine 217 feet below the Platte. About thirty miles north of North Platte are the headwaters of the South Loup river, which flows almost due east, and at this point is more than 100 feet below the valley of the Platte and is below the entire extent of its course to a junction with the Loup..

Another cross section running through Kearney at an altitude of 2,146 feet shows Ravenna on the South Loup, only twenty-five miles distant, to be 148 feet lower ; Loup City, on the Middle Loup, fifty-six feet below ; and Ord, upon the North Loup river, to be ninety-five below the Platte at Kearney, and Bloomington, on the Republican river almost upon the south line of the state, to be 263 feet below the Platte at Kearney. Extend the lines of this cross section to Brandon on the Canadian Pacific railroad in Manitoba, upon the same line of longitude as Kearney, and to Laredo on the line between Texas and Mexico, and you will see that not only does the Platte river form the backbone of the state of Nebraska but of the whole region between the south line of Texas and Lake Winnipeg, being the highest ridge of land extending across the eastern slope. This no doubt accounts in a large measure for the remarkable absence along this whole Platte region of any malarial influences, and for the census figures which place Nebraska at the head of the list of states for healthfulness. Now a very casual examination of the map of Nebraska will show that no streams of importance flow into the Platte until the Loup

is reached at Columbus. It will also be noticed that the many small streams which flow into the Republican river, which crosses the west half of the state near the south border, flow almost directly south from points but a few miles south of the Platte river, and that the entire valley of the Republican river lies about 250 feet below the level of the Platte and almost parallel with it. On the north it will be noticed that there are no small streams flowing north, but that there are various streams which flow an easterly course, uniting to form the Loup river. All these streams lie at a lower level than the Platte, varying from ninety to 200 feet."

The time is coming when the surplus waters of the Platte will be conveyed to storage reservoirs situated at the headwaters of the Republican river and its tributaries and made to fertilize and produce crops. We all know that water runs down hill, but the question is how to get water onto the divide. The duty of canals can be greatly increased in proportion to their cost when the water can be carried out on each side of its line.

The question of seepage is one that must be discussed with the canal proposition. It is claimed that in a country where the evaporation is upwards of sixty inches annually, a canal carrying two feet of water flowing over ordinary land, a distance of eighty miles, all the water would be lost by seepage and evaporation. If the soil is very gravelly or porous, the water will not be carried so far. This difficulty is overcome by nature in Nebraska, as most of her streams carry in solution a very fine sediment that in a few years will deposit an almost impervious coating on the sides and bottom of the canal, and thus reduce the loss of water. It is estimated that in well constructed canals, the seepage in four years, will be reduced to one-fourth the original loss from this cause. There is another advantage gained by the sediment be-

ing carried out upon the land as it will act as a fertilizer and forever maintain the productiveness of the soil. History teaches us that the sediment carried through irrigation canals, has maintained the fertility of the Nile valley for ages, as well as the lands of other portions of the world.

The question of water supply for irrigation purposes, is an important one, and one upon which there is much difference of opinion. The irrigation season in Nebraska will vary but little from that of other states, but little water being used after July 15. The time for irrigating small grain will not run later than July 10, beginning about June 10. Nebraska has another important advantage in the temperature of the water. The mountain states receive the water direct from fields of snow and ice, but the exposure to air and sun, warms it before it reaches the fields of the Nebraska farmer thus making early irrigation possible.

There is no exact data from which we can secure estimates as to the amount of water coming into the state from rivers which have their source in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and South Dakota. The North Platte river is the principal stream from which we shall be able to derive any large supply and fortunately this river seems to have been destined for the use of Nebraska farmers. Unlike the South Platte in Colorado, this Wyoming stream runs in through deep valleys and narrow canyons until within a few miles of the state line where the valley gradually widens and the amount of land that can be irrigated steadily increases in area. The amount of water coming into Nebraska from this source alone, is sufficient to irrigate many millions of acres. The supply of water is ample. It remains for the people of Nebraska to store that supply, and apply it to the land in an intelligent manner, by the use of storage reservoirs,

the adoption of a system of subsoiling in order that the soil may absorb and retain a greater amount of moisture, the utilizing of the winter and early spring supplies by running it out over the land, thus saving the water which for centuries has been going to waste during the flood season, from the first of May until the middle of July. When this is done, they will find that they have water enough and to spare. The great canal system, which is bound to spring into existence in the near future, will make it possible to utilize all the water coming in to the state, no matter whether it comes in season of flood or otherwise.

The average amount of water passing under the U. P. R. R. bridge over the North Platte river in Lincoln county, about two miles east of the town of North Platte, during the month of May, has been estimated at about 8,000 cubic feet per second. In June the amount varies from 12,000, to as high in floods as 20,000 cubic feet per second. On the fifth day of June 1894, when the South Platte river was sending down an immense volume of water from Colorado, amounting, as estimated by irrigation engineers, to about 12,000 cubic feet per second and joined the flood in the main channel of the Platte river, there was passing under the Gothenburg bridge in Dawson county fully 30,000 cubic feet of water per second. This flood was maintained for about thirty days. We may be assured of an abundance of water from the Platte river as late as the 15th of July in nine years out of ten. In 1891 both the South and North Platte rivers continued to send down quite a large amount of water from the mountains until September. The irrigation season will be about 100 days in duration in this state. When water should be applied to crops or trees, it will commence about the 20th of May, and terminate between the 15th and 30th of July. During 1892, these rivers

carried water in large quantities until late in the summer. Both the North and South Platte rivers carried down during the winter and early spring, amounts varying from 3,000 feet per second in the South Platte, to 5,000 in the North Platte for three to four months at a time. According to reports made by U. S. engineers, there is sufficient water in the Loup to irrigate one million acres. This refers to the irrigation season of 100 days, with 265 days to spare. Allowing that the 265 days supply will irrigate another one million acres, we can say that two million acres can thus be irrigated. The water passing through the state in the Republican river, when properly stored and held in reserve by reservoir system, will be sufficient to irrigate one million acres. The same can be said of the Niobrara. We also have the Blue river and many other streams.

Now taking into consideration the fact that the rainfall in the greater portion of the state is double that of Utah or Colorado which renders it unnecessary to use such large amounts of water, we can see that we need not be uneasy about our water supply. Another fact which we will learn is that fully fifty per cent of the water applied to the land runs back to the stream from which it is taken and is again used lower down.

Take the statement of Geo. Q. Cannon of Utah, who has resided in that state since 1849, that while the rainfall has not perceptibly increased, there is more fog and dew than in past years. Now if the waste waters of the mountains can be stored in artificial lakes or reservoirs upon the plains and if we can largely hold back by the same means our own surplus water, and in connection with other states can cover this country with a net work of canals, and saturate our lands with moisture and increase our orchards and groves, we will favorably affect

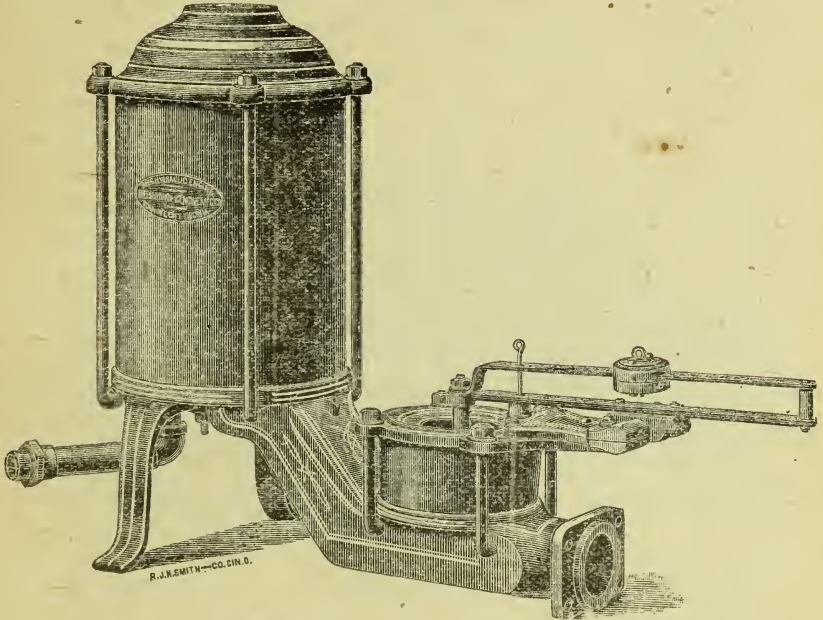
the climate of the section named and more dew, fog, moisture and rainfall will be the result.

Applying this question in its relation to the fruit industry, Nebraska in time, can become the country of the great red apple, of the pear, quince, cherry, plum, grape, and apricot, and instead of being importers, we shall become exporters of fruit. The great success that has been attained on the North Platte canal in Lincoln county by irrigation, demonstrates that Nebraska will become a great fruit growing region. The fact that we receive the greater portion of our rain in the early spring and summer and that in the late summer and fall when the demand is greatest upon the trees for growing and developing the fruit, could the needed moisture be supplied at this time our orchards would excel those of our sister state on the south west.

The question of how water should be applied is one that belongs directly to the farmer, and as irrigation means a crop every year regardless of the rainfall, making the only sure farm on earth the irrigated farm, and as irrigation means that we will add millions to the productive capacity of the state, and that it will forever end appeals for aid going out, it should be made a state question. The Nebraska legislature for 1895, could greatly aid the cause by appropriating a sufficient sum to print and distribute 50,000 copies of a cheap pamphlet on irrigation with the necessary cuts and drawings showing the methods by which canals are constructed, how reservoirs for the farm or the canal should be built, and how the water is applied to the growing crops. Also the best method of growing fruit and the cultivation of alfalfa. A few thousand dollars expended in this manner would be the best investment ever made by Nebraska. For if Louisiana finds irrigation profitable, with her 62 inches of rainfall annually, why should not Nebraska be benefit-

ted with her average of 28 inches for the extreme eastern portion and 15 for the extreme western portion.

Mr. R. H. Lawrence, who has made a study of irrigation engineering, and surveyed many of the canals now in use in this state, makes the following practical observations, which will prove of value to those contemplating irrigation :



The above cut shows Rife's Automatic Hydraulic Engine No. 80, which when run to its full capacity, require a water supply of 300 gallons per minute—the quantity raised depending upon the height to which it is elevated. This is especially designed for purposes of irrigation, supplying railway tanks, small towns, etc. It requires an 8 or 10 inch drive pipe, with a 4 or 5 inch discharge—depending upon conditions—and will work under a head as low as 3 feet. Where more capacity is wanted than one will furnish, two or more may be operated together.

PUMPING AND STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

A large per cent of our lands cannot be watered by canals taken from streams, which generally only cover the valley lands. The lands above the line of canals can, a portion of them, at least, be watered by pumping from canals to higher levels, or from wells, for the raising of

such products as potatoes, onions, cabbage and small fruit, etc. From wells pumped by ordinary windmill power one to fifteen acres can be watered per well, depending on supply of water, depth of well, character of land, products raised, as well as power of mill, etc. Water from the above named source of supply should be pumped into an earth reservoir or excavation of sufficient depth to hold all the water that may be supplied by pump running both winter and summer.

Reservoirs so made should be placed on the highest land so as to get a fall to land below. A good plan is to cover the bottom of the reservoir with the best clay or alkali soil to be had in vicinity to a depth of six inches to one foot. Pump in some water, then turn the cattle in to tramp it until it is packed close enough to retain all water without much seepage. By such means many instances are known in the state where men have raised from \$100 to \$900 worth per acre of products this year, either sold or for sale.

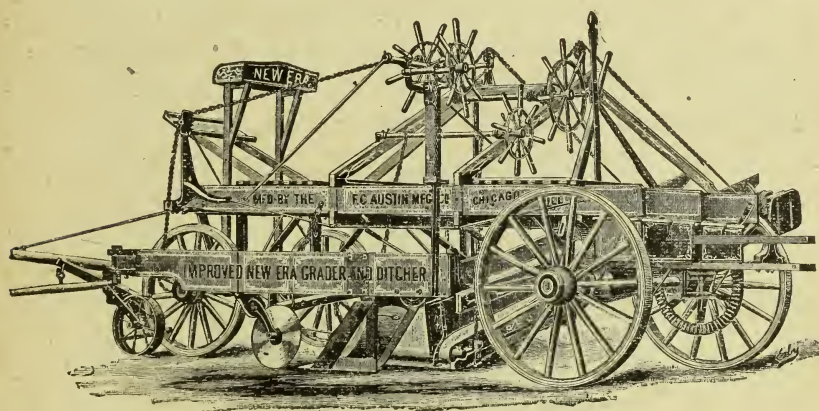
The benefit of having a reservoir is that when you want water for use on land you have a body of it from which you can draw a stream one foot square or more, instead of one-half to one inch stream if direct from the pump.

Sometimes dams are built across long ravines so as to catch all melting snow or rain water coming down, and ditches provided with gates are led out along sides of ravines below to water the land, which, with the seepage from dam above, waters land sufficiently to raise at least a fine garden patch of vegetables, if no more.

The top of such dams should be from four to twenty feet wide, depending on height, and should be raised one to four feet above water line, with wastes at either end of dam to carry off surplus storm water, then the slope on upper or water side of dam should be two to three feet out for each foot of height, while the lower side need be

only one and one-half to two feet out for each foot in height, depending on character of soil and head. In ravines, carrying considerable storm water at times, it is advisable to build only a low dam across main draw to catch water, then lead it by a small ditch with fall of one-sixteenth to one inch to the road down side of ravine to a storage in a side ravine, across which the main dam is thrown, to avoid having the main dam carried out by flood water.

Sometimes, also, a windmill is added to assist nature in filling the reservoirs.



COST OF CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

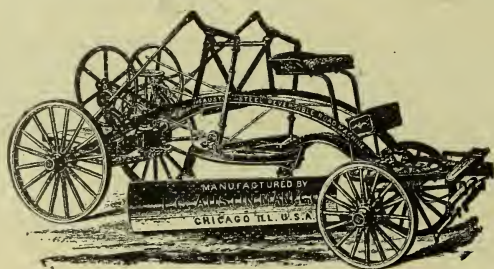
Canals are built generally at less cost per cubic yard of material moved than railroads, for the reason that the cut is regular and the haul less, rarely being more than 100 feet.

Slips or drag scrapers and wheelers are largely used, moving earth at a cost of five to ten cents per yard, and moving thirty-five or sixty cubic yards per team. On many of the canals of the state, however, machinery has been used of the type known as the "New Era Grader," made by the Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.,

which requires three men and ten to twelve horses to operate, but moves 800 to 1300 cubic yards of earth per day of ten hours, at a cost of one-quarter to three cents per yard, where earth can be thrown both sides of canal as per above cut.

The Mitchel Canal and Minatare Canal in Scotts Bluff county, the Nine Mile, Alliance and Bayard Canals in Cheyenne county, the Cody and Dillon, Farmers and Merchants, and the Paxton Southerland Canal near North Platte were largely built by machine work, as are many of those along the Loup and Platte River systems.

Many canals are laid out with the idea of machine construction, more especially with farmer companies who are working for cheap water in a limited time.



NEW IRRIGATION LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Our present irrigation law passed by the legislature in 1889, was all that was necessary at the time, but our needs have increased with time and experience. Nine-tenths of the members of the 1889 legislature, probably never thought of the subject of irrigation in its application to Nebraska lands. The importance which now attaches to irrigation of the lands west of the 97th meridian, renders new legislation covering the changed conditions, a necessity.

A short space of five years has clearly demonstrated the large and profitable results to be attained by irriga-

tion of the lands generally. At that time (five years ago) there was not above three thousand acres of land irrigated in the state; now there are one hundred and twenty thousand acres, and canals under construction and proposed, for hundreds of thousands of acres more, for many of which there is not water sufficient to warrant anything more than talk for a local "spring boom."

The basis of the measurement of water should be changed as it is almost impossible to measure large and small bodies of flowing water under a four inch pressure with any degree of accuracy.

The manner of filing for appropriations of water should be so restricted as to prevent persons from filing for double or more, the capacity of their proposed ditch or of the supply of the stream from which the canal is fed.

We also need a law similar, so far as it may apply to conditions here, to the Wright law of California, which provides for the community living under the line of a proposed canal to vote bonds against all the land under the proposed line to an amount sufficient to build the canal after a proper survey made by a competent civil engineer has shown the feasibility of the scheme; but should be guarded by a board of control of which the governor should be a member. This is necessary in order to insure competent engineering ability, good business management, and to prevent the voting of bonds against worthless lands which cannot be improved or on which they can get no water.

After the canal is built all lands under the same and benefitted thereby should be assessed to pay off the bonds, but only the lands using the water should be taxed each year to pay for the maintenance of the canal by the company or management.

I. A. Fort, president of the State Irrigation Association, has given the legal aspect of irrigation much careful thought, and has the following to say regarding the needs of new laws on this question :

"The members of the Nebraska Commission, while attending the Irrigation Congress at Denver took special pains to inquire as to the practical workings of the "Wright Law" of California. The reports received from all sources seem to be very favorable to the law, but all Californians recommended that the money to be expended should be under the supervision of a commission in order to prevent loss either by fraud or ignorance.

It is apparent that for sub-arid as well as arid Nebraska the necessity for the enactment of such a law has become a necessity, as with our present law it will never pay capitalists to invest money in irrigation canals of any size in the sub-arid portion of the state. Under the Wright Law the people on the lands build, own, control and manage their own canals."

OWNERSHIP OF IRRIGATING CANALS.

Chas. W. Irish, chief of irrigation inquiry, Washington, D. C., says :

"Irrigation schemes should be altogether in the hands of those who are the users of the water—the men who farm by that means—and it is perfectly certain that any other plan (excepting, perhaps, the Wright law of California) will insure the farmer trouble and loads of expense in the way of litigation. It will never do to separate the ownership and control of the water from the ownership and control of the land which it irrigates."

SUGGESTED FORMS OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FOR FARMERS.

Since we advocate the advisability of land owners operating, controlling and owning the water right of irrigating ditches, we suggest the following as the best form for articles of incorporation for the farmers:

Know all men by these presents, that we————— do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation in the state of Nebraska for the transaction of the business hereinafter described.

1. The name of the corporation shall be the—————

2. The principal place of doing business shall be in ———— precinct, ———— county, Nebraska.

3. The object for which said corporation is formed is to construct and maintain ditches, canals, laterals, reservoirs and storage supplies and to operate the same for the purpose of irrigating lands owned by the company, the individual members of the company, and such other lands as the company may desire to irrigate, also to use the same for domestic, mechanical and milling purposes and do all things that can lawfully be done under the laws of Nebraska to carry out such object.

4. The authorized capital stock of the corporation shall be ———— dollars, divided into shares of \$100 each, and the stock shall be non-assessable.

5. The corporation is authorized to commence business when ———— dollars of the stock is subscribed.

6. Subscriptions for the capital stock may be paid by the subscribers by work and labor in the construction of the corporation's ditches, canals and laterals.

7. The stock of the corporation shall at no time be issued or increased to an amount in excess of the actual cost of the construction of its ditches, canals, reservoirs and storage supplies.

8. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its subscribed capital stock, and no mortgage or bonded indebtedness shall be made or created unless the same be authorized by a majority vote of all the stockholders.

9. The existence of this corporation shall commence on ——— and continue for a period of fifty years.

10. The business of the corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors of five or more, together with the officers of the corporation.

11. The officers of the corporation are a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer, the president and vice-president to be elected by the board of directors from their own number, and the secretary and treasurer to be elected by the directors from among the stockholders.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this———.

[Signed.]

IRRIGATION BY PUMPING.

Read before the Kansas Irrigation Association at Wichita, Kansas; November, 23, 1893, by B. A. MCALLASTER, Land Commissioner Union Pacific System.

At the Interstate Irrigation Convention held at Salina, Kansas, on the 28th of September, 1893, my attention was particularly drawn to the subject of pumping water, for irrigation, by means of wind-mill pumps. Several gentlemen were present from Garden City, Kansas, who detailed in a very interesting way, the results obtained in their locality by this means.

Shortly afterwards, in conversation with a gentleman

from Julesburg, Colorado, I learned that one or two farms were being irrigated in the same manner in the vicinity of Julesburg. It then became a matter of curiosity to ascertain the extent to which this irrigation by pumping has been practiced throughout the country, and I prepared and sent to each of our station agents and land agents in Nebraska, west of North Platte; Kansas, west of Wakeeney; Wyoming, east and south of Cheyenne; and all of our agents in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, a circular letter asking the names and addresses of any individuals whom they might know who were pumping water for irrigation purposes. In response to these letters I secured in the neighborhood of two hundred names of parties located in western Nebraska, southeastern Wyoming, northeastern and east-central Colorado and western Kansas. To each one of those parties I sent a letter asking the locality of their land; number of acres irrigated; power used, whether wind or steam; cost of plant and cost per year, of operation; depth and diameter of well; depth of water; whether or not the well could be pumped dry; diameter of stream coming from the pump; capacity of pump, in gallons per hour; average length of time, per year, of running the pump, and area and depth of reservoir. A large number of these letters have been returned with full and complete answers to the questions asked, and in many instances, accompanied by enthusiastic letters advocating this method of irrigation.

While awaiting replies to these letters to the individual farmers, I submitted to one of the prominent Wind Engine Pump Companies, a series of questions as to the capacity, cost, etc., of wind-mills and pumps. From the Pump Company I learned that one horse power will raise a 5 inch column of water 100 feet; a 6 inch column 70 feet, and an 8 inch column 40 feet; additional horse

power will elevate the water in direct proportion. A 10 foot mill will develop one-half of one horse power; a 12 foot mill three-fourths horse power; a 14 foot mill two horse power, and each additional two feet in diameter of mill develops practically one additional horse power up to a 30 foot mill which develops eight horse power. The cost of the mills ranges from \$40 for the smallest size, up to \$400 for the largest.

In response to an inquiry as to the estimated number of days a wind-mill will run during the year, the Company replies as follows: "It depends on locality. Here in Illinois total output one-third or eight hours per day. Kansas and Nebraska will average double this amount." I think the estimated average for Kansas and Nebraska, as compared with Illinois, will be accepted without question.

I further ascertained from the Pump Company that a 5 inch pump geared to run forty-eight 8 inch strokes per minute, will discharge 1,860 gallons of water per hour; a 6 inch pump geared in the same way will discharge 2,760 gallons per hour, and an 8 inch pump will discharge 4,860 gallons per hour.

From the printed report of the Colorado State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, I learned that the duty of water as determined by actual measurement, is 1 cubic foot per second, running continuously for 60 to 65 acres of ground. This, during the month of June, when the greatest amount of water is needed for irrigation. During the entire irrigation season 1 cubic foot per second, if reservoired, is sufficient for 175 to 300 acres. The same report shows that by actual measurement the amount of water required for various crops, ranges from 1.67 feet to 2.53 feet in depth. That is, if the entire amount of water necessary for the perfect irrigation of the land, was applied to the land at one time, it would

be necessary to cover the ground to the depth named, according to the crop to be irrigated. The report shows also that this measured depth includes the measured rainfall during the same season. For the purpose of estimates given in this paper, I will assume that the average depth required for crops, is 2 feet.

From the statements made by the Pump Company as to the capacity of a pump, I learned that a 5 inch pump will discharge 1,860 gallons of water per hour. This is 31 gallons per minute, or 5-10 gallons per second, and is equal to $.06\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet per second. On the Colorado basis as before given, a stream running $.06\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet per second would irrigate about six acres of land; but the pump is only estimated to run about one-third of the time, consequently one-third of the water would be secured and about two acres could be irrigated direct from the pump.

I have a large number of reports from farmers who apparently put in their wind-mills originally for the sole purpose of securing water for stock; but have since been successfully irrigating orchards, garden patches, etc., from the surplus water without making any attempt to reservoir it. These reports show that such surplus water is sufficient to irrigate from one to three acres of land.

Now suppose a farmer expends a few dollars in constructing a reservoir 100 feet square by 4 feet deep, what would be the result. Such a reservoir will contain 40,000 cubic feet, or about 300,000 gallons of water. A 5 inch pump discharging 1,860 gallons per hour, will in one-third of a day, or eight hours, discharge 14,880 gallons. In twenty days of eight hours each (this is assuming that the wind-mill runs one-third of the time) 297,600 gallons of water will be secured, practically filling our 300,000 gallon reservoir. During the six months from April to September inclusive, there are nine periods of

twenty days each, therefore the reservoir can be emptied and refilled nine times during the six months, resulting in an aggregate of 2,7000,000 gallons of water for irrigation purposes, equal to 360,000 cubic feet.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for last year, shows that at Wallace, Kansas, during the six months from April to September, the rainfall aggregated over 15 inches. We have before found that an average of 2 feet in depth, including the rainfall, is required for practical irrigation; or in other words, 2 cubic feet of water per square foot of land. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet, therefore, to irrigate one acre of land requires 87,120 cubic feet of water; of this 15-24 or $\frac{5}{8}$ may be estimated as being the rainfall, leaving $\frac{3}{8}$ to be supplied from the reservoir. Therefore, to irrigate one acre of land during the season, requires 32,670 cubic feet of water from the reservoir; but our pump and reservoir will supply, during the season, 360,000 cubic feet of water, enough to irrigate about 11 acres.

Now that we have seen what in theory *ought* to be accomplished with a pump and reservoir of the capacity named, let us see what our farmers reports show as actually being accomplished. Mr. John Simon, of Garden City, Kansas, reports a wind-mill pumping a 5 inch stream of of water into a reservoir 100 feet square by 4 feet deep, raising the water 12 to 15 feet and irrigating 10 to 15 acres; the entire cost of this plant was \$140, with practically no outlay for operating expenses. Mr. J. F. Monson, of Julesburg, Colorado, reports that he is irrigating 8 to 10 acres with two wind-mills raising a 3 inch stream of water 20 feet into a reservoir 80 feet in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The cost of his plant was \$225. Mr. J. L. Diesem, of Garden City, Kansas, is irrigating 15 acres from a well 13 feet deep, by means of a pump throwing 6,000 gallons per hour into a reservoir 140 feet by 153

feet and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. His plant cost \$350. Examples of these results might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough have been given to show that theory and practice bear one another out, and that at a comparatively moderate cost it is eminently practicable to irrigate 10 to 15 acres of land by means of a wind-mill pump.

Another important question to be considered in this connection is the depth from which water can be successfully pumped by wind-mills, for irrigation. Theoretically a 5 inch column of water can be raised 100 feet for each horse power developed by the wind-mill. The Pump Company states that the practical limit of raising water is about 200 or 250 feet. Among the reports which I have received from the farmers, I have a number of instances where the water is being pumped from considerable depths. Among them Mr. J. C. Houser, of Grainfield, Kansas, is pumping from a well 56 feet deep. Mr. S. K. Wine, of Menlo, Kansas, is pumping from a well 130 feet deep. Mr. S. T. Percell, of Grainfield, Kansas, is pumping from a well 140 feet deep. Four wells at Weskan, Kansas, are respectively 135 feet, 153 feet, 160 feet and 140 feet in depth. This shows that it is practicable to raise the water from a considerable depth below the surface of the ground.

It is my opinion that the future irrigation of the plains country is to be largely carried on by means of wind-mill pumps. Each farmer can be independent of his neighbors or of any Irrigation Company and at a cost not exceeding \$250, irrigate from 10 to 15 acres of his quarter section, and 10 to 15 acres properly irrigated and carefully cultivated is as much as any man ought to undertake to cultivate under irrigation. On this irrigated ground he can raise those crops which will bring in the best financial returns and can thereby insure himself and his family sufficient income to more than support them

independent of the fluctuations of the natural rainfall. On the remaining portion of his 160 acres he can raise by dry farming, the same crops in character and amount as he is now getting, and two years out of three he is bound to get magnificent crops from the non-irrigated land.

I am further convinced that if ten acres out of each quarter section of the plains country were irrigated, the resultant evaporation from the necessary reservoirs and from the irrigated land, would so disturb the existing climatic conditions that the long drouths which are now liable to be experienced would be permanently broken up and that the average annual rainfall instead of coming at infrequent periods and in heavy driving storms, always causing more or less damage, would be obtained at frequent intervals and in the shape of gentle rains which would do the greatest amount of good. The result would be that from the non-irrigated land would be obtained each and every year, fully as good crops as were obtained in Western Kansas and Nebraska in 1891 and 1892.

WATER INCHES.

Irrigation water is measured generally by the cubic foot, by the gallon, or by miner's inches. The miner's inch is a variable quantity, depending upon the head above the one-inch orifice of discharge. It varies from a four-inch head to a six-inch head, and is not a commendable unit of measure. Thus, there are fifty miner's inches to a cubic foot per second, California measurement, and about forty miners' inches, Colorado measurement. One cubic foot contains seven and one-half United States gallons of 231 inches.

CUBIC FEET.

- 1 cubic foot per second equals :
 - 2 acre feet in twenty-four hours.
 - 60 acre feet in thirty days.
 - 180 acre feet in three months.
 - 720 acre feet in one year.
 - 7.5 gallons per second.
 - 50 California inches.
 - 38.04 Colorado inches.
-

CALIFORNIA INCHES.

- 100 California inches equal :
 - 4 acre feet in twenty-four hours.
 - 1 acre foot in six hours.
 - 120 acre feet in one month.
 - 360 acre feet in three months.
 - 1,440 acre feet in one year.
 - 15 gallons per second.
 - 900 gallons per minute.
 - 77 Colorado inches.
 - 2 cubic feet per second.
-

COLORADO INCHES.

- 100 Colorado inches equal :
- 5.4 acre feet in twenty-four hours.
- 1 acre foot in 4.2 hours.
- 155 acre feet in one month.
- 465 acre feet in three months.
- 1,860 acre feet in one year.
- 19.50 gallons per second.
- 1,170 gallons per minute.
- 2.6 cubic feet per second.
- 130 California inches.

The term as applied to wells, such as "artesian positive," means one from which the water rises above the surface. "Artesian negative" is one in which the water does not rise to or flow above the surface.

"Phreatic water" is that nearer the surface and derived from absorption, and is a name given in a general way to all species of wells that are supplied from ground water.

AMENDED IRRIGATION LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

CHAPTER 24—IRRIGATION.

ARTICLE I—WATER RIGHTS.

Sections 2032 to 2061.

An act to provide for water rights and irrigation, and to regulate the right to the use of water for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, and to repeal Sections 158 and 159 of Chapter 16, of the Compiled Statutes of 1887, entitled 'Corporations.' " 1889, p. 503.

In force March 27. (Raynor's Irrigation Law.)

2032. The right to the use of running water flowing in any river or stream, or down any canyon or ravine, may be acquired by appropriation by any person, company or corporation organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska; *Provided*, That in all streams not more than twenty (20) feet in width, the rights of the riparian pro-

prietor shall not be affected by the provisions of this act.

Amended 1893, Ch. 40, P. 377. In force March 31.

2032 *a*. Any canal constructed for the purpose of developing water power, or any other useful purpose, and from which water can be taken for irrigation, is hereby declared to be an irrigation canal, and all laws relating to irrigation canals shall be deemed applicable thereto.

This section added 1893, Ch. 40, P. 378. In force March 31.

2033. The appropriation must be for some useful or beneficial purpose, and when the appropriator or his successor in interest ceases to use it for such a purpose, the right ceases.

2034. No tract of land shall be crossed by more than one ditch, canal or lateral, without the written consent and agreement of the owner thereof, if the first ditch, canal or lateral can be made to answer the purpose for which the second is desired or intended.

2035. All ditches, canals, or laterals used for the purpose of irrigation shall be exempt from all taxation, whether for state, county or municipal purposes.

2036. The person, company, or corporation entitled to the use may change the place of diversion if others are not injured by such change, and may extend the ditch, flume, or aqueduct by which the diversion is made to places beyond that where the first use was made.

2037. The water appropriated from a river or stream shall not be turned or permitted to run into the waters or channel of any other river or stream than that from which it is taken or appropriated, unless such stream exceeds in width one hundred (100) feet, in which event not more than seventy-five (75) per cent of the regular flow shall be taken.

Amended 1893, Ch. 40, P. 378. In force March 31.

2038. As between appropriators, the one first in time is first in right.

2039. A person, company, or corporation desiring to appropriate water must post a notice in writing in a conspicuous place at the point of the intended diversion, stating therein: 1st. That he, they, or it claims the water there flowing to the extent of (giving the number) inches, measured under a four inch pressure, and accurately describing the point of diversion. 2nd. The purpose for which he, they, or it claim it and the place of intended use. 3rd. The means by which he, they, or it intend to divert, and the size of the flume, ditch, pipe, or aqueduct in which it is intended to divert it. A copy of the notice must, within ten days after it is posted, be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which it is posted.

2040. Within sixty days after the notice is posted the claimant must commence the excavation or construction of the works in which it is intended to divert the water, and must prosecute the work diligently and uninterruptedly to completion unless temporarily interrupted by snow or rain.

2041. By completion is meant conducting the water to the place of intended use.

2042. By compliance with the above rules, the claimant's right to the use of water relates back to the time the notice was posted.

2043. A failure to comply with such rules deprives the claimant of the right to the use of the water as against a subsequent claimant who complies herewith except as provided in the next section.

2044. All ditches, canals, and other works heretofore made, constructed or provided, by means of which the waters of any stream have been diverted and applied to any beneficial use, must be taken to have secured the

right to the waters claimed to the extent of the quantity which said works are capable of conducting and not exceeding the quantity claimed without regard to or compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

2045. (Proceeding to perfect right.) Persons who have heretofore claimed the right to water and who have not constructed works in which to divert it, and who have not diverted it nor applied it to some useful purpose, must, after this title takes effect and within ninety days thereafter, proceed as in this title provided, or their right ceases.

2046. The county clerk of each county must keep a book in which he must record the notices provided for in this title.

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF WAY FOR DITCHES.

2047. All persons, companies, and corporations, owning or claiming any land situated on the banks or in the vicinity of any stream are entitled to the use of the waters of such stream for the purpose of irrigating the land so held or claimed.

2048. When any such owners or claimants to land have not sufficient length of frontage on a stream to afford the requisite fall for a ditch, canal, or other conduit on his own premises for the proper irrigation thereof, or where the land proposed to be irrigated is back from the banks of such stream, and convenient facilities otherwise for the watering of said lands cannot be had, such owner or claimants are entitled to a right of way through the lands of others for the purpose of irrigation: *Provided*, That in the making, constructing, keeping up, and maintenance of such ditch, canal, or conduit through the lands of others, the person, company, or corporation proceeding under this section, and those succeeding to the interest of

such persons, company or corporation, must keep such ditch, canal, or conduit in good repair, and are liable to the owners or claimants of the lands crossed by such work or aqueduct for all damages occasioned by the overflowing thereof, or resulting from any neglect or accident (unless the same be unavoidable) to such ditch or aqueduct.

2049. In case of the refusal of the owners or claimants of any land through which such ditch, canal, or other works are proposed to be made or constructed to allow the passage thereof, the person, company, or corporation desiring the right of way may present to the county judge of the county in which said lands are situated, a petition describing the lands to be crossed, the size of the ditch, canal, or works, the quantity of land which is required to be taken, and setting forth the names of the owners or parties in the lands to be crossed, and praying for the appointment of five appraisers, disinterested freeholders of said county, to ascertain the compensation to be made to such owners or parties interested. Upon filing of said petition the county judge must give notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in said county, if there is such printed in said county, or if there be none, by posting such notice in three (3) of the most public places in the county, one of which must be at the county seat, that at a time and place specified in said notice, said petition will be heard and said appraisers appointed, unless good cause be shown by the parties adversely interested, why the said petition should be denied. Said notice must be published or posted for not less than thirty (30) days prior to the hearing thereof, and the expenses of the publication or posting of the same must be defrayed by the petitioners.

2050. The said appraisers must, before entering upon the duties of their office, take an oath to faithfully and

impartially perform the duties as such appraisers, and make a true and just award of the amount of compensation to be paid for the right of way over, and use of the lands to be crossed by such ditch, canal, or other conduit. They must hear the allegations and proofs offered by the respective parties, and after viewing the lands and premises, ascertain and certify the amount of compensation which in their judgment it is just and proper to make to the parties owning or interested in the lands to be crossed for the use of the same, and for damages, if any, on account of injury to other portions of the tract of land of any owner or interested party, after making allowance and deducting for real and direct benefit which such owner or party interested will derive from the making of such ditch, canal, or other works. The appraisers, or a majority of them, must subscribe to such certificate, and the same must be filed with the county judge, who, upon the payment of the fees therefor, shall cause a certified copy to be recorded, together with all the proceedings had, in the office of the county clerk, and upon the payment of the compensation and damages, if any, or the tender thereof to the proper parties, or in the absence of such parties from the county, then upon the deposit of the amount in the county treasury to the credit of the said parties, the persons, company, or corporation petitioners have the right of entry upon and of way for the proposed ditch, canal, or other works; *Provided*, That either party may have the right to appeal from such assessment of damages to the district court of the county in which said lands are situated within sixty days after such assessment is filed as aforesaid. And in case of such appeal the decision and finding of the district court shall be transmitted by the clerk thereof duly certified to the county clerk to be filed and recorded in his office. But such appeal will not delay the prosecution of the work upon said ditch,

canal, or works, if such persons, company, or corporation shall first pay or deposit with such county treasurer the amount so assessed by said appraisers such persons, company, or corporation shall in all cases pay the costs of the first assessment; *Provided*, That if on appeal the appellant shall not obtain a more favorable judgment and award than was given by said appraisers, then such appellant shall be adjudged to pay all costs made on such appeal; *Provided, further*, That either party may appeal from the decision of the district court to the supreme court of the state, and the money so deposited shall remain in the hands of the county treasurer until a final decision be had subject to the order of the supreme court.

2051. All persons, companies and corporations owning or having the passory or other title or right to lands adjacent to any stream, have the right to place in the channel of or upon the banks or margins of the same, dams or other machines for the purpose of raising the water thereof to a level above the banks, requisite for the flow thereof to and upon the adjacent lands, and the right of way over and across the lands of others for conducting said water may be acquired in the manner prescribed in the last two sections.

2052. Where the owners of any spring or stream or the appropriators thereof desire to conduct the waters thereof to any lands for the purpose of irrigation, or to any city or town for the use of the inhabitants thereof, or to any reservoir for the purpose of storing said water for irrigation purposes, or to any factory, or any distant place with the intent to apply the same to a beneficial use, and to accomplish such object it is necessary to cross with ditches, flumes, or other conduits, the lands owned or occupied by others than the owners or appropriators of such spring or stream, the right of way over and across the land of others for conducting such water and the

condemnation of land for reservoirs for storing said waters for irrigation purposes, may be acquired in the manner above prescribed.

2053. If the owner of any irrigation ditch or canal requires or deems it necessary to enlarge any such ditch or canal, such owner shall be permitted to do so on reasonable terms, and in case the said owner of such ditch or canal and the owner and claimant of the lands abutting said ditch or canal cannot agree as to terms for such enlargement, then the damage, if any, to the owner or claimant of said lands shall be ascertained in the same manner provided for by the appraisers in sections three (3) and four (4) of this title (2049 and 2050.)

2054. If any corporation organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of constructing and operating canals for irrigating or water power purposes, or both, may acquire a right of way over or upon any land for the necessary construction of such canal, including dams, reservoirs, and all necessary adjuncts to said canals in the same manner as provided for persons and companies in this act, and such persons, canal companies and corporations shall have the same power to occupy state lands with their said canals as is given to railroad corporations by Section 105, Chapter 16, of the Compiled Statutes of 1887 (526) ; and such corporations shall also have power to borrow money, and to mortgage all their property and franchises in the same manner and for the same purposes as railroad corporations. And all the laws applicable to railroad corporations in respect to the borrowing of money, issuing of bonds, and giving of mortgages and the manner of so doing, are hereby declared to be applicable to canal or irrigation corporations.

2055. Canals constructed for irrigating or water power purposes, or both, are hereby declared to be works of internal improvement and all laws applicable to works of

internal improvement are hereby declared to be applicable to such canals.

2056. The owners or constructors of ditches, canals, works, or other aqueducts and their successors in interest using and employing the same to convey the waters of any stream or spring, whether the said ditches, canals or aqueducts be upon the lands owned or claimed by them, or upon other lands, must carefully keep and maintain the same, and the embankments, flumes, or other conduits by which said waters are or may be conducted, in good repair and condition, so as not to damage or in any way injure the property or premises of others.

2057. Nothing in this chapter contained must be so construed as to interfere with or impair the rights of water appropriated and acquired prior to the passage of this chapter. But this reservation in behalf of existing rights does not exempt said appropriators from liability as provided in the last section.

2058. In case the volume of water in any stream is not sufficient to supply continually the wants for irrigating purposes of the owners or proprietors of land in any district or neighborhood in which customs exist for distributing the waters amongst such owners or proprietors, the waters diverted must in such case be held to be a common right in those accustomed to the participation in the use and enjoyment of such distribution, and such customs must be upheld in all courts as conferring such common right in the same. But this section does not affect any prior vested rights.

2059. In case any person, company, or corporation has constructed a ditch for the purpose of diverting the water of any river, creek, canyon, ravine, or spring for the purpose of selling the water thereof for irrigating purposes, the owners or cultivators of said land along the line of and covered by said ditch or canal are entitled to

and have the right to the use of water from said ditch or canal for the purpose of irrigating said land so owned or cultivated in the following order: *First*—All persons through whose land such ditch or canal runs are entitled to the use of the water thereof in the order of their location along the line of said ditch or canal. *Second*—After those through whose land the ditch or canal runs, those upon either side of the line of the ditch or canal are entitled to the use of the water thereof, those equally distant from the line of said ditch or canal are entitled to priority in the order of their location along the line of said ditch or canal; *Provided*, That in times of scarcity of water the same shall be equally distributed to the consumers thereof; *Provided, further*, That in times of scarcity of water the same shall be equally distributed to the consumers thereof, and the price to be paid for such water shall be reduced in proportion with the reduction of the supply so furnished, and when no water is furnished no claim shall be allowed for water rent; *Provided*, That the owners or cultivators of such lands pay the usual and customary rates for the use of said water, and whenever any ditch or canal has been constructed for the purpose of conveying water and selling the same for irrigation purposes, it is unlawful for the owner or owners of said ditch or canal to change the line of said ditch or canal so as to prevent or interfere with the use of water from said ditch or canal by anyone who, prior to the proposed change, had used water for irrigating purposes from said ditch or canal; and it is hereby made the duty of the owners or owners of any such ditch or canal to keep the same in good repair and cause the water to flow through said ditch or canal to the extent of its capacity, if so much be needed, during the entire time that water is necessary for irrigating purposes; *Provided*, That the river, creek, canyon, ravine, or spring from which the

water is taken furnishes an amount of water sufficient for such purposes, subject to the appropriation of the owner or owners of such ditch or canal. For a failure to cause the water to flow as aforesaid the owner or owners or lessees of any such ditch or canal are personally liable to anyone for any damages resulting from such failure, and in addition to such personal liability, such damages is a lien upon such ditch or canal, which lien continues in force until such damages are paid.

Amended 1893, Ch. 40, P. 378. In force March 31.

2060. No person entitled to the use of water from any such ditch or canal must, under any circumstances, use more water than good husbandry requires for the crop or crops that he cultivates, and any person using an excess of water is liable to the owner of such ditch or canal for the value of such excess, and in addition thereto, is liable for all such damages sustained by any other person who would have been entitled to the use of such excess of water as fixed by this section.

2061. Any person or persons who shall unlawfully, or without the consent of the owner of any ditch or channel where it was placed or left to run, or who shuts or opens any ditch, gate or dam, with intent so to divert any water and thereby deprive any person of the use of the same, or who shall cut, break, or in any way injure any ditch, bank, dike, or flume, or raise any headgate of any main or lateral ditch, whether he be a water purchaser or not, from the said ditch or lateral, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for each and every offense be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50), or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both at the discretion of the court, and shall moreover, be liable in a civil action to any person injured thereby in crops or otherwise, in three times the actual damages sustained in consequence of any such wrongful act or acts.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

CHAPTER 39 b.—COMPILED STATUTES 1893.

SECTION 1.—There is hereby created a bureau of labor census and industrial statistics, with headquarters in the capital building, for which stationery, postage, expressage, printing, and facilities for transacting business shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments.

SECTION 2. The governor of this state is hereby made commissioner of said bureau.

SECTION 3. Said commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, who, when acting for or instead of said commissioner, shall have and may exercise equal power and authority subject to the approval of the commissioner.

SECTION 4. The duties of said commissioner shall be to collect, collate, and publish, statistics and facts relative to manufacturers, industrial classes, and material resources of the state, and especially to examine into the relations between labor and capital, the means of escape from fire and protection of life and health in factories, workshops, mines and other places of industries, the employment of illegal child labor, and the exaction of unlawful hours of labor from any employe, the educational, sanitary, moral, and financial condition of laborers and artisans, the cost

of food, fuel, clothing and building material, the causes of strikes and lockouts, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes.

SECTION 5. The commissioner or his deputy shall have power to enter any factory or workshop in which labor is employed, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, or examining the means of escape from fire, and the provisions made for the health and safety of operatives in such factory or workshop; and in case the officer of the bureau shall discover any violations of, or the neglect to comply with the laws in respect to child labor, hours of labor for women and children, fire escapes and similar enactments now or hereafter to be made, he shall notify the owner or occupant of such factory or workshop in writing of the offense or neglect, and if such offense or neglect is not corrected or remedied within thirty days after the service of notice aforesaid, he shall lodge formal complaint with the attorney of the county in which the offense is committed or the neglect occurs, whereupon the officer shall proceed against the offender according to law.

SECTION 6. The commissioner or his deputy may examine hotels and lodging or boarding houses, for the purpose of discovering whether they are properly equipped with lawful fire escapes; and he may post in any hotel, lodging or boarding house so examined the laws upon this matter, together with his official statement as to whether said laws are fully complied with by said hotel, lodging or boarding house. And any hotel, lodging or boarding house keeper, or other who shall mutilate, destroy, or remove from any building or buildings the said laws or statements so posted, shall, upon conviction, be fined any sum not to exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars for each and every offense. Whenever any hotel, lodging or boarding house that has been posted as not having complied

with the terms of the law in respect to fire escapes shall be notified thereof, the commissioner shall at once order a new statement, setting forth that fact, to be posted in said hotel, lodging or boarding house, and the bureau shall keep a record of all building so examined and posted.

SECTION 7. The commissioner or his deputy may post in any factory or workshop examined by him the laws now or hereafter to be made in respect to child labor, hours of labor, fire escapes, or others pertaining to the health and safety of artisans or employees, and if the owner, manager, and proprietor of any factory or workshop, or his agent or any person whomsoever, shall remove, destroy or mutilate the law so posted, he shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars for each offense.

SECTION 8. The said commissioner shall have power to prescribe blank forms and transmit them to employers, which shall be filled out clearly and completely under oath, by the person or persons to whom they are sent, with the facts, statistics, and statements asked for, and returned to him within such reasonable time as he may fix. In case any owner or occupant, or his agent, shall refuse to admit any officer of the said bureau to his workshop or factory, when open or in operation, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every offense, and if he shall, through his agent or otherwise, neglect, fail, or refuse to fill out the said blank forms, and verify and return them as required, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each and every day said blank may be so delayed beyond the time fixed by the commissioner for their return. The forfeits named and provided in this act shall be sued for in the name of the state, by the county attorney of the respective county where such offense is committed, upon the complaint of any officer of

said bureau, or any citizen, and shall be paid into the shool fund.

SECTION 9. There shall be provided a seal for the use of said bureau and the commissioner or his deputy, for the purpose of making any investigation contemplated by this act, shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, and subpœna witnesses, which witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed to any person testifying in district courts of this state, to be paid out of the contingent fund of this bureau; *Provided, however,* That no person subpœnaed by said commissioner or his deputy shall be compelled to go outside of the city or town in which he resides to testify in behalf of such investigation.

SECTION 10. The commissioner shall report biennially to the governor, accompanying his report with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed wise and proper. The said report shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions of the law governing the printing of other state reports.

SECTION 11. The commissioner shall be allowed a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum for traveling and contingent expenses, and a further sum of one hundred dollars per annum for the purchase of books and periodicals on labor and industrial matters for the bureau library. There is hereby appropriated annually, out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXEMPTIONS.

[PAGE 925]

[SECTION 521 TO 531 OF CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
COMPILED STATUTES, 1893.]

SECTION 521. All heads of families who have neither lands, town lots, or houses subject to exemption as a homestead, under the laws of this state, shall have exempt from force sale on execution the sum of five hundred dollars in personal property.

SECTION 522. Any person desiring to avail himself of the exemption as provided for in the preceeding section, must file an inventory, under oath, in the court where the judgment is obtained, or with the officer holding the execution, of the whole of the personal property owned by him or them at any time before the sale of the property; and it shall be the duty of the officer to whom the execution is directed to call to his assistance three disinterested freeholders of the county where the property may be, who, after being duly sworn by said officer, shall appraise said property at its cash value.

SECTION 523. Upon such inventory and appraisement being completed, the defendant in execution, or his authorized agent, may select from such inventory an amount of such property, not exceeding, according to such appraisal, the amount of value herein exempted, but if

neither such defendant nor his agent shall appear and make such selection, the officer shall make the same for him.

SECTION 524. Nothing in this sub-division shall be considered as exempting any real or personal property from levy and sale for taxes.

SECTION 525-528. (Repealed 1875. 48.)

SECTION 529. Nothing in this sub-division shall be considered as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxes.

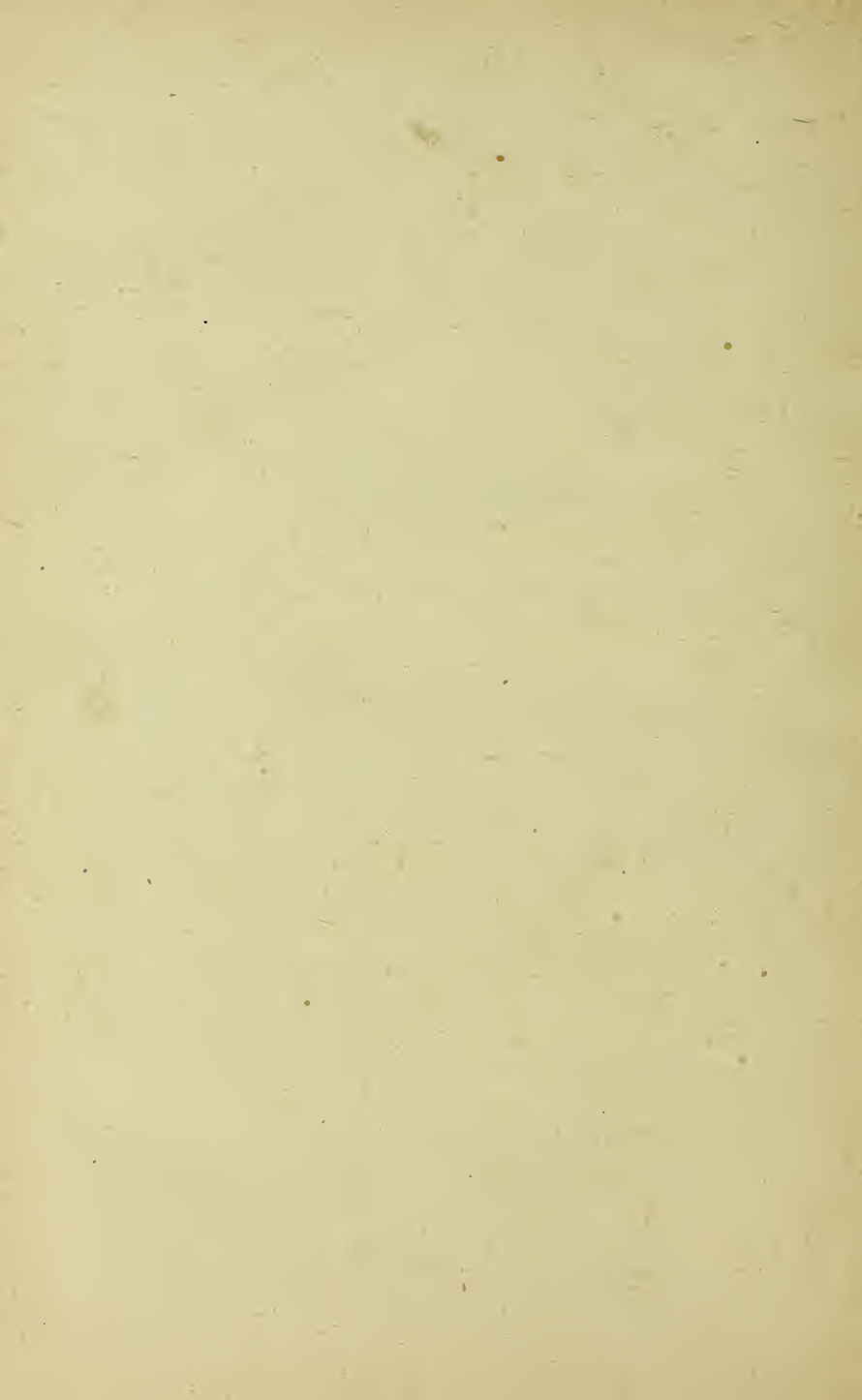
SECTION 530. No property hereinafter mentioned shall be liable for attachment, execution, or sale, or any final process issued from any court in this state, against any person being a resident of this state and the head of a family. First—The family bible. Second—Family pictures, school books, and library for the use of the family. Third—A seat in any house or place of public worship. Fourth—A lot in any burial ground. Fifth—All necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family. All beds, bedsteads and bedding necessary for the use of such family. All stoves and appendages put up or kept for the use of the debtor and his family not to exceed four. All cooking utensils, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, to be selected by the debtor, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars. Sixth—One cow, three hogs, and all pigs under six months old, and if the debtor be at the time actually engaged in the business of agriculture, in addition to the above, one yoke of oxen or a pair of horses in lieu thereof; ten sheep, and the wool therefrom, either in raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth; the necessary food for the stock mentioned in this section, for the period of three months; one wagon, cart, or dray, two plows, and one drag; the necessary gearing for the team herein exempted, and other farming implements not

exceeding fifty dollars in value. Seventh—The provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for six months. Eighth—The tools and instruments of any mechanic, miner, or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business. The library and implements of any professional man. All of the articles hereinbefore intended to be exempt, shall be chosen by the debtor, his agent, clerk, or legal representative, as the case may be.

LABOR DAY.

CHAPTER 41, COMPILED STATUTES. PAGE 522.

SECTION 9. The first Monday in the month of September in each year shall hereafter be known as "Labor Day," and shall be deemed a public holiday in like manner and to the same extent as the holidays provided for in section eight (8) of chapter forty-one (41) of the compiled statutes of 1887.



LABELS.

CHAPTER 47 a COMPILED STATUTES 1893. PAGE 546.

SECTION 1. That it shall be lawful for associations, and unions of workingmen to adopt for their protection, labels, trade marks, and other forms of advertisement, announcing that goods manufactured by members of such associations or unions, are as manufactured.

SECTION 2. That any and all persons using such union or association trade mark, labels, or advertisements whether exactly like such labels, trade marks, or advertisements or not, if with the intention to, or likely to deceive the public, and that every person who shall use any counterfeited label, trade mark, or form of advertisement of such unions or associations, knowing the same to be counterfeited, after having been notified in writing by the owner thereof, or his or its agents that the same is counterfeited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars or both; *Provided*, That such notice in writing contains a copy, counterpart, or fac simile of such genuine label, trade mark or forms of advertisement.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, that every such association or union adopting a label, trade mark, or form of advertisement as aforesaid, shall file the same in the of-

fice of the secretary of state, who shall, under his hand and seal deliver to the association or union filing the same, a certificate of record, for which he shall receive a fee of twenty-five (25) cents.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, that every such association or union adopting a label, trade mark, or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed, by suit in the courts of this state, to enjoin the manufactur, use, display, or sale of any such counterfeits, and that all courts having jurisdiction thereof, shall grant an injunction to restrain and prevent such manufactur, use, display, or sale, and shall award the complainants such damages resulting from such wrongful use as may be proved, and shall require the defendants to pay to the party injured the profits derived from such wrongful use, or both profits and damages; and the court shall also order all such counterfeits, in the possession, or under the control of the defendant in such case to be delivered to an officer of the court or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, that in like manner such unions or associations shall be authorized to proceed against all persons who shall wrongfully use, or display the genuine labels, trade marks, or forms of advertisements of the respective associations or unions not being authorized by such associations or unions to use or display the same.

TIME DAY'S WORK.

CHAPTER 90, COMPILED STATUTES, 1893, PAGE 836.

SECTION 1. Ten hours shall constitute one day's labor so far as it concerns laborers and mechanics, throughout the state.

SECTION 2. That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, servants, and laborers throughout the state of Nebraska, excepting those engaged in farm or domestic labor.

SECTION 3. Any officer or officers, agent or agents, of the state of Nebraska, or any municipality therein, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and be suspended or removed accordingly by the governor or head of the department to which such officer is attached.

SECTION 4. Any employer or corporation working their employes over the time specified in this act shall pay as extra compensation double the amount per hour as paid for previous hours.

SECTION 5. Any party or parties contracting with the state of Nebraska, or any such corporation or private employer who shall fail to comply with, or secretly evade the provisions hereof, by exacting or requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day than is herein fixed and provided for, shall, on conviction

thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, nor more than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sections two, three, four and five of the above were declared unconstitutional in *Low vs. Rees Printing Co.*, 59 N. W. Rep., 362.

LIENS—Mechanics' and Laborers.'

CHAPTER 54, COMPILED STATUTES, 1893. PAGE 568.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall perform any labor, or furnish any material or machinery or fixtures for the erection, reparation or removal of any house, mill, manufactory or building or appurtenance by virtue of a contract or agreement expressed or implied with the owner thereof or his agents, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the same upon such house, mill, manufactory, building or appurtenance, and the lot of land upon which the same shall stand.

SECTION 2. Any person or sub-contractor who shall perform any labor for, or furnish any material or machinery or fixtures for any of the purposes mentioned in said section may file a sworn statement of the amount due him or them from such contractor or sub-contractor for such labor or material, machinery or fixtures, together with a description of the land upon which the same were done or used, within sixty days from the performing of such labor or furnishing such material, machinery or fixtures, with the register of deeds of the county wherein said land is situated, and if the contractor does not pay such person or sub-contractor for the same, such sub-contractor or person shall have a lien for the amount due for such labor or material, machinery and fixtures on such lot or lots, and the improvements thereon, from the same time and

in the same manner as such original contractor, and the risk of all payments made to the original contractor shall be upon the owner until the expiration of the sixty days hereinbefore specified. And no owner shall be liable to any action by the contractor until the expiration of said sixty days, and such owner may pay such sub-contractor or person the amount due him from such contractor for such labor and material, machinery and fixtures, and the amount so paid shall be held and deemed a payment of such amount to the original contractor. And in case when a dispute arises between the contractor and his journeyman, or other persons, for work done or material furnished, the owner may retain the amount claimed by said sub-contractor, or journeyman, or laborer, until the dispute has been settled by arbitration or otherwise. Said sworn statement and claim of lien shall be by such register of deeds recorded in the same manner as other liens provided for by this chapter, and such lien shall remain in force for the same length of time as other liens provided for in this chapter.

SECTION 3. Any person entitled to a lien under this chapter shall make an account in writing of the items of labor, skill, machinery, or material furnished, or either of them as the case may be, and after making oath thereto shall, within four months of the time of performing such labor and skill, or furnishing such machinery or material, file the same in the office of the register of deeds of the county of which such labor, skill, and materials shall have been furnished, which account so made and filed shall be recorded in a separate book to be provided by the register of deeds for that purpose, and shall from the commencement of such labor or the furnishing of such materials for two (2) years after such filing of such lien operate as a lien on the several descriptions of such structures and buildings and the lots on which they stand,

as in the first section of this chapter named. When any labor has been done, or material furnished, as provided on a written contract, the same, or a copy thereof, shall be filed with the account herein required. And if any promissory note shall have been taken for any such labor or materials it shall be sufficient to secure the lien provided for in sections one and two hereof, to file in the office of the register of deeds a copy of such note within the time aforesaid, together with a sworn statement that the sum for which said note was given, or any thereof, is due for labor and material used for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, giving in such statement the items of such labor and material, and such lien shall be for the amount so shown to be due for such labor and material, with interest at the rate specified in said note. *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the ascertainment by proceedings at law, or otherwise, of the amount actually due for such labor and material, and such lien shall be for no larger sum than the amount actually due therefor.

SECTION 4. Every person holding any lien under this chapter may proceed to obtain a judgment for the amount of this account thereon by civil action. And when any suit or suits shall be commenced on such accounts within the time of such lien, the lien shall continue until such suit be finally determined and satisfied.

SECTION 5. When the owner or owners of any house or building, or his or their agent, as described in this chapter, shall suspend its progress or completion without the consent of such laborers, mechanics, or furnishers, or if the progress or completion of the same be suspended by the decrease of the owner or owners at a stage when from its unfinished state such structure would go to waste, the laborers, mechanics and furnishers thereto, or any of them, may at their election proceed with the same at

their own cost, so far as to enclose such building, and thereby prevent such waste, provided such work so done after such suspension shall be according to the contract and plan of the owner or owners.

SECTION 6. If the person or persons who may erect, as owner or owners, any building described in first section of this chapter, be not, at the suspension or completion of the same, possessed of a legal but equitable title to the ground on which the same is erected (if the same be a fixture) and the fact of such defect of title be made to appear to the court before any judgment or judgments may have been obtained, or if the same be returned by any legal officer to whom any execution under this chapter shall be directed, in either case the court shall direct the officer who has returned or is authorized by law to serve such executions, to rent or lease such buildings until the rents or issues thereof shall pay and satisfy the several liens on which judgments may be had against the same ; *Provided*, This law shall not be so construed as to interfere with prior *bona fide* liens, on grounds on which such buildings shall be erected as a fixture.

SECTION 7. In all other cases of judgment or judgments obtained in favor of any lien holder or lien holders, if the property bound by such lien will not sell on execution as provided by law in other cases having been once duly offered, the court before whom such judgment or judgments may be obtained may direct the officer aforesaid to lease the same in the same manner for the same purpose pointed out in the preceding section, and the officer giving such lease shall therein require the payment to be made to him or his successors in office, which said successor or successors shall have the same power and perform the same duties therein as the maker of the lease should or could do ; and in case where the money

may be collected by said officer on a lease made, it, under this chapter, shall be made his duty to forthwith pay the same into the court where the judgment or judgments were obtained, which money shall be distributed to the several lien holders interested in said judgment, in proportion to their several demands.

SECTION 8. All liens may be discharged by the payment of the debt or judgment, with all legal costs, before the property on which the liens attach be sold or leased under this chapter, and if any lien holder or holders, after the same be duly tendered him or them, shall proceed at law or shall refuse to give a due discharge from such lien, then such lien holder or holders shall forfeit all liens and pay all costs.

SECTION 9. If the owner or owners of the property which is subject to a lien under this chapter be without the reach of process, or resident without the state, any lien holders may proceed by attachment against the same as in other cases, and the court before whom such attachment is pending on the entry of judgment, on return of the proper officer, shall have the same power to order a lease as is given in the seventh (7) and eighth (8) sections of this chapter.

SECTION 10. Executors and administrators under this section shall have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities that their testators or intestate would or might have if living.

SECTION 11. The county clerks, for filing and recording contracts and accounts under this chapter, shall be paid the same fees that they are entitled to in other cases, and the cost of filing and recording such statement or contracts and accounts shall be recovered as part of the costs of enforcing the lien, unless the court shall otherwise order.

SECTION 12. Each and every person in favor of whom

any such lien has existed after having received satisfaction of his debt, or after final judgment against him by a competent tribunal, showing that nothing is due by reason of such claims, shall, at the request of any person interested in the property on which the same was a lien, or who is interested in having the lien removed, or if his or their legal representative lodge a certificate with said clerk and that said debt is satisfied and said lien removed, which said certificate shall be filed and recorded by the clerk on the margin of the record in the same manner that releases of mortgages are now by law required to be recorded, and when so recorded shall forever discharge and release said lien, and if such person, having received such satisfaction as aforesaid, by himself or attorney, or judgment having been rendered against him as aforesaid, shall not, within ten days after the request in writing, lodge a notice in writing with the clerk, as is prescribed in this section, he or they neglecting or refusing to do so shall forfeit and pay to the party or parties so agreed any sum of money not exceeding one-half the debt claimed as a lien on such property according to the circumstances of the case, to be recovered by civil action, and the party lodging such certificate shall pay to the county clerk the costs of filing and recording the same.

SECTION 13. Any lien holder under this chapter who may deem himself in danger of loss or damage by fire may notify in writing the owner or agent of property subject to such lien to insure the same in reasonable amount against such loss or damage; and if he shall fail or refuse to do so for the space of ten days, then the person or persons having such lien or liens may insure such property in an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the total amount of their liens, and may recover such proportion of the premium paid therefor as the court shall deem just and

proper as part of the costs of enforcing such lien.

SECTION 14. Any person who shall hold a lien under the provisions of this chapter, may, in addition to the remedy herein provided for, proceed by a petition in chancery as in other cases of liens against the owner or owners of, and all other persons interested, either as lien holders or otherwise, in any such house, mill or manufactory, or other building or appurtenance, in the first section of this chapter mentioned, and the lot or lots of land, on which the same shall stand, and obtain such final decree therein for the rent or sale thereof, as justice and equity may require, anything in this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 15. [Repealed Chap. 42 G. S. 466, and all other acts in conflict with this act.]

ARTICLE II.—LABORERS' LIEN.

SECTION 1. That whenever any laborer upon any railroad, canal, viaduct, bridge, ditch, or other similar improvement in this state, shall have just claim or demand for labor performed on any such railraod, canal, bridge, ditch, viaduct, or other similar improvement, against any person or persons who are or any company which is a contractor on such railroad, canal, viaduct, or bridge, or against any person or persons who are sub-contractors with any person or persons or company contracting with any such railroad, bridge, viaduct or ditching company for the construction of any part of such railroad, bridge, viaduct, or ditch, of any such company, every such railroad, canal, bridge or ditch company shall be liable to pay such laborer the amount of such claim or demand with ten per cent interest thereon. *Provided*, Such laborer shall have given notice within sixty days after the

last item of labor shall have been performed, that he or she has such claim or demand. Such notice shall be given in writing and shall specify the peculiar nature and amount of the claim or demand; and shall be delivered to the president or vice president, superintendent, agent, or the managing director, or chief engineer, of any such company, or to the engineer in charge of that portion of the work, or any portion of the railroad, canal, viaduct, bridge, or ditch, upon which such labor is performed.

SECTION 2. And when material shall have been furnished, or labor performed in the construction, repair and equipment of any railroad, canal, bridge, viaduct, or other similar improvement, such labor and material, man, contractor or sub-contractor shall have a lien therefor, and the said lien therefor shall extend and attach to the erections, excavations, embankments, bridges, road bed, and all land upon which the same may be situated, including rolling stock thereto appertaining and belonging, all of which, including the right of way, shall constitute the excavation, erection or improvement provided for and mentioned in this act.

SECTION 3. Every person, whether contractor or sub-contractor, or laborer or material man who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of the foregoing section, shall file with the clerk of the county in which the building, erection, excavation, or other similar improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account of the demand due him after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien and verified by affidavit, such verified statement or account must be filed by a principal contractor within ninety days, and by a sub-contractor within

sixty days, from the date on which the last of the material shall have been furnished, or the last of the labor is performed ; but a failure or omission to file the same within the periods last aforesaid, shall not defeat the lien, except against purchasers or incumbrances in good faith without notice, whose right accrued after the thirty or ninety days, as the case may be, and before any claims for the lien was filed ; *Provided*, That when a lien is claimed upon a railway, the sub-contractor shall have sixty days from the last date of the month in which the said labor was done or material furnished within which to file his claim therefor ; and, *Provided, further*, That when any such material is furnished or work done in any unorganized county in this state, such statement of the demand due, verified as aforesaid, may be filed in any county in this state into or through which any such railroad or canal may run, or in the organized counties lying next nearest east of the county where said work was done or material furnished. *Provided, further*, That such lien shall continue for a period of two years, and that any person holding such lien may proceed to obtain judgment for the amount of his account thereon, by civil action ; and when said suit or suits shall be commenced on such accounts within the time of such lien, the lien shall continue until such suit or suits be finally determined and satisfied.

LIENS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the board of public lands and buildings, boards of county commissioners, the contracting board of officers of all cities and villages and all public boards now or hereafter empowered by law to enter into a contract for the erecting and furnishing, or the repairing of any public building, bridge or

other public structure to which the general provisions of the mechanics' lien laws do not apply and where mechanics and laborers have no lien to secure the payment of their wages, to take from the person or corporation to whom the contract is awarded, a bond with at least two good and sufficient sureties conditioned for the payment of all laborers and mechanics for labor that shall be performed in the erecting, furnishing or repairing of the building or in performing the contract said bond shall be to the board awarding the contract; and no contract shall be entered into by such board until the bond herein provided for has been filed with and approved by said board. The said bond shall be safely kept by the board making the contract and may be sued on by any person entitled to the benefit of this act. The action shall be in the name of the party claiming the benefit of this act.

HOMESTEADS.

COMPILED STATUTES 1893. CHAPTER 36. PAGE 500-501

SECTION 1. A homestead not exceeding in value \$2,000, consisting of the dwelling house in which the claimant resides, and its appurtenances, and the land on which the same is situated, not exceeding 160 acres of land, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not in any incorporated city or villiage, or instead thereof, at the option of the claimant, a quantity of continuous land not exceeding two lots within any incorporated city or village, shall be exempt from judgment liens and from execution or forced sale, except as in this chapter provided.

SECTION 2. If the claimant be married, the homestead may be selected from the separate property of the husband, or with the consent of the wife from her separate property. When the claimant is not married, but is the head of a family within the meaning of section fifteen, the homestead may be selected from any of his or her property.

SECTION 3. The homestead is subject to execution or forced sale in satisfaction of judgments obtained: First. On debts secured by mechanics', laborers' or vendors' liens upon the premises. Second. On debts secured by mortgages upon the premises, executed and acknowledged by both husband and wife, or an unmarried claimant.

SECTION 4. The homestead of a married person can-

not be conveyed or incumbered unless the instrument by which it is conveyed or incumbered is executed and acknowledged by both husband and wife.

SECTION 5. When an execution for the enforcement of a judgment obtained in a case not within the classes enumerated in Section 3 is levied upon the lands or tenements of a head of a family, such head of a family may notify the officer at the time of making the levy of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof, within the limits above described, and the remainder alone shall be subject to such levy, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. The judgment creditor may thereupon apply to the district court in the county in which the homestead is situated for the appointment of persons to appraise the value thereof.

SECTION 6. The application must be made upon a verified petition showing: 1. The facts that an execution has been levied upon property which has been claimed as a homestead. 2. The name of the claimant. 3. That the value of the homestead exceeds the amount of the homestead exemption.

SECTION 7. The petition must be filed with the clerk of the district court, and a copy thereof, with notice of the time and place of hearing, be served upon the claimant at least ten days before the hearing.

SECTION 8. At the hearing the court, upon proof of the service of such petition and notice, and the facts stated in the petition, shall appoint three disinterested residents of the county to appraise the value of the homestead, who must take an oath to impartially appraise the same. They must view the premises, and appraise the value thereof, and if the appraised value exceeds the homestead exemption, they must determine whether the land claimed can be divided without material injury.

SECTION 9. Within ten days, or less if the court so

order, from the time of their appointment, they must make to the court a report in writing, showing the appraised value and their determination upon the matter of a division of the land claimed.

SECTION 10. If from the report it appears that the land claimed can be divided without material injury, the court shall, by an order, direct the appraisers to set off to the claimant so much of the land, including the residence, not exceeding the quantity prescribed in Section 1 of this chapter, as will amount in value to the homestead exemption, and the execution may be enforced against the remainder of the land.

SECTION 11. If from the report it appears to the court that the land claimed exceeds in value the amount of the homestead exemption, and that it cannot be divided, he must make an order directing its sale under the execution; but at such sale no bid must be received unless it exceeds the amount of the homestead exemption.

SECTION 12. If the sale is made, the proceeds thereof, to the amount of the homestead exemption, must be paid to the claimant, and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the exemption.

SECTION 13. The money paid to the claimant is entitled for the period of six months thereafter, to the same protection against legal process and the voluntary disposition of the claimant which the law gives to the homestead.

SECTION 14. The appraisers shall receive the same fees as jurors in civil cases in the district court, which, with all other costs of these proceedings, must be paid by the execution creditor in the first instance, but in the cases provided for in sections ten and eleven the amount paid must be added as costs on execution.

SECTION 15. The phrase "head of a family," as used in this chapter, includes within its meaning: First—The

husband when the claimant is a married man. Second—Every person who has resided on the premises with him or her, and under his care and maintenance, either: 1. His or her minor child of his or her deceased wife or husband. 2. A minor brother or sister, or the minor child of a deceased brother or sister. 3. A father, mother, grandmother, or grandfather. 4. The father, mother, grandfather or grandmother of a deceased husband or wife. 5. An unmarried sister or any other of the relatives mentioned in this section who have attained the age of majority and are unable to take care of or support themselves.

SECTION 16. If the homestead be conveyed by the claimant, or sold for the satisfaction of any lien mentioned in section three, the proceeds of the sale, beyond the amount necessary to the satisfaction of such lien, and not exceeding the amount of the homestead exemption, shall be entitled, for the period of six months thereafter, to the same protection against legal process and the voluntary disposition of the claimant which the law gives to the homestead. And the sale and disposition of one homestead shall not be held to prevent the selection or purchase of another as provided in this chapter.

SECTION 17. If the homestead was selected from the separate property of either husband or wife, it vests, on the death of the person from whose property it was selected, in the survivor for life and afterwards in his or her heirs forever subject to the power of the decedent to dispose of the same except the life estate of the survivor by will. In either case it is not subject to the payment of any debt or liability contracted by or existing against the husband and wife or either of them previous to or at the time of the death of such husband or wife, except such as exists or has been created under the provisions of this chapter.

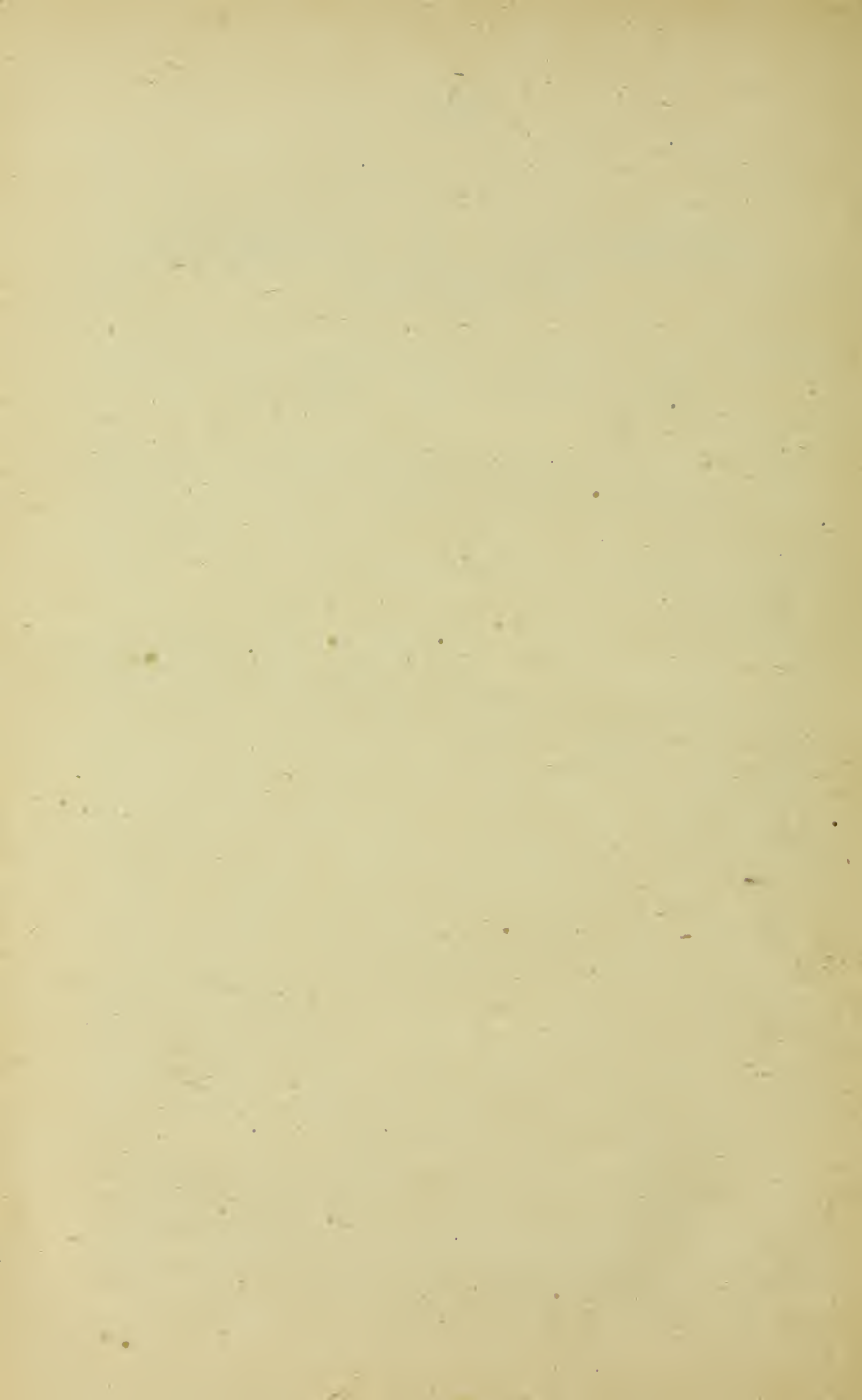
PROTECTION OF WORKING CHILDREN.

SECTION 245 aa, SECTION 245 bb, SECTION 245 cc. COM-
PILED STATUTES, 1893. PAGE 1048.

SECTION 245 aa [Employment of Children.] That no male or female child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any railroad shops, factories, shops, or mines to exceed four months in any one year. (1887, Chapter III.)

SECTION 245 bb [Same—Penalty.] That if any person or persons, or body corporate, shall hereafter employ, or if any parent or guardian shall consent to the employment of any male or female child under the age of twelve, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, and proof be made thereof before any police judge or justice of the peace of the city, town, or district where such offense is committed, he, she, or they, so employing such child, or consenting thereto, as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, for every such offense pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, said fine to be applied to the use of the public schools of the proper city, town or district: *Provided*, That no conviction shall be had under this act unless proceedings thereunder shall be commenced within one month after the offense shall have been committed.

SECTION 245 cc [Same—Enforcement.] That all city, town, and district police and constables are hereby authorized and required, and it is hereby made their duty to attend to the strict observance of the two preceding sections of this act, when complaint shall have been properly made to them of a violation of the same.



HEALTH OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES

PAGE 1046, SECTIONS 245 o AND 245 p, COMPILED
STATUTES 1893.

SECTION 245 o [Female Workers.] It shall be the duty of every agent, proprietor, superintendent, or employer of female help in stores, offices, or schools within the State of Nebraska, to provide a chair, stool, or seat for each and every such employee, upon which these female workers shall be allowed to rest when their duties will permit, or when such position does not interfere with the faithful discharge of their incumbent duties.

SECTION 245 p [Same—Penalty.] Any neglect or refusal to provide a chair, stool, or seat for every female worker in the employ of any agent, proprietor, superintendent, or employer in the State of Nebraska shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and stand committed until such fine be paid, and shall likewise be liable to an action for damages to the said female worker whose health has been injured by this neglect of her employer to provide said chair, stool, or seat as required by this act.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE AT SOUTH OMAHA.

The only strike in the state of Nebraska worthy of notice during the period covered by this report, was that of the butchers at South Omaha. The strike originated in the beef department of the Swift Packing Company, was joined by the beef butchers of all the other houses and soon extended to the hog butchers and other packing houses employes, numbering, before the close of the strike, about 1,500 men. Included in the above number were many who were mere idlers and adventurers, having no connection with the packing houses, but who constituted a most troublesome element, both to the strikers proper and the authorities.

In the first instance the beef butchers struck for a raise of five cents per hour, the men in other departments walking out through sympathy. The raise was asked after a reduction had been made, so that in reality it was a strike for a restoration of former wages.

There were also alleged grievances originating at Chicago, which had a bearing upon the action of the men at South Omaha, they demanding that the alleged wrong treatment of their fellows at Chicago be adjusted, as a condition upon which work would be resumed at South Omaha.

During the progress of the strike considerable violence was perpetrated, the most of which was directed against

the men who undertook to fill the places of the striking men. The strikers were stubborn and seemed determined to win, but in the end failed to gain their point. Idle men were plenty and the officers of the various packing houses were besieged by applicants for "a job," to such an extent as to preclude all hopes of success on the part of the men.

The initial walkout occurred July 31, and so threatening was the attitude of the strikers that on August 9 the mayor of South Omaha and sheriff of Douglas county joined in a request for assistance from the state militia to assist in preserving order.

The following is the official record of the action taken by the state authorities:

LINCOLN, NEB., August 12, 1894.

HON. LORENZO CROUNSE,

Commander in Chief.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report of the riot at South Omaha, August 2, to date.

At Superior I received a telegram from your office informing me that there was great danger from rioters at South Omaha, and that the citizens had requested my presence there at once.

I went by the first train and arrived at the scene of trouble at 11 o'clock A. M., Aug. 3, 1894.

I found the employees of the four packing houses to the number of fifteen hundred men had struck or were on a strike, and that a number of idlers and unemployed from the city of Omaha had joined the strikers and resisted the civil government of the city of South Omaha, preventing men from going to their work, assaulting peaceable citizens, destroying property, and threatening to burn the stock yards and packing houses, which is one of the greatest industries in Nebraska.

The mayor of the city with a police force of only nine men was powerless. This state of affairs continued until the 7th instant, when the sheriff of Douglass county was called upon to restore law and order and to protect life and property.

He responded by placing one hundred and fifty deputy sheriffs on duty on the evening of the 9th inst., but the mob overpowered the deputy sheriffs, assaulted and wounded many citizens and set fire in three places on the grounds of the packing companies.

The sheriff then made a demand on the state of Nebraska in writing, which I hand you herewith:

OMAHA, NEB., August 9th, 1894.

To the Governor of the State of Nebraska:

The undersigned, John Drexel, sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska, and Ed. Johnson, mayor of the city of South Omaha, Nebraska, represent to your excellency that in the city of South Omaha, in the said county, there are riots existing and mob violence going on: Men are being assaulted and wounded and life threatened. These unlawful proceedings have been going on for some time, and we as such officers, individually and jointly, with all the forces that we can command, are unable to suppress said riots; are unable to protect persons from violence; are unable to enforce the law to maintain law and order.

We therefore, severally and jointly, call upon you as Governor of the state for state aid through the militia of the state to suppress violence and riots, to preserve the peace and maintain law and order.

(Signed) JOHN C. DREXEL, Sheriff.

(Signed) ED. JOHNSON, Mayor.

Endorsed as follows:

Request of sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska, for assistance.

Received Aug. 9, 1894, 10:20 P. M.

JAMES D. GAGE,
Adjutant General.

Anticipating the action of the sheriff, Lieutenant Governor T. J. Majors, acting governor, gave me written order which I also hand you herewith:

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Aug. 9th, 1894, 8:00 P. M.

JAMES D. GAGE,

Adjutant General.

SIR:

You will on receipt of a written request and in compliance with the laws of the state of Nebraska, from the sheriff of Douglas county, state of Nebraska, for assistance to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the said county from mob violence that is at this time going on in the city of South Omaha, you will at once go to their assistance with such force of the State Guards as in your judgment will restore law and order and protect the lives and property of the citizens of the state of Nebraska.

By command of the Governor:

(Signed) T. J. MAJORS,
Lieutenant Governor.

(Official)

JAMES D. GAGE,
A. G.

On receipt of said demand I at once ordered companies A, B, C, E and L of the first regiment and company G of the second regiment, Nebraska National Guards to report at South Omaha by special trains.

I also ordered Brigadier-General L. W. Colby and Major A. A. Reed to report for duty at once at South Omaha; and notified Lieutenant Governor Majors at Auburn, and your honor at Port Chester, New York, of the situation by wire.

I took possession of the city of South Omaha on the morning of August 10th, 5:15 A. M., with companies L of the first, and G of the second, with gatling gun section, 103 men.

Closed all saloons, protected the citizens and dispersed the mob. Company E of the first regiment arrived at 10:30. Company A, first, arrived at 11:15; company C at 11:45 A. M., and company B of the first regiment at 1:15 P. M.

Brigadier-General Colby and A. A. Reed, major, and A. A. G., arrived at 1:30 P. M., August 11th.

I placed General Colby in command and returned to my office.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES D. GAGE,

Adjutant General.

The mere presence of the militia seemed to be sufficient for the preservation of order, and the troops were soon gradually removed. The packing house managers expressed a preference for the union men, and they were gradually taken back without prejudice, until now almost all who cared to return to work are again at their places. The strike was declared off August 16th at a meeting at which about 1500 men were present.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

—OF—

THE U. S. STRIKE COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT JULY 26, 1894, TO
 INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE
 CHICAGO STRIKE.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland under the provisions of section 6, of chapter 1063, of the laws of the United States, passed October 1, 1888, to investigate the Chicago strike, met at the United States district court room in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of August, 1894, and during the session of thirteen days examined one hundred and nine witnesses, securing valuable testimony on every conceivable phase of the subject in hand.

After weighing the testimony and considering all the circumstances attending and surrounding the strike the commission agreed upon the following:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commission has tried to find the drift of public opinion as to strikes, boycotts, and labor disputes upon railroads, and to find their remedy. The invitation freely extended in this direction has brought before the commission many expressions of views, orally and by written communications. A condensation of these latter is pre-

sented with this report. In reaching its conclusions the commission has endeavored, after careful consideration, to give due weight to the many suggestions and arguments presented. It is encouraging to find general concurrence, even among labor leaders, in condemning strikes, boycotts and lockouts, as barbarisms unfit for the intelligence of this age, and as, economically considered, very injurious and destructive forces. Whether won or lost is broadly immaterial. They are war—internecine war—and calls for progress to a higher plane of education and intelligence in adjusting the relations of capital and labor. These barbarisms waste the products of both capital and labor, defy law and order, disturb society, intimidate capital, convert industrial paths where there ought to be plenty into highways of poverty and crime, bear as their fruit the arrogant flush of victory and the humiliating sting of defeat, and lead to preparations for greater and more destructive conflicts. Since nations have grown to the wisdom of avoiding disputes by conciliation, and even of settling them by arbitration, why should capital and labor in their dependence upon each other persist in cutting each other's throats as a settlement of differences? Official reports show that much progress has been made in the more sane direction of conciliation and arbitration, even in America. Abroad they are in advance of us in this policy. Were our population as dense and opportunities as limited as abroad, present industrial conditions would keep us much more disturbed than we now are by contests between capital and labor.

In England, prior to 1824, it was conspiracy and felony for labor to unite for purposes now regarded there by all classes as desirable for the safety of the government, of capital, and for the protection of the rights of labor. All industrial labor is there, as a rule, covered by unions trained to greater conservatism through many disastrous

conflicts under harsh conditions and surroundings. Capital abroad prefers to deal with these unions rather than with individuals or mobs, and from their joint efforts in good faith at conciliation and arbitration much good and many peaceful days have resulted. In fifteen of our states arbitration in various forms is now provided by law; the United States and eleven states have sanctioned labor organizations by statute. Some of our courts, however, are still pouring over the law reports of antiquity in order to construe conspiracy out of labor unions. We also have employers who obstruct progress by perverting and misapplying the law of supply and demand, and who, while insisting upon individualism for workmen, demand that they shall be let alone to combine as they please and that society and all its forces shall protect them in their resulting contentions.

The general sentiment of employers, shared in by some of the most prominent railroad representatives we have heard, is now favorable to organization among employes. It results in a clearer presentation and calmer discussion of differences, instils mutual respect and forbearance, brings out the essentials, and eliminates misunderstandings and immaterial matters. To an ordinary observer, argument to sustain the justice and necessity of labor unions and unity of action by laborers is superfluous.

The rapid concentration of power and wealth, under stimulating legislative conditions, in persons, corporations, and monopolies has greatly changed the business and industrial situation. Our railroads were chartered upon the theory that their competition would amply protect shippers as to rates, etc., and employes as to wages and other conditions. Combination has largely destroyed this theory, and has seriously disturbed the natural working of the laws of supply and demand, which, in theory, are based upon competition for labor between those who

“demand” it as well as among those who supply it. The interstate commerce act and railroad-commission legislation in over thirty states are simply efforts of the people to free themselves from the results of this destruction of competition by combination. Labor is likewise affected by this progressive combination. While competition among railroad employers of labor is gradually disappearing, competition among those who supply labor goes on with increasing severity. For instance, as we have shown, there is no longer any competitive demand among the 24 railroads at Chicago for switchmen. They have ceased competing with each other; they are no longer 24 separate and competing employers; they are virtually one. To be sure, this combination has not covered the whole field of labor supply as yet, but it is constantly advancing in that direction. Competition for switchmen’s labor still continues with outside employers, among whom, again, we find a like tendency to eliminate competitive demand for labor by similar combination. In view of this progressive perversion of the laws of supply and demand by capital and changed conditions, no man can well deny the right nor dispute the wisdom of unity for legislative and protective purposes among those who supply labor.

However men may differ about the propriety and legality of labor unions, we must all recognize the fact that we have them with us to stay and to grow more numerous and powerful. Is it not wise to fully recognize them by law; to admit their necessity as labor guides and protectors, to conserve their usefulness, increase their responsibility, and to prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by corporations, with like proper restrictions and regulations? The growth of corporate power and wealth has been the marvel of the past fifty years. Corporations

have undoubtedly benefited the country and brought its resources to our doors. It will not be surprising if the marvel of the next fifty years be the advancement of labor to a position of like power and responsibility. We have heretofore encouraged the one and comparatively neglected the other. Does not wisdom demand that each be encouraged to prosper legitimately and to grow into harmonious relations of equal standing and responsibility before the law? This involves nothing hostile to the true interests and rights of either.

A broad range of remedies is presented to the commission as to the best means of adjusting these controversies, such as government control or ownership of railroads; compulsory arbitration; licensing of employes; the single-tax theory; restriction of immigration and exclusion of pauper labor; protection of American industries; monetary legislation; suppression of trusts and combinations; written contracts requiring due notice of discharge by employers and of leaving service by employes; United States labor commission to investigate and fix hours of labor, rates of wages, etc.; a fixed labor unit; authority to courts to settle these questions; insurance departments and pensioning of employes; fixing hours of labor and minimum rates of wages by statute; change in law of liability of master to servant; and various suggestions for relief, outside of any legislative action, through educational methods tending to the inculcation of mutual forbearance and just consideration of each other's rights in the premises.

The commission deems recommendations of specific remedies premature. Such a problem, for instance, as universal government ownership of railroads is too vast, many-sided, and far away, if attempted, to be considered as an immediate, practical remedy. It belongs to the socialistic group of public questions where government

ownership is advocated of monopolies, such as telegraphs, telephones, express companies, and municipal ownership of waterworks, gas and electric lighting, and street railways. These questions are pressing more urgently as time goes on. They need to be well studied and considered in every aspect by all citizens. Should continued combinations and consolidations result in half a dozen or less ownerships of our railroads within a few years, as is by no means unlikely, the question of government ownership will be forced to the front, and we need to be ready to dispose of it intelligently. As combination goes on there will certainly at least have to be greater government regulation and control of quasi-public corporations than we have now.

Whenever a nation or a state finds itself in such relation to a railroad that its investments therein must be either lost or protected by ownership, would it not be wise that the road be taken and the experiment be tried as an object lesson in government ownership? The Massachusetts Railroad Commission, which is noted for its eminent services as a conservative pioneer in the direction of government control of railroads through the force of public opinion, for several years urged that the experiment of state ownership be tried with the Fitchburg system, because of the large investment in the Hoo-sac tunnel. We need to fear everything revolutionary and wrong, but we need fear nothing that any nation can successfully attempt in directions made necessary by changed economic or industrial conditions. Other nations under their conditions own and operate telegraphs and railroads with varying results. Whether it is practicable for this nation to do so successfully when it becomes necessary to save an investment or when the people determine it shall be done, is an open and serious

question which can not be answered fully except by actual experiment.

We ought now to inaugurate a permanent system of investigation into the relations between railroads and employes in order to prepare to deal with them intelligently, and that we may conservatively adopt such remedies as are sustained by public opinion for defects or wrongs that may from time to time appear. In the long contest between the shippers and railroads penal and specific legislation proved inadequate. The lessons of this period of legislation need to be well remembered by labor. Hasty, revengeful, and retaliatory legislation injures every interest, benefits nobody, and can not long be enforced.

The question of the right of Congress to legislate in regard to the conditions of employment and service upon railroads engaged in inter-state commerce is a most important one, and the right seems by analogy to exist. Similar power as to rates, discriminations, poolings, etc., has been exercised in the act to regulate commerce, and has been sustained by the courts. The position of railroads as quasi-public corporations subjects them and their employes to this power, and imposes its exercise upon Congress as a duty, whenever necessary for the protection of the people. The question of what shall be done is therefore one of expediency and not of power. When railroads acted as judge and jury in passing upon the complaints of shippers, the people demanded and Congress granted a government tribunal where shippers and railroad's could meet on equal terms and have the law adjust their differences. In view of the Chicago strike and its suggested dangers, the people have the same right to provide a government commission to investigate and report upon differences between railroads and their employes, to the end that interstate commerce and public

order may be less disturbed by strikes and boycotts. Public opinion, enlightened by the hearings before such a commission, will do much toward settling many difficulties without strikes, and in strikes will intelligently sustain the side of right and justice and often compel reasonable adjustments. Experience, however, has taught that public opinion is not alone powerful enough to control railroads. Hence power to review and enforce the just and lawful decisions of the commission against railroads ought to be vested in the United States courts. There can be no valid objection to this when we bear in mind that we are now dealing simply with quasi public corporations and not with either individuals or private corporations. What is safe and proper as to the former might be unsafe and unjust for the latter. That which is done under the act to regulate commerce as to rates can safely and ought properly to be done as to railroad wages, etc., by a commission and the courts.

Some stability and time for conciliation and amicable adjustment of disputes can also be secured by providing that labor unions shall not strike pending hearings which they seek; and that railroads shall not discharge men except for cause during hearings, and for a reasonable time thereafter. A provision may well be added requiring employes during the same period to give thirty days' notice of quitting and forbidding their unions from ordering or advising otherwise.

Many assert with force that no law can be justly devised to compel employers and employes to accept the decisions of tribunals in wage disputes. It is insisted that while the employer can readily be made to pay under an arbitration decision more than is or than he thinks is right, the employe cannot practically be made to work. He can quit, or at least force his discharge, when the decision gives him less than he demands. Hence nothing

reciprocal can be devised, and without that element it is urged that nothing just can be enacted of a compulsory nature. This may be true in general industries, but it has less weight as between railroads and their labor. Railroads have not the inherent rights of employers engaged in private business; they are creatures of the state, whose rights are conferred upon them for public purposes, and, hence, the right and duty of government to compel them to do in every respect what public interest demands are clear and free from embarrassment. It is certainly for the public interest that railroads shall not abandon transportation because of labor disputes, and, therefore, it is the duty of the government to have them accept the decision of its tribunals, even though complete reciprocal obligations cannot be imposed upon labor. The absence of such reciprocal obligations would rarely affect railroads unjustly, if we regard the question in a practical light.

Railroad employment is attractive and is sought for. There has never been a time in the history of railroads when men did not stand ready to fill a labor vacancy at the wages fixed by the roads. The number is constantly increasing. If railroads can thus always get the men that they need at what they offer, is there any doubt that the supply will be ample at any rates fixed by a commission and the courts? A provision as to notice of quitting, after a decision, would be ample to enable railroads to fill vacancies caused in their labor departments by dissatisfaction with decisions. To go further, under present conditions, at least, in coercing employes to obey tribunals in selling their labor would be a dangerous encroachment upon the inherent, inalienable right to work or quit, as they please.

When railroad employes secure greater certainty of their positions and of the right to promotion, compensa-

tion for injury, etc., it will be time enough to consider such strict regulation for them as we can now justly apply to railroads, whose rights are protected by laws and guarded by all the advantage of greater resources and more concentrated control.

In solving these questions, corporations seldom aid the efforts of the people or their legislators. Fear of change and the threatened loss of some power invariably make them obstructionists. They do not desire to be dealt with by any legislation; they simply want to be let alone, confident in their ability to protect themselves. Whatever is right to be done by statutes must be done by the people for their own protection, and to meet the just demand that railroad labor shall have public and impartial hearing of all grievances.

The commission does not pretend to present a specific solution of these questions. Its effort is simply to present the facts; to point out that the relations of capital and labor are so disturbed as to urgently demand the attention of all thinking and patriotic citizens; to suggest a line of search for practical remedial legislation which may be followed with safety, and finally, to urge and invite labor and railroads to hearty cooperation with the government and the people in efforts to substitute law and reason in labor disputes for the dangers, sufferings, uncertainties, and wide-spread calamities incident to strikes, boycotts, and lockouts.

To secure prompt and efficient data for the formation of correct public sentiment in accordance with this line of thought, the commission contends that law should make it obligatory on upon some public tribunal promptly to intervene by means of investigation and conciliation, and to report whenever a difficulty of the character of that occurring during the past season at Chicago arises. This intervention provided for, first, when the tribunal is called

upon to interfere by both of the parties involved ; second, when called upon by either of the parties, and, third, when in its own judgment it sees fit to intervene. The proper tribunal should have the right, in other words, to set itself in motion, and rapidly too, whenever in its judgment the public is sustaining serious inconvenience. If the public can only be educated out of the belief that force is and must always remain the basis of the settlement of every industrial controversy the problem becomes simplified. A tribunal, however, should not intervene in mere quarrels between employer and employed, unless the public peace or convenience is involved ; but where it is a clear case of public obstruction, whether caused by individuals or by a corporation, a tribunal should not wait until called on by outside agencies to act. All parties concerned should be notified that the tribunal proposes, upon a certain day—and the earlier the day the better—to be at a given place there to look into the cause of the trouble, to adjust the difficulties by conciliation, if possible, and, in the event of failure, to fix the responsibility for the same. Proceeding in this way the report of such a commission would cause public opinion promptly to settle the question, or at least, to fix the responsibility where it belonged, and to render successful opposition to the conclusions reached an improbability. To carry out this idea involves no complicated legislation.

As authorized by statute, the commission has decided upon certain recommendations and certain suggestions, growing out of its study of the Chicago strike and boycott. These recommendations and suggestions are upon three lines : First, for Congressional action ; second, for state action ; and third, for the action of corporations and labor organizations. It readily sees the impropriety to a certain extent of making any recommendation for state action, yet feels it a duty, as a result of its investigations,

to make such suggestions as will enable citizens interested in state legislation to benefit by its experience, and also to make such suggestions to corporations and labor organizations as shall tend to harmonize some of the existing difficulties. The commission therefore recommends :

I.

(1) That there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railroads and their employes similar to those vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission as to rates, etc.

a. That, as in the interstate commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission, after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

b. That, whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads upon one side and one or more national trade unions, incorporated under chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-'86, or under state statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the President to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting, and determining that particular controversy.

(This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission, and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation upon both sides.)

c. That, during the pendency of a proceeding before

the commission inaugurated by national trade unions, or by an incorporation of employes, it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employes belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for such unions or incorporations during such pendency to order, unite in, aid, or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor, for a period of six months after a decision, for such railroads to discharge any such employes in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employes, during a like period, to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so, nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel, or advise otherwise.

(2) That chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-'86 be amended so as to require national trades unions to provide in their articles of incorporation, and in their constitutions, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such and forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations; also, that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations.

(3) The commission does not feel warranted, with the study it has been able to give to the subject, to recommend positively the establishment of a license system by which all the higher employes or others of railroads engaged in interstate commerce should be licensed after due and proper examination, but it would recommend, and most urgently, that this subject be most carefully and fully considered by the proper committee of Congress. Many railroad employes and some railroad officials examined and many others who have filed their sugges-

tions in writing with the commission are in favor of some such system. It involves too many complications, however, for the commission to decide upon the exact plan, if any, which should be adopted.

II.

(1) The commission would suggest the consideration by the states of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that, for instance, in use in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. That system might be reenforced by additional provisions giving the board of arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested so to do or not, and the question might be considered as to giving labor organizations a standing before the law, as heretofore suggested for national trade unions.

(2) Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations or to leave them, as conditions of employment, should be made illegal, as is already done in some of our states.

III.

(1) The commission urges employers to recognize labor organizations; that such organizations be dealt with through representatives, with special reference to conciliation and arbitration when difficulties are threatened or arise. It is satisfied that employers should come in closer touch with labor and should recognize that, while the interests of labor and capital are not identical, they are reciprocal.

(2) The commission is satisfied that if employers everywhere will endeavor to act in concert with labor; that if when wages can be raised under economic conditions they be raised voluntarily, and that it when there

are reductions reasons be given for the reduction, much friction can be avoided. It is also satisfied that if employers will consider employes as thoroughly essential to industrial success as capital, and thus take labor into consultation at proper times, much of the severity of strikes can be tempered and their number reduced.

UNION PACIFIC WAGE SCALE CASE.

In its bearing upon the relations existing between employer and employe, the Union Pacific wage scale case marks an epoch in labor annals.

The varied opinions and conflicting orders of the judges of the Eighth Judicial Circuit tend only to emphasize the final opinion rendered by Judge Caldwell, full text of which is herewith submitted. That the case may be fully understood, the order of January 27, 1894, by Judge Dundy, and the order of Judges Caldwell and Sanborn, setting petition for rehearing down for hearing at Omaha March 27, 1894, is also appended.

The opinion of Judge Caldwell embraces an epitomized history of the now famous case, and is a most lucid and complete analysis of the various matters in dispute, and will stand as a precedent established by the courts in all cases involving the rights of wage earners to a fair and equitable remuneration for their services, even when employers fail to make a profit.

The most significant feature of the labor question, tending to a clearer understanding of the relations existing between labor and capital, is the tendency of courts of equity to take cognizance of labor disputes, and by succinct orders, define the rights and duties of both employer and employee.

ORDER NO. 38.

OLIVER AMES, Second, and SAMUEL CARR, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of FREDERICK L. AMES, Deceased, and PETER B. WYCKOFF and EDWIN F. ATKINS, Complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- PANY, et al., Defendants.	}
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On filing and reading the petition of the Receivers herein and the stipulation of the parties, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is by the Court held and found: That all those certain rules, regulations and schedules governing the employment and conduct, prescribing the compensation and specifying the duties of employes, which were in force prior to the 13th day of October, 1893, upon all those railway and telegraph lines and with respect to the business and properties and the use and operation of all those railway and telegraph lines and other properties then and therefore used and operated under one general and harmonious management as The Union Pacific System, were not covenants running with the realty or with the use and operation of said railway and telegraph lines and properties, or so attached to the said railway and telegraph lines and properties of the corporations, defendants herein, or any of them, as to remain in force and effect after said railway and telegraph lines and properties came into the possession of the Receivers of this Court by

orders duly issued in this cause. All said rules, regulations and schedules, in and so far as the same constituted or established any contractual rights and obligations between any of the corporations, defendants herein, and their employes, were personal to the parties thereto and executory in character, and neither this Court nor its Receivers, in entering upon the possession, use and operation of said railway and telegraph lines and properties undertook to ratify and confirm or continue the operation of any of said rules, regulations and schedules, nor have they become so far subrogated to the interests and undertakings of any of the said corporations, defendant, as to be bound by or obligated at law or in equity, to continue the operation of any of said railway and telegraph lines or the use of any of said properties or the continuance in employment of any employes of said corporations under said rules, regulations and schedules, existing and in force between said several corporations and their employes prior to the Receivership herein.

It is by the Court further held and found: That immediately upon the entry of the Receivers herein into possession of the railway and telegraph lines, properties, moneys, assets, franchises, and effects of the said several corporations, defendant, the employment of all persons theretofore engaged in and about the carrying on of the business and the use and operation of the railway and telegraph lines and properties of the said defendants, ceased and determined, and all the employes who remained in service and continued their employment in accordance with the circular of the Receivers attached as an exhibit to the petition herein, immediately became the employes of this Court and subject to all proper orders, rules and regulations which might thereafter from time to time be made by this Court or the Receivers appointed thereby under its authority or by its direction.

It is by the Court further held and found: That it was the duty of the Receivers, upon coming into the possession of the railway and telegraph lines and properties aforesaid, to enter upon a careful examination of all the conditions affecting the business, earnings and operations thereof, and having in view the insolvency of the several defendants, the great falling off in the business and revenue of The Union Pacific System, the imperative necessity for retrenchment in every branch of the service, the protection and preservation of the trust estate in the hands of the said Receivers and the prevailing wages for similar classes of labor on other railway systems of the country, to formulate with as much expedition as possible fair, reasonable and proper rules, regulations and schedules governing the employment and compensation of employes engaged in the transaction of the business and in the operation of the railway and telegraph lines and properties so coming into the possession of the said receivers.

The Court further finds and holds: That the said Receivers are fully authorized and empowered under and by virtue of the original orders of their appointment herein to put into force and effect from time to time such rules, regulations and schedules aforesaid when so determined upon and formulated in accordance with the best judgment of the said Receivers after due investigation and consideration of all the conditions affecting the trust property in their charge.

It is also by the court further held and found: That each and every of the employes of this Court, acting under said Receivers, and engaged in the transaction of the business and the operation of the railway and telegraph lines and properties for the said Receivers, having cause of complaint against the putting into effect or enforcement of any such rules, regulations and schedules, are

entitled, either individually or collectively, in person or by duly authorized representatives, to come into this Court by proper petition and have their complaints and objections fully heard and considered, to the end, that any such rules, regulations or schedules so put into effect in the first instance by the said Receivers, may be by order of the Court so changed and modified as to do equal and exact justice to each and every of the employes of this Court under the said Receivers. And leave is hereby given to each and every of the employes of this Court engaged in operating the railway and telegraph lines and conducting the business in charge of the said Receivers, to intervene in this cause by petition and to move for such modification, change or abrogation of such rules, regulations and schedules, or of this or any other order made herein, or for such further order and direction in the premises as may be just and equitable, and said employes may so appear by petition, either individually or collectively, in proper person or by or through their duly authorized representative or representatives.

It is by the Court further held and found: That the revised rules, regulations and schedules prepared, adopted and formulated by the said Receivers, and more specifically described and set forth in the petition herein and the exhibits thereto attached, and which said revised rules, regulations and schedules are by the direction of the said receivers to become operative on the first day of March, 1894, are *prima facie* reasonable and just and appear to provide for fair compensation to all of the employes therein specified for the character and value of the services to be rendered by each and every of them. It is therefore, by the Court ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said receivers be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to put the said revised rules, regulations and schedules into full force and effect

upon the date aforesaid, if in their judgment the same are fair and reasonable and to continue and maintain the same upon all of the railway and telegraph lines and with respect to the management and operation of all of the properties of each and every of the defendants herein, so far as the same apply thereto, except as the same may be changed, revised or abrogated by the said Receivers or by further order of the Court herein. And the said Receivers are further authorized and empowered from time to time, without any additional or other order of the Court in the premises, to prepare, adopt, formulate, and to put into force and effect upon any of the lines of railway under their charge or with respect to any of the business transacted by them, such additional or revised rules, regulations and schedules as they may determine are for the best interests of the trust estate and are just and reasonable towards their employes. The action of the said Receivers in electing to discontinue all former rules, regulations and schedules in force as to those classes of employes referred to and described in the said petition, and in preparing, adopting and promulgating all those certain rules, regulations and schedules set forth in the said petition and the exhibits thereto attached is hereby approved and confirmed.

It is further ordered and directed that the said Receivers file in all those courts wherein they have been appointed Receivers of the railways and telegraph lines and properties of the defendants herein, or of any of them, petitions similar to that upon which this order is based, to the end that each of said courts may be asked to enter an order in harmony herewith, and that the said action of the Receivers and the rules, regulations and schedules formulated, promulgated and presented by them may be approved and confirmed and ordered into force and effect by each of said courts within its territorial jurisdiction.

It is by the Court further held and ordered: That any employe of this Court acting under the said Receivers, who does not wish to continue his employment as such under the rules, regulations and schedules so put in force and effect, or any such rules, regulations and schedules as may from time to time be put into force and effect by the said Receivers, or by further order of the Court herein, may terminate his employment at any proper time and fit place and in such a manner as he may elect, but so as not to impede, obstruct or interfere with the business of the said Receivers or the use and operation of any of the railway and telegraph lines or properties in charge of this Court through its said Receivers.

And it is by the Court further held and ordered: That it is unlawful for any of the said employes while in the employ of the Receivers to conspire, combine or confederate together, or with, by or through any labor or other organization or the officers or committees thereof, or with any other person or persons whomsoever, for the purpose or with the intention of inducing a strike upon any of the railway and telegraph lines operated by the said Receivers under the direction of this Court; or to do any other act or thing, either individually or collectively, for the purpose of hindering, impeding, delaying, obstructing, embarrassing or injuring the said Receivers in and about the conduct of the business and the use and operation of the railway and telegraph lines in their charge under the orders of this Court.

It is by the Court further ordered and decreed: That each and every of the employes of this Court, under the said Receivers, refrain and desist from any and all manner of combination, confederation and conspiracy to do any act or thing which will in any manner interfere with, obstruct, hinder, delay or impede the said Receivers, officers of this Court, in and about the conduct of the bus-

iness and the management and operation of all of the railway and telegraph lines and properties now in their possession and under their management as such.

It is by the Court further ordered and commanded : That each and every of the said employes desist and refrain from disabling or rendering in any wise unfit for convenient or immediate use any engines, cars or other property in the possession of the said Receivers, and from interfering in any manner with the locomotives, cars or property in the possession of and use of the said Receivers, and from interfering in any manner by force, threats or otherwise with men who desire to continue in the service of the said Receivers, and from interfering in any manner by force, threats or otherwise with men employed by or seeking service under the said Receivers to take the places of any of those employes who may see fit to quit the service of the said Receivers, and from interfering with or obstructing in any wise the business of the said Receivers or the operation of any of the said railway and telegraph lines and properties, or the running of engines and trains thereon and thereover as usual, and from interfering with the telegraph lines or the use and operation of any telegraph lines in the possession of or operated by the said Receivers, or used or operated in connection with any of the lines of railroad in their possession, or erected and maintained along any of the lines of railway operated by the said Receivers, and from interfering with the said Receivers, their officers, agents or employes in any manner by violence, intimidation, threats or otherwise in the full, complete possession, use and management of all of the said railway and telegraph lines and properties in the possession of the said Receivers, and the transaction of any of the business necessary or proper for the said Receivers to engage in, and from interfering with any property of any kind or character whatever in the custody of

the said Receivers, their officers, agents and employes, whether belonging to the said Receivers, or to shippers or other owners, and from interfering with, intimidating or otherwise injuring, inconveniencing or delaying passengers being transported over any of the railway or other transportation lines in the possession of the said Receivers, or any portion thereof, and from interfering with or in any manner preventing, hindering, delaying or obstructing by violence or threats, or otherwise, the shipment, transportation and delivery of any freight or freights of any kind or character whatsoever, or of any express matter or baggage, or of the mails of the United States, over any of the railway lines in the possession of the said Receivers.

And it is by the Court further ordered and commanded: That each and every of the said employes so long as they remain in the employ of the said Receivers, refrain and desist from any combining, confederating or conspiring together or with others, either jointly or severally, as committees or otherwise, or with any labor or other organization, or with any of the officers and representatives thereof, with the design or for the purpose of inducing or causing a strike by any of the employes of said Receivers acting collectively or by concerted action upon any of the lines of railway and telegraph in the possession of and being operated by the said Receivers; and from recommending, approving, encouraging or advising others to quit the service of the said Receivers, and from ordering, recommending, encouraging, advising or inducing by communication or instruction or otherwise, any of the employes of this Court, acting under the said Receivers, to join in a strike whereby any of the business of the said Receivers, or the use, maintenance and operation of any of the railway and telegraph lines or properties in the possession of this Court

under the said Receivers, shall be in any manner obstructed, hindered, delayed or injured.

This Court being at all times open for the hearing, consideration and determination of any just cause of complaint by any of its employes with respect to any of the rules, regulations or schedules fixing their wages or governing their employment, or concerning any other matter or things connected therewith, it is by the Court further ordered and directed that if any employe under the said Receivers, notwithstanding the full and complete remedy given him by leave herein granted to apply to this Court for the modification of any such rule, regulation or schedule as may be thought unjust and oppressive, and for such relief as may be just and equitable, shall be unwilling to continue his employment, his election to quit the service of the said Receivers shall be final, unless by further order of the Court herein and for good cause shown, the said Receivers are authorized to re-employ or to reinstate him in their services.

It is by the Court further directed that the said Receivers cause a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in each of the following cities : Council Bluffs, Iowa ; Omaha, Lincoln, North Platte and Grand Island, Nebraska ; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri ; Topeka, Ellis, and Leavenworth, Kansas ; Denver, Colorado ; Cheyenne, Laramie, Green River, Rock Springs and Evanston, Wyoming ; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah ; Pocatello and Boise City, Idaho ; Butte City, Montana ; Portland and Pendleton, Oregon ; Walla Walla and Spokane, Washington ; and that the said Receivers also cause copies of this order to be distributed among the employes affected thereby, and to make due return of proof of such publication and distribution with due speed to this Court.

ELMER S. DUNDY, Judge.

January 27, 1894.

ORDER OF FEBRUARY 27, 1894, SETTING PETITION FOR REHEARING DOWN FOR HEARING AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA, MARCH 27, 1894.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

OLIVER AMES, SECOND, ET AL.,
Complainants,

vs.

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY, ET AL.,
Defendants.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR REHEARING BEFORE THE CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE RECEIVERS FOR AUTHORITY TO PLACE IN EFFECT NEW AND REDUCED WAGE SCHEDULES.

Since the action of the Courts in the different districts in this circuit on the petition filed by the Receivers for leave to revoke the schedule of wages of the employes in force when they were appointed, and to adopt new and reduced schedules, has not been uniform and harmonious; and since it is desirable and necessary that any order on said petition should have a uniform operation upon the lines of said railway operated by said Receivers throughout the Circuit; and since the Receivers have revoked and annulled their action heretofore taken, ordering new wage schedules into effect on the first day of March, 1894, and have resolved that the entire matter of new wage

schedules be held in abeyance to await further action of the Court, it is now here ordered as follows:

First. That the petition of the Receivers for leave to set aside and annul the schedules of wages of the employes on The Union Pacific System in force when they were appointed, and to adopt new schedules equalizing and in some cases reducing the wages of the employes, be set down for hearing before the Circuit Judges at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894.

Second. That the Receivers forthwith, or as soon as may be practicable, invite the proper representatives of the employes on said system to attend a conference at Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on the 15th day of March, 1894, for the purpose of conferring with S. H. H. Clark, Receiver, (who is hereby specially designated and selected to conduct said conference on behalf of the Receivers) and such other person or persons as he may select to act with him, at which conference the entire matter of proposed changes in wage schedules shall be taken up and as far as possible agreed upon between the said Clark and said representatives of the employes. Such conference to continue from day to day until such agreement is reached.

Third. That in case there are any matters in differences remaining unadjusted, such matters of difference shall be clearly and specifically stated and presented to the Court in writing on or before said 27th day of March, 1894, and the hearing herein shall proceed as to such matters in difference before the Circuit Judges holding the court, and after hearing the parties and their witnesses and counsel, the Circuit Judges will make such order in the premises as may be right and just.

Fourth. That the receivers grant to such representatives of the employes leave of absence to attend said

conference and hearing, and furnish them transportation to Omaha and return.

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
WALTER H. SANBORN,
Circuit Judges.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES, FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIR-
CUIT AND DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

OLLIVER AMES. Second, et al.,
Complainants,

vs.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-
PANY et al.,
Defendants.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Caldwell, Circuit Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court.

On the 13th day of October, 1893, on a bill filed for that purpose, this Court took into its possession, control and management, The Union Pacific Railway System, embracing The Union Pacific Railway proper, and some fourteen other constituent and allied roads, which together constitute what is known as The Union Pacific System.

Whether the bill states a case of equitable cognizance justifying the appointment of Receivers has not been

mooted on this hearing, and we, therefore, express no opinion upon that question.

The system of which the Court assumed the management and control comprised 7,700 miles of railroad and about 3,000 miles of water communication, and had in its employ over 22,000 men. The great body of these men had been in the employ of the company for a considerable length of time, some of them for as much as a quarter of a century. The relation of these men to the company, and their rate of wages, were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and all of which had been in force substantially as they stand to day, for a period of eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences, held from time to time, between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations representing the men in the different subdivisions or branches of the service, viz: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, The Order of Railway Conductors, The Order of Railway Telegraphers, The Union Pacific Employes' Association, and The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. These labor organizations, like the rules, regulations and schedules, had become established institutions on this system many years before the appointment of the Receivers. Two of the ablest railroad managers ever in the service of this system, and probably as able as any this country has ever produced—Mr. S. H. Clark and Mr. Edward Dickinson, now general manager of the road—testify that these labor organizations on this system had improved the morals and efficiency of the men and had rendered valuable aid to the company in perfecting and putting into force the rules and regula-

tions governing the operation of The Union Pacific Railway, which, confessedly, have made it one of the best managed and conducted roads in the country. The managers of this great transcontinental line testify that it has been their policy to bring it up to the highest standard of efficiency and to afford to passengers and property transported over it all the security and protection attainable by the exercise of the highest degree of intelligence on the part of those engaged in the operation of its trains, and they cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that their efforts in this direction have been seconded and materially aided by the labor organizations which are represented in this hearing. The good opinion of the men entertained by the managers seems to be shared by the Receivers, for in their petition to the Court in this matter, they declare: "That the employes, generally, upon The Union Pacific system are reasonable, intelligent, peaceable and law-abiding men."

Among the rules and regulations referred to and in operation when the Receivers were appointed was one to the effect that no change should be made in the rules and regulations and rate of wages without first giving to the labor organization whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days' notice, or other reasonable notice. On the 27th day of January, 1894, the Receivers, without giving the men, or the officers of the labor organizations representing them, any notice, filed in this Court a lengthy petition, stating, among other things: "That, as Receivers herein, they have, from the time they entered upon their duties as such, as far as consistent with the proper discharge of their duties to the public, and with justice to their employes, inaugurated economies in every department, with a view to reduce the operating expenses as far as possible, and produce results fair to all those parties having liens upon and interests in the properties

confided to the care of your Receivers." "Your petitioners further represent that they conceive it to be their duty to make and carry into effect such reductions and such reforms of the rules, regulations and schedules without application being first made to the Court in that behalf; and, stating further that they had "revised the schedules aforesaid, upon principles which have seemed to them just, right and proper." With this petition, the Receivers filed what they termed rules, regulations and schedules, which they asked the Court to approve and order that they be put into effect on the 1st day of March, 1894, and the "employes directed to conform thereto." The petition also prayed for a very extended injunction against the employes. On the day the petition was filed the Court entered an order declaring that the rules, regulations and schedules prepared by the Receivers and filed with their petition, were "*prima facie* reasonable and just," and directed that they become operative on the first day of March, 1894, and ordered an injunction to issue as prayed for in the petition. Upon the presentation of this petition, and the order made thereon, to the United States Circuit Courts for the Districts of Wyoming and Colorado, those Courts declined to give effect to the order in those districts, for the reason that the employes had had no notice of the proposed change.

Thereupon the Receivers applied to the Circuit Judges at their chambers in St. Louis to put the order made by the United States Circuit Court in Nebraska in force in the Districts of Colorado and Wyoming. This the Circuit Judges declined to do, but directed the Receivers to annul their orders adopting the new rules, regulations and schedules, and this having been done, they made the following order :

"In the matter of the petition for rehearing before the Circuit Judges of the application of the Receivers for

authority to place in effect new and reduced wage schedules."

"Since the action of the Courts in the different districts in this circuit on the petition filed by the Receivers for leave to revoke the schedules of wages of the employes in force when they were appointed, and to adopt new and reduced schedules has not been uniform and harmonious; and since it is desirable and necessary that any order made on said petition should have a uniform operation upon the lines of railway operated by said Receivers throughout the circuit; and since the Receivers have revoked and annulled their action heretofore taken, ordering new wage schedules into effect on the first day of March, 1894, and have resolved that the entire matter of new wage schedules be held in abeyance to await further action of the Court, it is now here ordered as follows: "

"First. That the petition of the Receivers for leave to set aside and annul the schedules of wages of the employes on The Union Pacific System in force when they were appointed, and to adopt new schedules equalizing and in some cases reducing the wages of the employes, be set down for hearing before the Circuit Judges at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894."

"Second. That the Receivers forthwith, or as soon as may be practicable, invite the proper representatives of the employes on said system to attend a conference at Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on the 15th day of March, 1894, for the purpose of conferring with S. H. H. Clark, Receiver (who is hereby specially designated and selected to conduct said conference on behalf of the Receivers), and such other person or persons as he may select to act with him, at which conference the entire matter of proposed changes in wage schedules shall be

taken up and as far as possible, agreed upon between the said Clark and said representatives of the employes. Such conference to continue from day to day until such agreement is reached."

"Third. That in case there are any matters in difference remaining unadjusted, such matters of difference shall be clearly and specifically stated and presented to the Court in writing on or before said 27th day of March, 1894, and the hearing herein shall proceed as to such matters in difference before the Circuit Judges holding the Court, and after hearing the parties and their witnesses and counsel, the Circuit Judges will make such order in the premises as may be right and just."

"Fourth. That the Receivers grant to such representatives of the employes leave of absence to attend said conference and hearing, and furnish them transportation to Omaha and return."

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
WALTER H. SANBORN,

Circuit Judges.

In compliance with the terms of this order, a conference between Mr. Clark and his assistants, and the officers of the several labor organizations representing the employes of the Court was held in Omaha. At this conference an agreement was reached as to the rules, regulations and schedules relating to the train dispatchers and operators, which have been reported to the Court and confirmed. This was one of the most difficult schedules in the whole list to adjust, and the satisfactory agreement reached in the conference shows the great value of a good-tempered, calm, and intelligent inquiry in which both sides are represented, and in which both sides learned, perhaps for the first time, the ground on which the demand is made by the one and resisted by the other. The Receivers had declared to the Court, in their peti-

tion filed on the 27th day of January, 1894, "That after careful consideration of the matter, and consultation with the managing officials of the Union Pacific System, they are of the opinion that the so-called rules, regulations and schedules of pay for train dispatchers and operators are entirely unnecessary, and they have, therefore, not only decided to disaffirm the same, but they have also decided that they will not prepare or establish any rules and regulations in lieu thereof; and with respect thereto your Receivers further advise your Honors that all of said train dispatchers and telegraph operators are employed on monthly salaries which are determined in consideration of all the circumstances of each particular case, and are intended to cover all the services and all the time necessary in which to perform the service required from each of said train dispatchers and operators at the several respective stations on the lines of the Union Pacific System."

And yet at the conference held, under the order of the Circuit Judges, the position assumed by the Receivers in their petition to the Court was found to be untenable and was abandoned, and rules and regulations governing telegraphers' wages adopted.

It would serve no useful purpose here to state the causes which in the opinion of the Court prevented an agreement between the conferees upon rules, regulations and schedules for the other branches of the service. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character which do not in any degree militate against the usefulness or efficiency of conferences or the ability or fairness of the conferees. Freed from the state of things brought about by the erroneous proceedings of a majority of the Receivers in the beginning of this business, it is highly probable that the conferees would have agreed upon all the schedules. Failing to agree, the matter was brought

before the Court, in accordance with the order made by the Circuit Judges. At the appointed time the Receivers appeared in person and by attorney, and the employes by the officers of the several labor organizations to which they belong, and by their attorneys. Upon calling the case for hearing the Court directed an order to be entered setting aside and vacating the order of the Court made on the 27th day of January, 1894, approving the rules, regulations and schedules framed by the Receivers without notice to or conference with the employes affected thereby, and also setting aside and vacating the order of injunction entered at the same time. The Court then announced to counsel that the rules, regulations and schedules in force when the Receivers were appointed were still in force and would be held and treated as *prima facie* just and reasonable, and that the burden was cast upon the Receivers to show that the wages received by the Court's employes under the existing regulations were in excess of a fair, just and reasonable compensation for the service performed, taking into consideration all the circumstances and in view of the existing conditions.

The hearing proceeded on these lines, and the Court listened for a week to the testimony of witnesses.

Before stating the conclusions we have reached upon the facts, it will be well to state the leading principles which courts of equity must keep in view in this class of cases. When a court of equity takes upon itself the conduct and operation of a great line of railroad, the men engaged in conducting the business and operating the road become the employes of the Court, and are subject to its orders in all matters relating to the discharge of their duties, and entitled to its protection. The first and supreme duty of a court when it engages in the business of operating a railroad is to operate it efficiently and

safely. No pains and no reasonable expense are to be spared in the accomplishment of these ends. Passengers and freight must be transported safely. If passengers are killed or freight lost through the slightest negligence to provide all the means of safety commonly found on first class roads, the Court is morally and legally responsible. An essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of the road is the employment of sober, intelligent, experienced and capable men for that purpose. When a road comes under the management of a Court on which the employes are conceded to possess all these qualifications—and that concession is made in the fullest manner here—the Court will not, upon light or trivial grounds, dispense with their services or reduce their wages—and when the schedule of wages in force at the time the Court assumes the management of the road is the result of a mutual agreement between the company and the employes which has been in force for years, the Court will presume the schedule is reasonable and just, and anyone disputing that presumption will be required to overthrow it by satisfactory proof.

It is suggested that upon this question the Court ought to be governed by the recommendation of a majority of the Receivers. The suggestion is without merit in this case for several reasons: Four of the five Receivers are not practical railroad men, and are not familiar with the subject: two of them are lawyers residing in New York, one a merchant residing in Chicago, and one a railroad accountant having, doubtless, a thorough knowledge of the books of the company, but knowing nothing about the wage schedules. These four gentlemen are eminent in the line of their professions and pursuits, and entirely capable of managing the financial affairs of this great trust, for which purpose they were, doubtless, selected,

but their opinions upon the subject of wage schedules is confessedly of little value. The Court shares in their anxiety to have an economical administration of this trust to the end that those who own the property and have liens upon it may get out of it what is fairly their due. But to accomplish this desirable result the wages of the men must not be reduced below a reasonable and just compensation for their services. They must be paid fair wages, though no dividends are paid on the stock and no interest paid on the bonds. It is a part of the public history of the country, of which the Court will take judicial notice, that for the first \$36,000,000 of stock issued this company received less than two cents on the dollar, and that the profit of construction represented by outstanding bonds was \$43,929,328.34. These facts are disclosed by the report of the "commission of the United States Pacific Railway Company," 1887, of which Mr. Anderson, one of the Receivers in this case, was a member. (See Report, pp. 51, 137.) There would seem to be no equity in reducing the wages of the employes below what is reasonable and just in order to pay dividends on stock and interest on bonds of this character. The recommendations of the Receivers to adopt their schedules cannot be accepted by the Court for another reason. That schedule was adopted without affording to the men or their representatives any opportunity to be heard. This was in violation of the agreement existing between the company and the men, by the terms of which no change of the schedules was to be made without notice to the men and granting them a hearing. This was a fundamental error. The Receivers should have given notice and invited the men to a conference even if there was no contract requiring it. In answer to this objection to their mode of proceeding, it is said the order of the Receivers and the order of the Court extended an

opportunity to the men to protest against the new schedules after their adoption. The men could have small hopes of a fair and impartial hearing after the Receivers had prepared new schedules behind their backs which were declared by the Receivers and the Court to be "*prima facie* just and reasonable." This was very much like first hanging a man and trying him afterwards. It is small consolation to the victim of the mob to be told he shall have a trial after he is hanged. It is further said that the Receivers had the right to renounce the old schedules and adopt the new ones because the old ones were mere executory contracts. There are some executory contracts which Receivers may renounce, but they cannot claim the benefit of such contracts and at the same time renounce their burdens. This is precisely what was attempted to be done by the Receivers in this matter; they renounced the old schedules and adopted new ones reducing wages, but seemingly with no idea of absolving the men from the duty of continuing to work and operate the road, for in their petition they ask that their schedules be confirmed by the Court, "and all of the said employes *directed* to conform thereto." The Receivers were the first to break the contract between the Court and its employes, but if the converse had been the case the Court could not have directed or enjoined the men to continue in its service. Specific performance of a contract to render personal service cannot be enforced by injunction, by pains and penalties or by any other means. For a breach of such a contract the only redress the law affords is a civil action for the damages.

The Court is asked to apply to the employes in its service the principles of the early English statutes, which, by the imposition of heavy pains and penalties, forced laborers to work at fixed wages, and made it an offense to seek to increase them, or to quit the service of their

employer. The period of compulsory personal service, save as a punishment for crime, has passed in this country. In this country it is not unlawful for employes to associate, consult and confer together with a view to maintain or increase their wages, by lawful and peaceful means, any more than it was unlawful for the Receivers to counsel and confer together for the purpose of reducing their wages. A corporation is organized capital; it is capital consisting of money and property. Organized labor is orgained capital; it is capital consisting of brains and muscle. What it is lawful for one to do it is lawful for the other to do. If it is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing the wages of its employes, or of devising other means of making their investments profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult and confer with a view to maintain or increase wages. Both act from the prompting of enlightened selfishness, and the action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threatened.

It is due to the Receiyers and to the managers of this property to say that they have not questioned the right of the labor organizations to appear and be heard in Court in this matter, and that what they have said about organizations has been in commendation of them and not in disparagement. Men in all stations and pursuits in life have an undoubted right to join together for resisting oppression or for mutual assistance, improvement, instruction and pecuniary aid in time of sickness and distress. Such association commonly takes place between those pursuing the same occupation and possessing the same interests. This is particularly true of men engaged in the mechanical arts, and in all labor pursuits where skill and experience are required. The legality

and utility of these organizations can no longer be questioned.

The action of the Receivers is objectionable upon another ground. It would be difficult to devise any action better calculated to provoke a "strike." The method of adopting the new schedules was calculated to arouse resentment in the breast of every self-respecting, intelligent and independent man in the service. While they might have been willing to acquiesce in the reduction of their wages, they were quite quite sure to revolt against the manner of doing it. Whatever may be the legal right of a railroad corporation to reduce the wages of its employes or discharge them in a body without giving them an opportunity to be heard, a court of equity will not act in that manner or approve the action of its Receivers who have acted in that manner. The Receivers, no more than the Court, should have undertaken to determine what wages were just and reasonable without giving the men an opportunity to be heard. It is fundamental in the jurisprudence of this country that no Court can rightfully make an order or render a judgment affecting the rights of one who is absent and who has had no notice. The requirement that the Court or any other tribunal shall hear before it decides is much older than Magna Charter or our constitution. It was written in the Book three thousand years ago that "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

A further and conclusive answer to the contention in favor of putting the Receivers' schedules in force is found in the fact that Mr. Clark, the only one of the Receivers who is a practical railroad man, testifies that they ought not to be put into force without "some modifications."

As a result of the old code of rules and schedules thi

company has been able to bring into every branch of its service, at reasonable cost, intelligent and capable men who have carefully guarded and protected its property and business interests until the train service upon the Union Pacific is today equal to any of the great railway systems of the country. Upon the question of the reasonableness of the old schedules we have had no trouble in coming to a satisfactory conclusion,

The record shows that all that portion of railroad mileage, where excess mileage has been allowed, runs through either a mountainous or desert country, where the men engaged in the operation of trains have to contend with heavy grades, and where the winters are long and often severe, and where the hazard of operating is necessarily greatly increased. There is practically no agriculture, and the cost of living is much greater than in an agricultural region. As stated by Mr. Dickinson, "it is a pretty tough place to live." The system of paying excess mileage Mr. McConnell testifies has been in vogue ever since the road was built, and was allowed because the company had difficulty in obtaining men who would stay in that region of country. If this system was a good thing for the company when operating the road, it is a good thing for the Court when operating the road. As a result of this system men of intelligence and character have been induced to enter the service and to establish permanent homes in regions of country where there is practically no business except the business in which they are engaged, and where, for many reasons disclosed by the evidence, it is not desirable to live. A system of rules and regulations by which the company has been able to bring into its service and retain for twenty-five years, in some instances, the class of men who have appeared before the Court at this hearing, is certainly

commendable, and meets the entire approval of the Court.

In the opinion of the Court the allowances made by the schedules now in force are just and equitable when all the conditions are considered. The employes, under the present system, share the burdens of diminished business. They make less mileage and get less pay per month. The rate now paid is not higher than the rate paid on other lines operated through similar country and under like conditions, and, in the opinion of the Court is not higher than it should be for the service rendered.

Some of the employes with large families to support are seldom more than a few days' wages in advance of want, and if their present wages were materially reduced they could not live. The highest and best service cannot be expected from men who are compelled to live in a state of pinch and want.

It is a gratifying fact that the officers and representatives of the labor organizations of which the men interested in this hearing are members have unanimously assured the Court that whatever judgment is rendered in this case will be accepted by the men as a settlement of the dispute, and that in no event, after such a hearing as has been accorded to them in court, will they "strike." We are confident these assurances will be kept.

When property is in the custody of Receivers the law declares it to be a contempt of the Court appointing them for any person to interfere with the property or with the men in their employ. No injunctinal order can make such unlawful interference any more of a contempt than the law makes it without such order. Such orders have an injurious tendency, because they tend to create the impression among men that it is not an offense to interfere with property in the possession of Receivers or with the men in their employ unless they have been specially

enjoined from so doing. This is a dangerous delusion. To the extent that a special injunction can go in this class of cases the law itself imposes an injunction. For this reason no injunctional order will be entered in this case.

In conclusion; we may be indulged in giving expression to the hope that in future, differences about wages between courts and their employes, at least, and we would fain hope between all employers and employes, resort may be had to reason, and not to passion, to the law and not to violence, to the courts and not to a "strike." It is a reproach to our civilization that such differences should result, as they often have, in personal violence, loss of life, destruction of property, loss of wages to the men, and loss of earnings to the employer, and when they occur on great lines of railroads, great damage and inconvenience to the public.

An order will be entered in the District of Nebraska continuing the present schedules (subject to the modification as to delayed or overtime) in full force and effect and setting aside the order made by this Court on the 27th day of January, 1894.

Also an order directing the Receivers to cause 500 copies of a complete record of this cause, including the pleadings, evidence, opinion and orders entered in the several districts, printed and distributed as provided in the order.

Also an order requiring the Receivers to pay the expenses of employes attending the conferences ordered by the Circuit Judges and while attending this hearing.

An order will be entered in the Districts of Colorado and Wyoming modifying the orders entered in those districts on the 26th and 27th days of February, 1894, to conform to the order now entered in the District of Ne-

braska, relating to the rules, regulations and schedules of pay.

Riner, J., concurs.

ORDER IN RELATION TO WAGE SCHEDULES.

At a session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, continued and held pursuant to adjournment, at the United States Court Room, in the City of Omaha, on the 5th day of April, 1894, the Honorable Henry C. Caldwell, U. S. Circuit Judge, and the Honorable John A. Riner, U. S. District Judge for the District of Wyoming being present and presiding in said Court, the following among other proceedings were had and done, towit :

OLIVER AMES, SECOND, et al.,	Complainants,	}	ORDER.
94 Q	vs.		
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, et al.,	Defendants.		

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF THE RECEIVERS IN RELATION TO THE WAGE SCHEDULES.

This matter coming on to be heard, the Receivers appearing by John M. Thurston, their solicitor, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Union Pacific Employes Association, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, representing the men employed in the service of The Union Pacific System, appearing by the officers of said several organizations and

by George L. Hodges, T. F. Gantt and T. W. Harper, their solicitors; and the Court being sufficiently advised in the premises:

IT IS ORDERED, with the following amendment as to delayed or overtime, viz:

In lieu of Article IV. (Engineer's old rules.)

DELAYED TIME.

No overtime shall be allowed unless the time on duty has averaged less than ten miles per hour, time to be computed from the time first named to leave.

In lieu of Article VII. (Engineer's old rules.)

EXTRA SHORT RUNS NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE SCHEDULE OF RUNS.

All short runs of less than one hundred miles, and no other mileage made on the same day, one hundred miles will be allowed, overtime after ten hours.

Add to Section 1, of Article LX, as follows:

It is expressly understood that grievance committees authorized to represent engineers shall have access to the proper officials for the consideration of cases of violation of rules or regulations governing conditions of employment.

FIREMEN.

In view of the present stringency in all matters pertaining to labor and corporations, we, the firemen, are willing to share with this Court the burden of expense to the extent of conceding overtime accrued in less than ten hours on all trains.

That the schedules of pay and the rules and regulations for the guidance and government of employes engaged in the operation of the various railway, railroad and telegraph lines and other properties of The Union Pacific System now operated by S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink,

E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane and Frederick R. Coudert, Receivers herein, which were in force upon said Union Pacific System at the date when the property of said Union Pacific System passed into the custody and control of said Receivers, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, shall be continued in full force and effect by the said Receivers, their managers, superintendents and officers, until changed by agreement between the Receivers and the officers or representatives of the labor organizations representing the employes engaged in the service of operating said Union Pacific properties under said Receivers, or by the order of this Court. This order shall apply to all the roads, including the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, and to every department of service under the Receivers in relation to the operation and business of said Union Pacific properties.

It is further ordered that the Receivers shall have five hundred copies of a complete record of the proceedings had in the Courts of the several districts of this circuit in relation to the change of rules, regulations and wage schedules proposed by the Receivers herein, printed and securely bound, each volume to contain the complete record, properly indexed, of all proceedings had in the several Courts relating to this subject, beginning with the petition of the Receivers and including the petition, the answers of the employes, the testimony taken at the hearing before the Court in the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, and all opinions of the Courts filed, and all orders made by the Circuit Courts in the several districts. The cost and expense of preparing manuscript, printing and distributing said record as by this order directed shall be paid by said Receivers out of the trust funds in their hands.

It is further ordered that the copies of said record, when printed and bound in volumes, shall be distributed by the Receivers as follows :

Twenty-five volumes each to the Circuit Judges of this circuit.

Ten volumes each to the District Judges of this circuit.

One hundred volumes to the Receivers.

Forty volumes to the representatives of the employes.

On hundred volumes to remain in the custody of the clerk of this Court for distribution as the Court may from time to time direct.

It is further ordered that the delegates or representatives of the employes engaged in the service of operating the railroad and telegraph lines of The Union Pacific System under the Receivers, who were in attendance upon the conference ordered by the Circuit Judges, and in attendance at this hearing, shall be allowed their reasonable expense during the time they were attending the conference and hearing, upon the basis heretofore allowed by the company to men attending a conference between the officers of the company and the men, and the Receivers are directed to pay these expenses out of the trust funds in their hands.

It is further ordered that the order and injunction relating to the wage schedules, heretofore entered in this Court, for the District of Nebraska, on the 27th day of January, 1894, be and the same is hereby set aside.

HENRY C. CALDWELL,
U. S. Circuit Judge, Eight Judicial
Circuit.

JOHN A. RINER,
U. S. District Judge for the District
of Wyoming, sitting in the Circuit
Court for the District of Nebraska
by the designation and appointment
of the Circuit Judge.



THE SOUTH OMAHA STOCK YARDS.

The fact that Nebraska has within her borders the third largest live stock market in the United States, and is rapidly nearing second place, is sufficient reason for embodying in this report statistics showing the value of business done and the amount of live stock handled by years, since the opening of the yards.

The phenomenal growth of the live stock industry of the state speaks volumes for the fertility of the soil, which year by year produces grain and pastures for the rearing

and fattening of ever increasing flocks and herds, thus adding more to the material resources of the state than any other industry.

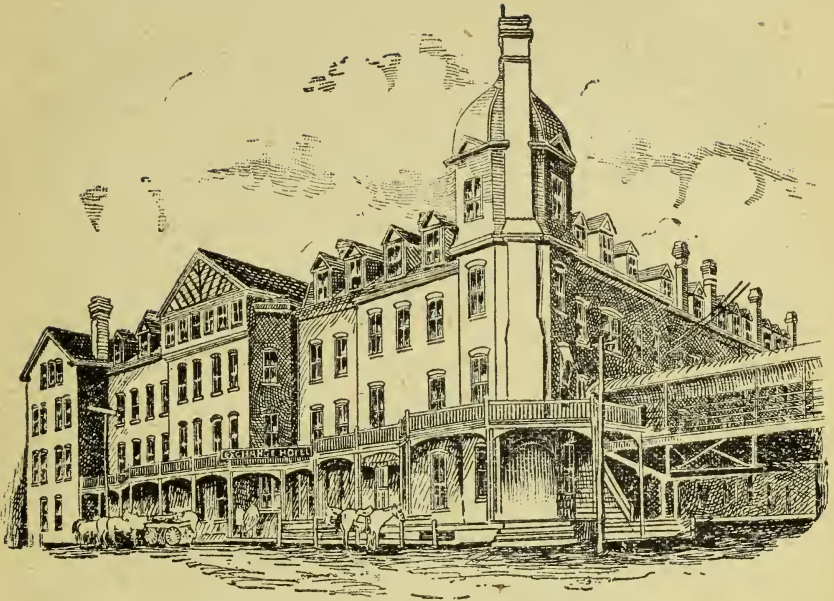
The following tables were compiled from the tenth annual report of the Union Stock Yards Company at South Omaha:

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF STOCK FOR TEN YEARS.

Years	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses, Mules
1884	86,898	1,863	4,188	466
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,959
1886	144,457	390,487	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,605	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,186	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,183
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269
Total	4,179,621	10,301,823	1,212,011	61,647

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF STOCK FOR TEN YEARS.

Years	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses, Mules
1884	81,955	500	1,273	417
1885	83,233	71,919	8,408	1,415
1886	73,120	187,369	17,728	1,857
1887	151,419	140,725	56,444	1,856
1888	206,064	333,228	118,208	3,799
1889	227,921	179,916	103,250	6,744
1890	283,880	275,638	94,464	4,935
1891	267,730	245,046	89,416	7,895
1892	282,092	381,723	83,445	12,146
1893	309,776	363,116	91,814	9,176
Total	1,967,190	2,179,181	664,450	50,240



LARGEST RECEIPTS.

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE DAY.

Cattle—October 23, 1893.....	7,786
Hogs—August 12, 1890	16,725
Sheep—February 22, 1893.....	8,916
Horses and Mules—June 6, 1889	718
Cars—May 17, 1892	420

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE WEEK.

Cattle—Week ending October 31, 1891.....	37,190
Hogs—Week ending July 31, 1890	75,797
Sheep—Week ending February 28, 1893	15,340
Horses and Mules—Week ending Sept. 14, 1892 ..	1,083
Cars—Week ending October 31, 1890.....	1,974

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE MONTH.

Cattle—October, 1893.....	107,346
Hogs—August, 1890.....	250,322
Sheep—February, 1893.....	36,314
Horses and Mules—June, 1889	2,073
Cars—October, 1893	6,042

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE YEAR.

Cattle—1893.....	852,642
Hogs—1892	1,705,687
Sheep—1893.....	242,581
Horses and Mules—1892.....	14,183
Cars—1893.....	59,129

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF HOGS.

Statement showing the monthly average weight of hogs sold on this market for seven years:

Month	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
December....	252	233	265	243	278	280	264
January.....	242	271	249	273	287	231	235
February....	261	261	238	262	273	237	235
March.....	235	245	223	258	264	232	233
April.....	245	239	216	259	260	237	237
May.....	248	234	219	260	258	232	245
June.....	249	233	229	264	260	236	246
July.....	253	223	230	259	257	237	247
August.....	253	227	234	244	254	236	248
September.	258	245	237	241	259	248	252
October.....	263	250	238	228	271	267	258
November...	263	259	250	234	274	273	270

Besides the South Omaha Yards and Packing Houses, there are live stock markets, with all the facilities for

handling receipts, and for slaughtering and packing at Lincoln and Nebraska City.

For the year 1893, to include receipts at all other points in the state would increase the above figures by 150,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep, 7,000 horses, or 182,000 head of stock of all kinds.

Ten years ago the foundation of the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha were laid and each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in business and an improvement in the plant until at the present time there are no better equipped stock yards anywhere and the business transacted is the third largest in the United States.

The yards were first open for business in 1884. The start was in a comparatively small way but the country naturally tributary to South Omaha was filling up with settlers and rapidly developing which, has resulted in additional packing houses being erected and the business increased far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine promoters of the enterprise.

Not only every farm in Nebraska has contributed its quota of live stock to swell the receipts at the yards, but the vast rich cattle and sheep ranges of Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, Oregon, Nevada and Indian Territory furnish an almost limitless supply of beef and canning cattle for the packing houses, while they also furnish thousands of young animals to be fattened and finished for market in innumerable feed lots on corn, the staple product of the state of Nebraska.

At present the yards cover an area of about seventy-five acres while nearly as many acres more are already graded and ready for the construction of pens as soon as the necessities of the situation demand it. The present capacity of the yards is estimated at 620 cars of cattle, 1400 head; 375 cars of hogs, 25,000 head; fifty double

decks of sheep, 10,000 head, and thirty-five cars of horses about 700 head. Over 21 miles of railroad tracks traverse the Company's property, these switching tracks being owned and operated entirely by the Stock Yards Company. They connect with all the various lines of railway centering at Omaha, and six locomotives are required in switching the live stock and packing house product to and from the stock yards and packeries.

The position of this market, situated as it is in the very heart and center of the greatest corn belt in the world, makes it of necessity a natural distributing point for stock cattle and feeders, nearly 150,000 feeder cattle hav-



ing been shipped to the country during the summer and fall months of the year just closed. The vast breeding grounds of the west and southwest furnish the feed lots of the states further east with thousands of cattle, which in turn again find their way back here for the butcher's block, the refrigerator car, or often to make a journey across the Atlantic "on the hoof." This branch of the business has increased rapidly from year to year, and the increase must, in the very nature of the case, continue.

A horse and mule department is a feature of the market. Commodious barns and sheds and room for 1000 head of horses under roof, have been erected, as shown above.

Improvements were made at the yards in 1893 as follows : Thirty thousand dollars in construction of eight foot brick sewer ; \$10,000 on eight foot brick sewer ; \$6,000 in construction two foot tile sewer ; \$25,000 in grading ; \$50,000 in building cattle and hog pens and scale houses ; \$4,000 on corrugated hay barn.

The statement given below will give some idea of the magnitude of the business done in 1893 by the Union Stock Yards Company and the various packing companies.

Average number of men employed at the G. H. Hammand Co., the Omaha Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Swift & Co., and the Union Stock Company, and the total amount of wages paid out during the year 1893 :

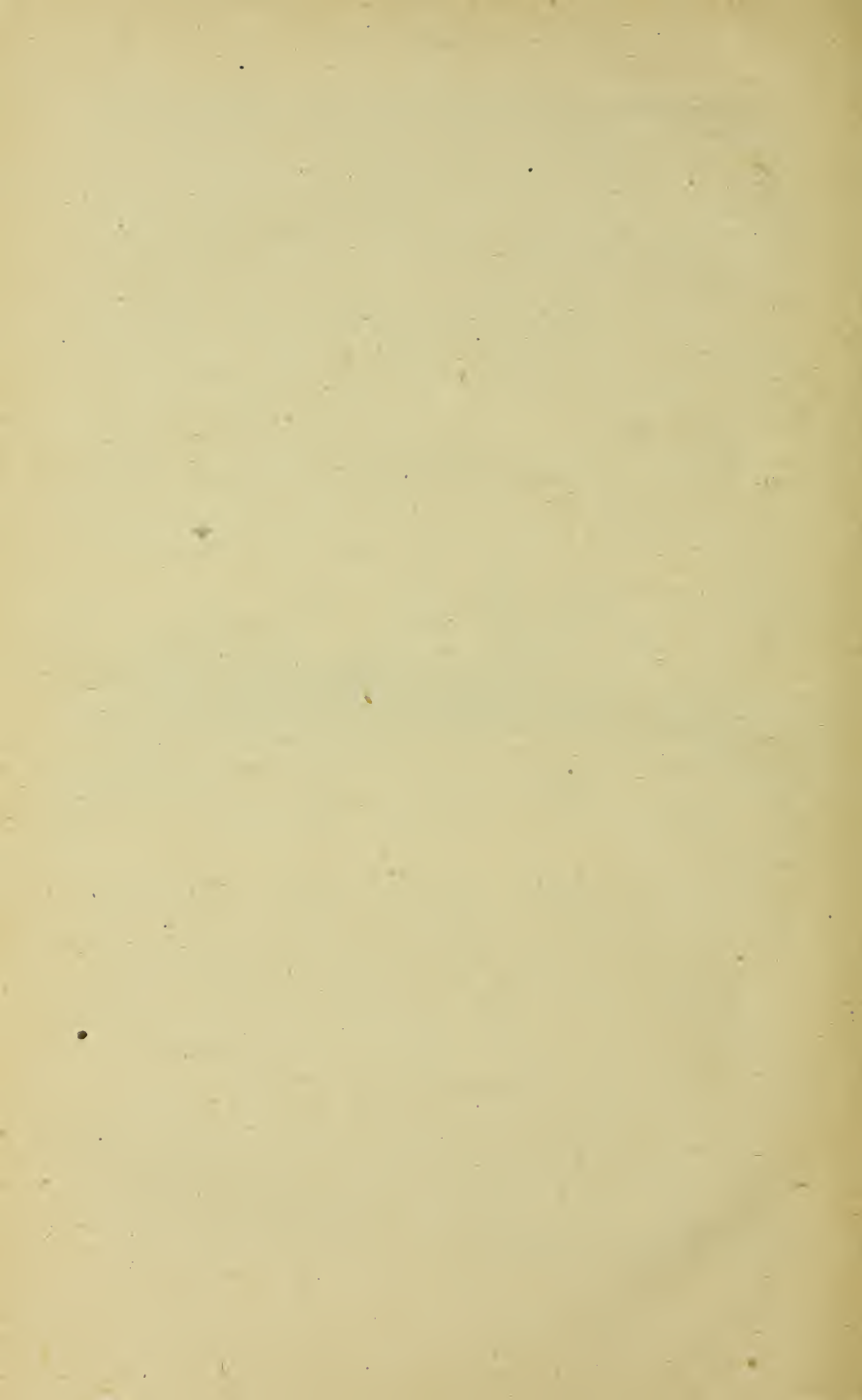
Men employed	4,085
Wages paid	\$2,099,997 11

Numbers and value of live stock purchased by the local packers, feeders, eastern packing institutions and export buyers :

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Value
S. Om. Pks.,	542,866	1,132,155	150,767	\$38,813,158.60
Feeders, outside packers and exports,	309,776	303,116	91,814	18,500,000.00
Total	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	\$57,313,158.60

During the year 1893 there was sold at the yards 193,755 head of feeder cattle, an increase over the previous year of 47 per cent, placing Omaha at the head of the list of the feeder markets of the world.

The cost of improving at the stock yards proper, such as the construction of waterways, building pens, chutes and scale houses, and grading, etc., exceeded \$150,000, and a much larger amount was expended by the packers for additions and machinery. This item does not include repairs and maintenance.

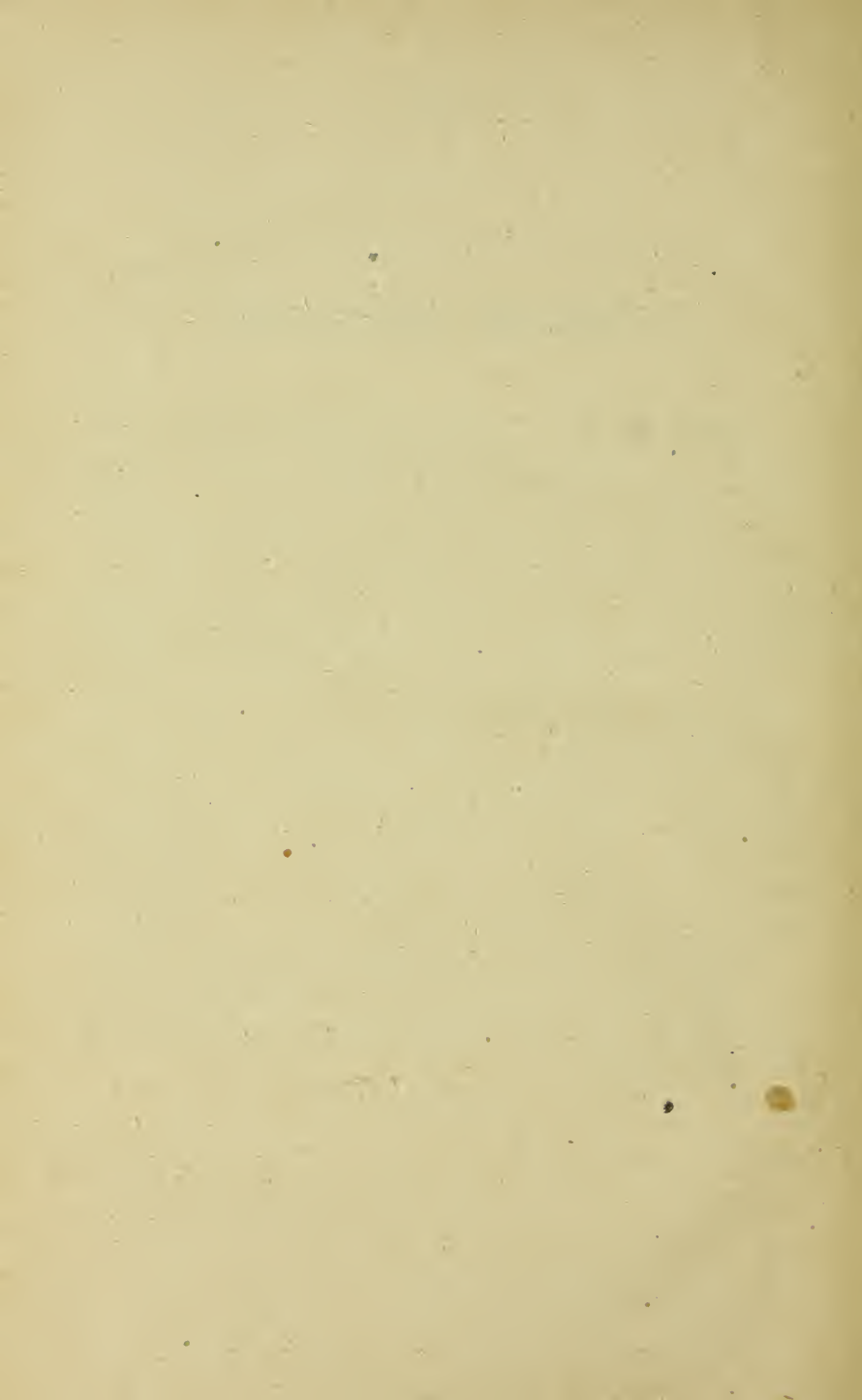


CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Omaha and Lincoln are the only customs points in Nebraska. The Omaha office was opened in 1872, and for the first ten years only \$10,000 was collected. In 1888, in which year Omaha became a port of immediate transportation, the total receipts amounted to \$30,000. Lincoln became a customs point in 1890. The following statement shows the value of the items given and amount of duties collected in the state for the years since Lincoln became a port of entry :

Total value mchde received for year 1893 . . .	\$386,128.69
Dutiable merchandise received for year 1893 . . .	249,870.48
Free merchandise received for year 1893	136,258.21
Total duties collected for year 1893	165,105.29
Total duties collected for year 1892	134,905.85
Total duties collected for year 1891	95,974.91
Total duties collected for year 1890	73,038.43

Omaha's increase has been greater than any western city and brings her to seventh place among internal customs districts and thirty-fourth among all the districts of the United States.



COST OF CARING FOR THE POOR.

In reply to blanks sent to the county clerk of each county in the state, fifty-eight answers were received with results as follows:

1. Average number of inmates daily in poor houses in the fifty-eight counties reporting, 177 4-15.

2. Total cost for care of inmates during 1893, \$32,-188.24.

3. Of the number cared for in poor houses there were

Insane	46
Epileptic	10
Imbeciles	31
Children	39

4. Total cost for aid given during the year in the way of fuel, provisions, transportation, etc., to poor people who were not inmates of county poor houses, \$35,544.38.

5. Total number locked up in jails during the year, 853.

6. Total cost of care of persons locked up, \$13,607.48.

7. Labor performed by them, None.

8. Total sum expended by Soldiers Relief Committees in charity work during 1893, \$21,144.69.

9. Estimated amount expended for charitable purposes by ladies and societies, churches and other relief agencies not included in the above questions, \$14,398.50.



DEMANDS FOR LEGISLATION.

As indicative of the demands for legislation in the interests of labor unions and the labor element in general, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Omaha the following demands were agreed upon and subsequently mailed to the legislators and senatorial candidates :

First—A bill to provide for the establishment of a state printing office.

Second—A bill for an act to protect the health of employes in factories and workshops, to prevent the practice of sweating the employes, and the manufacture of clothing and garments in dwellings and tenements.

Third—A bill for an act to provide for stamping and branding convict goods.

Fourth—A bill for an act to protect employes and guarantee their rights to belong to labor unions.

Fifth—A bill for an act to provide for a state board of arbitration and fixing the duties thereof.

Sixth—A bill for an act to establish and maintain free public employment offices and to define the duties of the officers thereof.

Seventh—A bill for an act to provide for collections of small accounts for labor performed without expense to the claimant.

Eighth—A bill for an act to provide for the office, appointment, duties and salary of a plumbing inspector and an assistant plumbing inspector in cities of the metropolitan class.

Ninth—A bill for an act providing for the inspection of steam boilers and the appointment of a state boiler inspector and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Tenth—A bill for an act to prohibit lumber dealers or other persons, companies, partnerships or associations from entering into any contract or agreement or combination to pool or fix the price at which lumber or coal shall be sold and to provide punishment for violation of same.

CREDIT FOR ASSISTANCE

I. A. Fort, of North Platte, president of the State Irrigation Association, and R. H. Lawrence, civil engineer, of Omaha, are entitled to credit for valuable assistance in compiling report on irrigation, and James H. Van Dusen, of South Omaha, is equally entitled to credit for compiling labor laws.

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IRRIGATION

PLAN



MAP OF IRRIGATION CANALS IN NEBRASKA.



IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE, SHOWING THE EXTENT TO WHICH IRRIGATION HAS BEEN CARRIED IN NEBRASKA, IS COMPLETE UP TO DATE, OCTOBER 15, 1894. AS ACTIVE WORK WAS IN PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE AT THAT DATE, MANY MILES OF DITCH UNDER THE HEAD "MILES PROPOSED" HAVE SINCE BEEN COMPLETED.

County	Miles Completed	Miles Proposed	Miles under Canal	Miles under Survey
Boone	20			
Buffalo	16	15 1/2		17,000
Blaine	15	20		
Brown	15	35		60,000
Banner	4	11	800	7,000
Cheyenne	106	73	81,100	94,000
Cherry	15	96	1,500	15,000
Custer	4	95	1,200	48,000
Colfax	12			12,000
Dawson	104	32		50,000
Dundy	75		39,500	
Douglas		18		
Deuel	18	30	2,500	20,000

County	Miles Completed	Miles Proposed	Miles under Canal	Miles under Survey
Dawes	20	24	3,000	15,000
Furnas	20	38	6,500	27,500
Frontier	25			12,000
Greeley	17			2,000
Hitchcock	41	17	18,000	26,000
Hayes	3		500	
Holt	13	36	10,000	
Howard	20	39		
Kearney		20		
Keith	32	100	18,000	40,500
Keya Paha		13		
Kimball	5		800	
Lincoln	59	100	62,000	150,000
Loup		20		18,000

County	Miles Completed	Miles Proposed	Miles under Canal	Miles under Survey
P Phelps	214	44	10,000	3,500
Platte		33		70,000
Red Willow	16	75	12,000	170,000
Rock		24		30,000
Saunders		26		
Scotts Bluffs	150	137	72,400	140,000
Sheridan	10		2,000	
Sherman	14	30		
Sioux			3,500	
Thomas	6	20	1,000	
Valley	13	37	15,000	26,000
Wheeler		12		4,000
Total	689	1,411	364,200	1,222,000

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AUTHOR. Nebraska


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